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ABSTRACT

This Kids Count data book for 1999 examines statewide and county level trends in the well-being of Michigan's children, featuring available data on young adolescents, ages 10 to 14. The statistical portrait is based on 15 indicators of well-being: (1) child poverty; (2) free and reduced price lunch; (3) inadequate prenatal care; (4) low birthweight infants; (5) infant mortality; (6) child deaths; (7) children in families investigated for abuse or neglect; (8) substantiated victims of abuse or neglect; (9) children in out-of-home care; (10) births to teens, ages 15 to 17; (11) teen deaths by accident, homicide, or suicide; (12) index crime arrests; (13) high school dropouts; (14) students enrolled in special education; and (15) students with inadequate mathematics skills. Section 1 of the report discusses young adolescent well-being with regard to community connections, health, and education, and notes that many communities have adopted a proactive approach to youth development. Section 2 summarizes the latest state trends and includes a state map with county child poverty estimates. Section 3 reviews the background indicators of child population, childcare and early education, family support programs, childhood lead poisoning, and immunization. Section 4 analyzes each trend indicator. Section 5, the bulk of the report, presents state and county profiles. Data indicate that there have been improvements in indicators related to adolescents. However, economic security indicators have shown declines, and there have been mixed results in child health, child safety, and education. (KB)

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1999 DATA BOOK

KIDS COUNT IN MICHIGAN

COUNTY PROFILES OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING

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KIDS COUNT IN MICHIGAN 1999 DATA BOOK

COUNTY PROFILES OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING

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Kids Count in Michigan is part of a broad national effort to measure the well-being of children at the state and local levels, and use that information to shape efforts to improve the lives of children. The partners in the Michigan project include:

- **Michigan League for Human Services**
  A statewide citizens' organization which seeks to improve human services through research, information dissemination, advocacy, and support services to the state's charitable associations. (For further information, call 517/487-5436 or toll free 800/837-5436)
- **Michigan's Children**
  A statewide, multi-issue, independent, broad-based advocacy group which works with policy-makers, other organizations and the public to improve the quality of life for children and their families. (To contact the Community Advocacy project, call 517/485-3500 or toll free 800/330-8674.)

The 1999 Data Book is available for $15 (plus tax).

For copies of the book, further information or presentations, contact:

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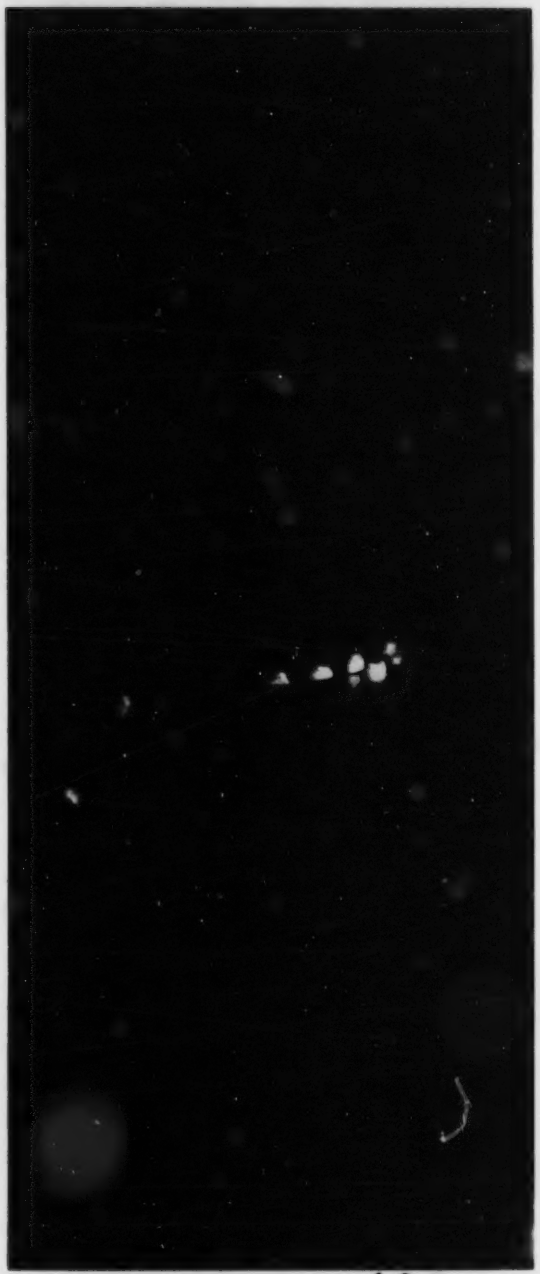

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Foreword

This year's *Kids Count in Michigan* data book has prepared a special focus on young adolescents, ages 10-14, that can inform and enlighten community members, decision makers and the general public about the circumstances and needs of youngsters in this age group. A growing number of policies that have an impact on these young people are emerging at the state and federal level.

A focus on this particular age group recognizes the pivotal role this stage of life plays in shaping individual futures. During these years youngsters begin the transition from childhood to adulthood. Without positive adult support and guidance in exploration and experimentation, they are vulnerable to many negative pressures and influences. The report discusses these factors and highlights the ways Michigan communities are involved in assessing and implementing ways to foster positive youth development, including innovative education approaches.

Educators are recognizing the importance of improving teaching and learning for youth in the middle grades. For example, Michigan Middle Start, an initiative funded by the W.K. Kellogg Foundation, has demonstrated that research-based strategies in middle grades schools that promote academic excellence, developmental responsiveness and social equity can make a difference, particularly for low income students.

This report represents the ongoing effort of the *Kids Count in Michigan* project to inform public policy and spur community action with the most current and reliable information available. We hope you will join us in this endeavor by using this information to make a difference in lives of the state's children and their families.

Sincerely,

Deborah Strong

Deborah Strong, Chair
Advisory Committee

Introduction

Young adolescence is a time of hope and promise, anxiety and depression—often all at the same time. It is a challenge to parents and communities to assist youth as they begin the transition to adulthood. During this stage, children become less insulated by their families and more vulnerable to the social and economic dimensions of their communities.

Young Adolescents (Section One)

This year's annual Michigan data book features available data about Michigan's young adolescents, ages 10-14. In the first section these indicators are reviewed, and county data on several indicators are also included in each county profile.[1] Available indicators, mostly about risk factors, necessarily shape the discussion; the purpose is to present the current measures to assess the well-being of this age group. Indicators are grouped for discussion into three areas: community, health and education.

Rather than trying to "fix" problems of risk, many communities in the state have adopted a proactive approach to youth development with a focus on building "assets" in youth, their families and communities. For communities, this strategy involves creating opportunities for youth to have caring relationships with adults and participate in engaging and meaningful activities that build skills and a sense of competency. Research has shown that young people with such "assets" are more likely to make a successful transition to adulthood.

This asset strategy is echoed on each county's profile pages, which feature ways individuals and communities can participate in this process. The state profile highlights the importance of staying informed as citizens about the progress on the common agenda to improve the well-being of children and their families. Youth at highest risk are the least likely to have access to asset-building opportunities. As individual members of local, state and national communities, state residents can advocate for strategies to reduce risks attached to living in poverty and dropping out of high school and increase the assets of all youth by improving access to quality health care, adequate housing, after-school programs and developmentally appropriate middle grades education.

Overview of the Book (Sections Two through Five)

As in previous books, this year's report includes a summary of the latest child well-being state trends across the key trend indicators grouped in the five domains of child well-being: economic security, child health, child safety, education and adolescence. This summary, a state map with the latest county child poverty estimates and the daily outcomes for the state's children ("Every Day in Michigan") comprise the second section.

The third section presents a review of the background indicators, such as population and child care. Also included is a summary of the current status of immunization rates for the state and regions. Since this information was available for only a few large counties, it was not presented in the county profiles

The fourth section provides analysis of each trend indicator. They are discussed in the order presented on the trend chart in the county profiles. The fifth section contains the two-page state and county profiles. For detailed information about the source of the numbers, readers may review the Data Notes and Sources at the end of the book.

While indicators are arranged in the various domains of child well-being, such an arrangement does not illustrate the significant connection among many of these outcomes. For example, the depth and length of family and child poverty significantly affects the likelihood of low birth-weight babies, child deaths, child neglect, arrests, and high school dropouts. Some measures could also be listed in other categories; for example, high school dropout could be grouped under education rather than adolescence.

Readers are cautioned that some measures may be difficult to interpret, but they provide citizens, advocates, and decision makers trend information that they can compare to other measures and localities. For example, the numbers and rates of children served by the child protective services system, arrested, or participating in special education may not accurately reflect the level of the underlying problem in the state or a particular county. Changes in these indicators may have more to do with alterations in funding or policies than shifts in the actual population at risk.

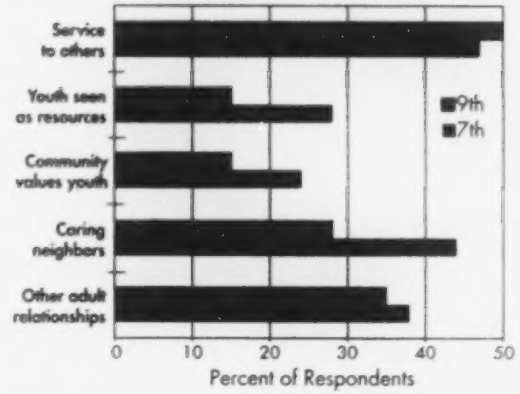
1. The numbers of incidences and not the rates are presented in the county profiles since incidences for most counties on these indicators were below the level for a statistically reliable rate.

Young Adolescents
Community

Communities have a critical role to play in the well-being of their young adolescents. One of the most striking findings of a recent survey of Michigan middle graders revealed that almost half of them spend three or more days alone at home after school on a regular basis.[1] Even more critically, recent analysis has shown that those Michigan middle-graders who spend three *hours* or more home alone on a regular basis have significantly higher levels of depression and behavior problems than those home alone regularly for less than three hours.[2] (These outcomes occurred independent of family income level.) The percentage of Michigan middle-graders home alone for three or more hours on a regular basis increases from 22 to 42 percent between sixth and eighth grade.[3]

Research has also demonstrated that being unsupervised after school doubles the risk that youth will smoke, drink or abuse drugs.[4] Arrests for violent crimes and other misbehavior also peak during afterschool hours before 6 p.m. Conversely, meaningful participation in group activities outside school hours not only occupies youth during these hours, it can provide positive interaction and relationships with peers and adult mentors. Available data suggest that a majority of Michigan youth do not enjoy many positive bonds to their community, such as support from three or more non-parent adults or a perception of being valued community members. Community members have a role to play in all four youth development asset areas outlined by the Search Institute: 1) support; 2) empowerment; 3) articulation of boundaries and expectations; and 4) constructive use of time.[5]

Chart I.1 Positive connections to community decline on several measures between 7th and 9th grade for youth in a typical Michigan community.



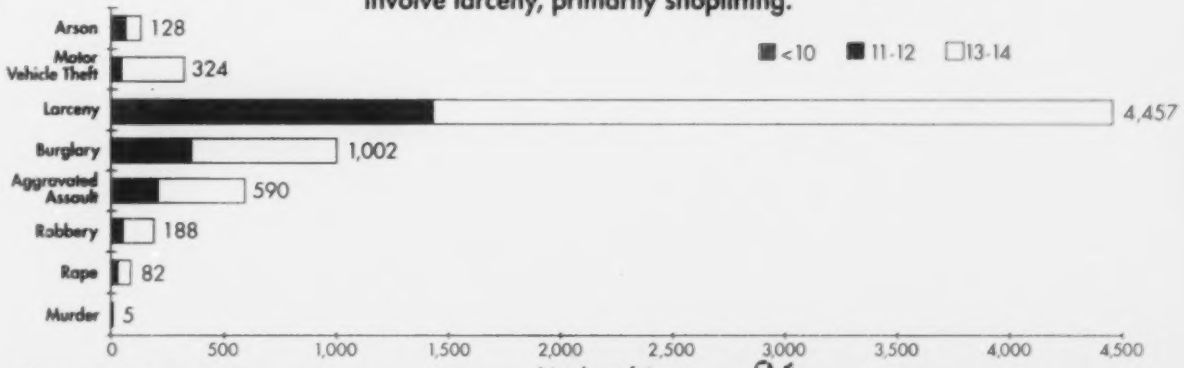
Note: Other adult relationships involve adults other than parents.
Source: Search Institute, 1997

While local community attitudes and policies clearly shape such institutions as schools, they also affect the way youth are treated by local law enforcement and the courts. Local officers exercise meaningful discretion in arrest policies. Of the roughly 6,400 index crime arrests of Michigan young adolescents, ages 10-14, in 1997, most involved theft.[6] Two-thirds of these arrests were classified as larceny, usually shoplifting, and the next largest share (14%) were burglary.

In some communities youth are more likely to be diverted into a remediation program for minor theft than formally arrested. Concerns about violence and an increase in the number of officers may lead to arrests for behavior that would have occasioned a reprimand or warning in an earlier era. Responding to problem behaviors at an early stage is also viewed as one aspect of community responsibility in setting clear boundaries for acceptable behavior. Communities differ in defining the appropriate response.

1. *Starting Again in the Middle*. The Middle Start Initiative. Lansing, Michigan:Michigan League for Human Services. undated. p. 9.
2. Steve Merton, "The Effects of Latchkey Status on Middle-Grades Students." The Center for Prevention Research and Development, University of Illinois. (1998)
3. Ibid.
4. J. S. Richardson et al."Substance Use Among Eighth Grade Students Who Take Care of Themselves After School " *Pediatrics* (Sept 1989), vol. 84, no. 3 pp. 556-565.
5. The Search Institute has constructed one of the more widely used methods for assessment and implementation of asset-building in youth, their families and communities as a strategy for positive youth development.
6. These counts represent arrests, not youth. A youth could be arrested more than once in a given year.

Chart I.2 Two of three index crime arrests of Michigan youth, ages 10-14, involve larceny, primarily shoplifting.



Source: Michigan State Police

Some Approaches to Building Assets in Youth

The assets or "strength-based" approach changes the way agencies and communities think about improving outcomes for children and families. It shifts the focus from "solving" youth and neighborhood problems to mobilizing individuals and communities to create and support programs and action for positive youth development. A number of organizations and initiatives have been developed to accomplish the following:

To promote volunteerism on behalf of children

America's Promise is a national initiative chaired by retired General Colin Powell. The Alliance for Youth is the organization formed to follow up on the commitments made at the Presidents' Summit for America's Future.[1] (http://www.americaspromise.org).

Michigan's Promise provides encouragement and technical assistance to the state's 20 "Communities or Tribes of Promise."[2] The "promise" initiative seeks to mobilize communities to provide the following five resources to America's children and youth:

- ongoing relationships with caring adults
- safe places and structured activities during nonschool hours
- a healthy start for a healthy future
- marketable skills through effective education
- opportunities to serve.

To mobilize communities for youth development

- **Search Institute** undertakes surveys of middle and high school students in school districts across the country to assess the level of assets and risks among students.[3] The Institute has defined 40 assets in young people that encourage positive outcomes. The report can mobilize adults and communities to create and foster more assets in more youth. With the expansion of assets, school success, affirmation of diversity, educational aspirations and prosocial behavior increase. (www.search-institute.org or 800/888-7828) *About thirty school districts in Michigan conducted this survey in the 1997-98 school year.*[4]
- **Communities That Care (CTC)** is a community planning process that involves key leaders and a community-wide positive youth development board to mobilize commitment and action. Based on the work of Drs. J. David Hawkins and Richard F. Catalano, researchers from the University of Washington, the process includes assessment to identify priorities and remedy gaps in resources to reduce risk and promote protective factors to nurture youth. (Social Development Research Group, University of Washington, 9724 3rd Avenue NE, Suite 401, Seattle, Washington 98115; telephone 206/685-1997) *Starting in 1995, grants to support this process were dispersed through the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention of Michigan's Family Independence Agency. Roughly 32 Michigan communities are actively involved.*

To develop communities

Kretchmann and McKnight from the University of Chicago define community and individual resources and suggest using those to build connections—between adults and youth, organizations and individuals, and between organizations. For more information about this model, see *Building Communities from the Inside Out: a Path toward Find and Mobilizing a Community's Assets,* or contact the Asset-Based Community Development Institute at 847/491-8711.

Source: BEST PRACTICE BRIEF No. 2, The Assets/Strength-Based Approach to Programming, issued by Outreach Partnerships at Michigan State University. For subscription information, call 517/432-2500.

Other Resources

- **Michigan Model for Comprehensive School Health Education** is a curriculum to help students learn basic healthy decision-making skills, such as peaceful conflict resolution, as well as resistance to negative peer pressure and relationship skills. The objectives have been correlated with the 40 assets identified by Search Institute.
- **Outreach Partnerships at Michigan State University** provides training and technical assistance in translating Search Institute reports into community action. Staff are currently working intensively with three Michigan communities. A conference—*Getting from Assets to Outcomes: Youth, Family and Community Development*—is scheduled for September 9-10, 1999. For more information call 517/432-2500 or email: adsatmsu@pilot.msu.edu.
- **The Michigan Assets Strategies Team** (MAST) is an informal coalition of agencies and programs interested or already involved in asset-building initiatives. MAST is developing an information packet describing the various asset-building initiatives. For more information, call Luanne Beaudry 800/968-4968.

References

Resiliency in Action (newsletter) P.O. Box 684, Gorham, ME 04038. For more information call Bonnie Bernard at 800/440-5171.

Resiliency in Schools: Making It Happen for Students and Educators by Nan Henderson and Mike M. Milstein. Thousand Oaks, CA: Corwin Press, 1996.

1. The Presidents' Summit for America's Future, which was held in Philadelphia in April 1997, was called by all living presidents.
2. The state program, launched in October 1997, is coordinated by Mary Grill at the Michigan Community Service Commission. (tel. 517/335-4295 or grillm@state.mi.us)
3. Search Institute of Minneapolis, Minnesota, is now an independent nonprofit research organization which began with a small group of Lutheran youth directors.
4. Overall roughly 100 Michigan school districts report having conducted some form of "assets" assessment.

Young Adolescents
Health

The health of young adolescents, ages 10-14, is affected by a number of factors, including personal behaviors, social relationships, their physical environment, economic status and access to medical care. The economic status of a family directly influences many dimensions in the child's physical and social environment, as well as access to services, such as medical care and afterschool programs.

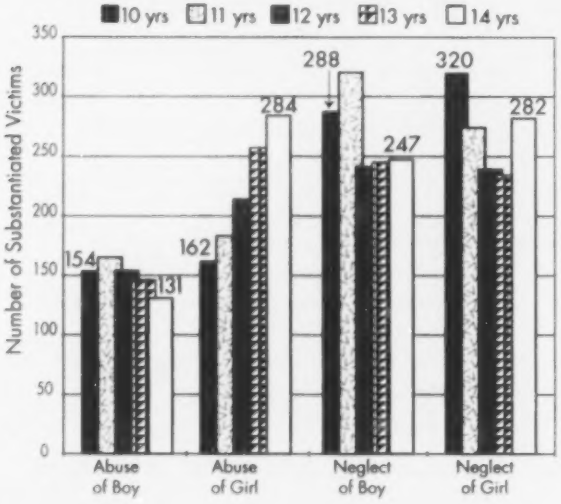
Several available outcomes provide some insight into the overall health and well-being of this age group: the number of substantiated victims of abuse and neglect; the incidence of pregnancy and births; prevalence of tobacco use; the levels of treatment for substance abuse; and the causes of death.

Victims of Abuse or Neglect

Data on the number of confirmed victims of child abuse and neglect provide some indication of the number of children whose physical, emotional and social well-being has been substantially compromised. Although young children, particularly infants, are at the highest risk of abuse or neglect, roughly 5,000 young adolescents, ages 10-14, were confirmed victims of abuse or neglect in Fiscal Year 1997.[1] Among confirmed victims, girls and boys were at about equal risk of being victimized.

In the broad categories of abuse and neglect, the number of victims generally declined slightly as young adolescents got older—with the numbers of fourteen-year-old victims (1,020) lower than those ten-years-old (1,104)[2] Patterns differ by gender: confirmed abuse of girls increases with age. The number of confirmed female victims rose steadily at each age level, with fourteen-year-old girls at highest risk. The numbers of girls who are confirmed victims of abuse as fourteen-year-olds is almost as high or higher as youth confirmed as victims of neglect.

Chart I.3 Incidence of abuse increased for Michigan girls over early teen years.



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency, Report PS-31C, FY 1997.

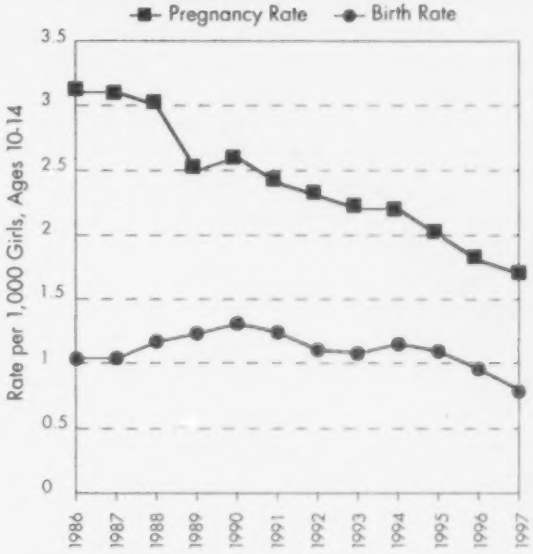
Note: The relatively small numbers of victims substantiated for both abuse and neglect are not included on this chart. Such victims represent roughly 6 percent of the total.

Birth and Pregnancy Rates

The incidence of pregnancy and birth among girls, ages 10-14, is a matter of grave concern because these children are not developmentally ready for pregnancy and parenthood. The younger the adolescent is at time of first birth, the greater the likelihood of a repeat birth before age 20.

Trends in pregnancy and births among Michigan's girls, ages 10-14, have improved in the 1990s. In 1997 these girls were 23 percent less likely to give birth than in 1986, and 45 percent less likely to become pregnant. In 1986 roughly three of every 1,000 girls, ages 10-14, became pregnant compared to fewer than one per 1,000 in 1997.

Chart I.4 The pregnancy rate for Michigan's girls, ages 10-14, droppped by 45 percent between 1986 and 1997.



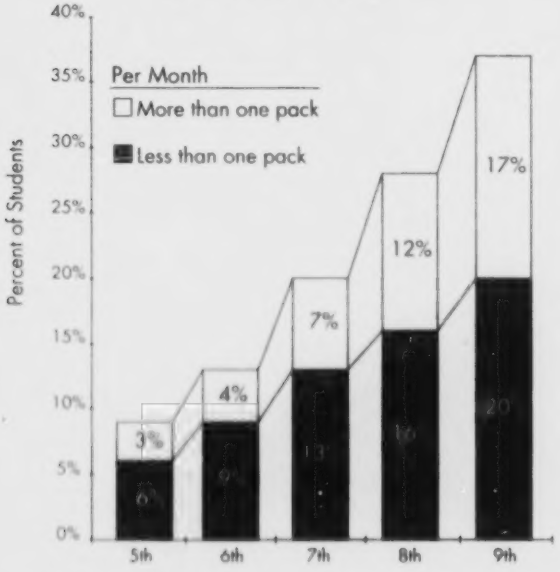
Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health.

Tobacco Use, Substance Abuse and Treatment

Tobacco use increases steadily during the middle grade years, and most of the state's high school smokers report having started to smoke at age 13. A sizeable share of Michigan eighth graders (17%) smoke more than a pack a month.[3]

Michigan youth report use of alcohol and marijuana at roughly the same rates as national averages.[4] When surveyed, roughly one of every four Michigan ninth graders reported binge drinking within the last 30 days, and one of every three reported using marijuana within the last 30 days.[5] One in eight Michigan high school students reported trying marijuana for the first time before the age of 13, and 43 percent of ninth graders had their first full drink of alcohol before age 13.[6]

Chart I.5 Cigarette use increases over the middle grades in Michigan.

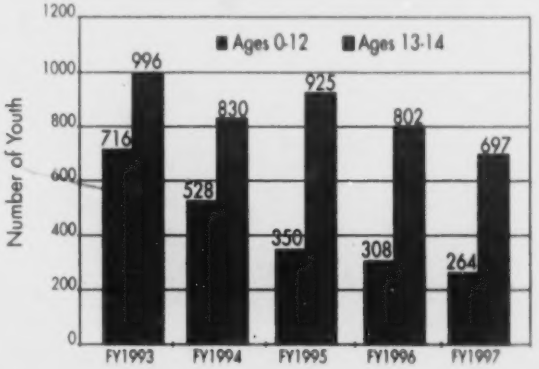


Source: Center for Prevention Research and Development, University of Illinois.

Despite these early ages on initiation, only a small number of young adolescents may be receiving treatment through public clinics. (No data are available for youth receiving treatment through private insurance.) In Fiscal Year 1996-97, just under 1,000 of the state's youth, ages 0-14, received substance abuse treatment at public clinics—a 44 percent decline in youth receiving services when compared to FY 1993.

Over that same period national data suggest rising substance use among these youth with a steady increase in binge drinking (13.5 to 14.5%) and daily use of marijuana (.4 to 1.1%) among eighth graders.[7]

Chart I.6 The number of Michigan youth, ages 0-14, treated in public facilities for substance abuse dropped by 44 percent between FY 1993 and FY 1997.



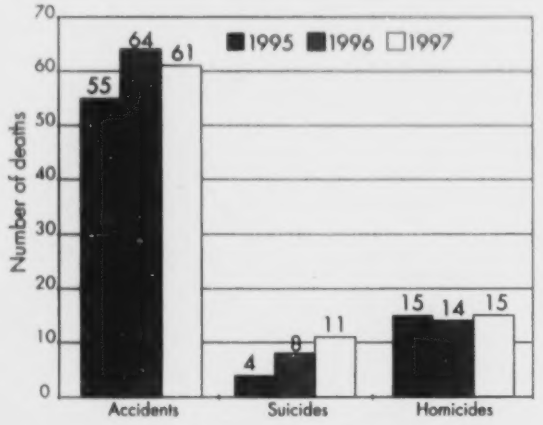
Source: Michigan Department of Community Health.

Among all youth under age 21 treated at public clinics, most were male (74%), white (80%) and received outpatient services (83%). The primary drug used by youth given treatment was marijuana/hashish (49%) or alcohol (38%).

Causes of Death

Young adolescents are more like younger children than older adolescents in the numbers and patterns of their deaths. In 1997, 168 young adolescents lost their lives compared to 169 children, ages 1-4, and 158 children, ages 5-9. The deaths among youth also reflect the patterns of their younger counterparts in the roughly even balance between male and female deaths and between disease and injury as a cause of death.

Chart I.7 Most injury deaths for Michigan's young adolescents, ages 10-14, result from an accident.



Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health.

Suicide and homicide become more likely causes of death, however, for this age group. Nonetheless most of the 83 Michigan youth, ages 10-14, who perished as a result of an injury in 1997 were involved in an accident, that is a non-intentional injury. Roughly six of ten accidents were related to motor vehicles.

1. 2,088 infants under age 1 were confirmed victims of neglect or abuse in FY 1997.
2. Abuse includes the categories: Physical Abuse, Sexual Abuse and Mental Injury. Neglect includes: Physical Neglect, Medical Neglect, Abandonment, Improper Supervision, and Failure to Protect.
3. Michigan Middle Grades survey data (1996-97) compiled by the Center for Prevention Research and Development at the University of Illinois.
4. Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results for Michigan (1997) compared to national (1995)
5. Ibid. Michigan survey.
6. Ibid.
7. Table 1c from Monitoring the Future Study (www.isr.umich.edu/src/mtf/pr98tlc.html). Michigan data for this time period are not available, but the state tends to reflect national trends.

Young Adolescents
Education

Early adolescence is effectively the last stage in life where a single institution—the education system—has access to the majority of young people. Although Michigan youth cannot drop out of school before age 16, research consistently shows that the decision to leave school often occurs during the middle grades. Limited information exists about how young adolescents are faring in the educational system beyond the four standardized tests from the Michigan Education Assessment Program (MEAP) used by the state to assess the quality of teaching and learning in the middle grades. Recent data about expulsions reveal that policies instituting automatic penalties disproportionately affect this age group. As concern grows about the importance of retaining young people in school through grade 12, initiatives such as Michigan Middle Start have formed to increase the possibility for more young adolescents to succeed in school.

MEAP

Michigan middle graders have been improving on the math and reading MEAP tests in the 1990s. The share of seventh graders with satisfactory performance on the math test almost doubled between 1991 and 1998—from 32 percent to 61 percent.[1] Even more encouraging, the share of students with "low" scores dropped from 38 percent to 15 percent. Reading performance has also improved, although not so dramatically—moving from a third of students with satisfactory performance in 1989 to almost half in 1998.

28

Seventh Grade

Chart I.8 The share of Michigan seventh graders with satisfactory math skills has increased.

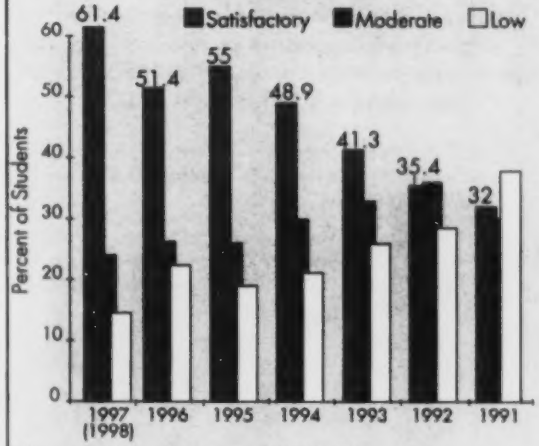
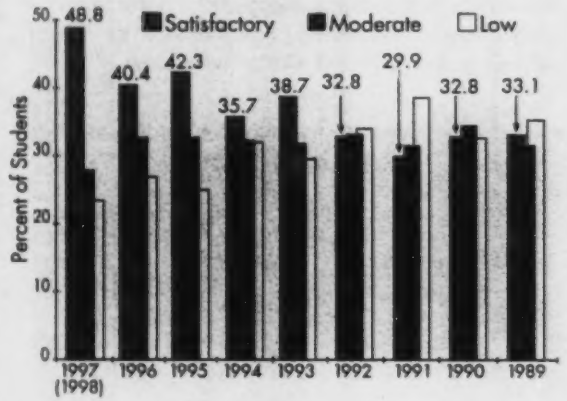


Chart I.9 The share of Michigan's seventh graders achieving satisfactory scores on MEAP reading grew.



Source: Michigan Department of Education

Note: The seventh grade tests for 1997 for math and reading were administered in winter 1998 rather than fall 1997 so trends should be interpreted with caution.

Eighth Grade

Chart I.10 Most Michigan eighth graders perform at novice level in MEAP science test.

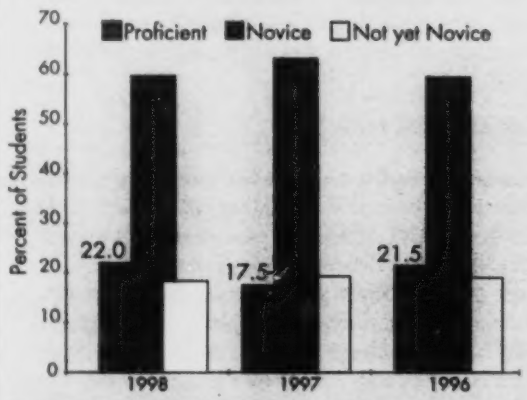
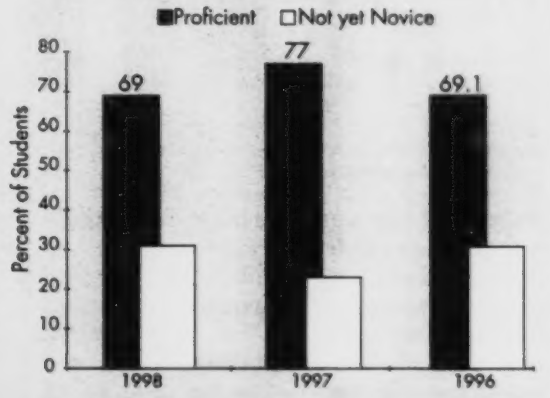


Chart I.11 Most Michigan eighth graders demonstrate proficiency on MEAP writing test.



Source: Michigan Department of Education

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On the two more recent tests—writing and science—administered in the last three years, the share of eighth graders with satisfactory scores has been relatively stable. Unlike the other tests, in science the largest share of the state's eighth graders demonstrated novice (60 percent) rather than proficient skill levels; less than a quarter performed at a proficient level. Among the four tests, the writing test was the one on which the largest share of Michigan middle graders performed successfully; 69 percent demonstrated proficiency.

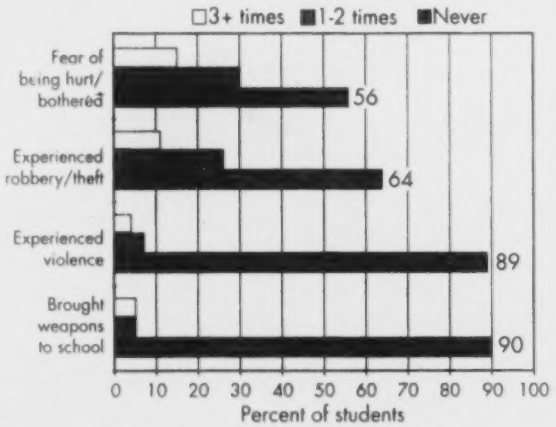
The share of students scoring adequately on MEAP math and reading tests varies most dramatically among school districts in the middle-grade years. This pattern suggests that disparities in these skills increase between the fourth and seventh grades. On the science test, the share of fifth graders performing at proficient levels rose from 27 to 40 percent between 1996 and 1998, while the share of of eighth graders (22%) remained essentially the same in 1998 as 1996. Also troubling is the fact that students' academic expectations decline over the middle-grades years, according to data from Middle Start.

In an attempt to address these trends, initiatives like Michigan Middle Start (see page 15) have assisted schools to institute strategies to create "small communities where students and teachers establish respectful and caring relationships" in order to enhance student success.[2] In the context of a comprehensive school improvement plan and focused professional development, Middle Start grantee schools with highly implemented interdisciplinary teacher "teams" reflected the largest student achievement gains over a two-year period.[3] (Teams participated in professional development that allowed them to use the shared planning time in student-centered ways. Teams work as a group with the same students for a significant part of the school day.) Schools with teams also reported higher levels of student adjustment, improved student behavior, more contact with parents, and greater staff satisfaction.

School Safety

Children must feel safe and protected on their way to and from school, as well as in the school building. Violent incidents at school are particularly troubling, yet despite highly publicized episodes, schools remain a safe place for the vast majority of Michigan's young adolescents. Roughly 90 percent of the Michigan middle graders surveyed in 1997 through the Michigan Middle Start program reported that they had never experienced violence at school.

Chart I.12 Most middle grade students in Michigan do not experience violence in school.



Source: Center for Prevention Research and Development, University of Illinois.

Expulsion and Suspension

Within the last several years legislation has been passed at the state and federal level mandating expulsion of those students who perpetrate violence or bring weapons to school. While less than one percent of K-12 students are expelled from Michigan schools in a given year, young adolescents are at high risk. Over the middle grade years, the number of children expelled rises with each grade level, peaking in the ninth grade, often the transition year to high school.[4] Roughly a third of all K-12 students expelled in 1995-96 were removed because of concealed weapons (mostly knives), 16 percent for drugs and 15 percent for assault, according to a survey of Michigan schools conducted by the Michigan Department of Education.[5] Middle graders represented about two of every five of these expelled students.

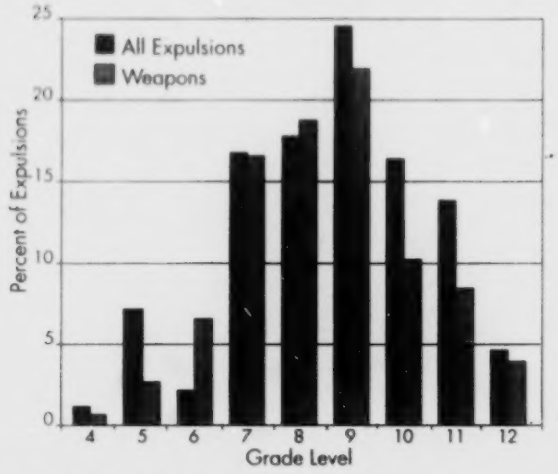
For students expelled under Michigan's mandatory expulsion law (MCLA 380.1311), the length of the expulsion has been defined by legislation.[6] Despite the fact that the penalty doubles between grade five and grade six —from one-half to a full school year, the incidence of expulsions precipitately rises after grade six. This trend suggests the severity of the penalty may have little dampening effect.

Many expelled students have no access to an alternative program; such programs were not mandated by state law or rule. Middle grades students are particularly vulnerable because very few of the available programs are offered at their level. Once expelled, these youth are at high risk of never completing their education. Recent evidence suggests that fewer than half of expelled youth (40%) petition for reinstatement; and fewer than half of those ever reenter school.[7] Questions have been raised about the arbitrariness of the decisions to expel or reinstate, the lack of due process, and the long-term effect of these policies on students, their families and communities.[8]

Young Adolescents
Education (contd)

Expulsion policies disproportionately affect low income children. Michigan middle graders who qualify for free or reduced price meals through the School Lunch Program are more likely to be referred for discipline by the principal and suspended from school.[9] Roughly 22 percent of low income youth reported being expelled at least once, compared to 10 percent of more affluent youth. Low income youth are also more likely to be concentrated in schools with limited resources and inexperienced teachers.[10]

Chart I.13 Expulsions for all causes, as well as for weapons, climb during the middle grades for Michigan students.



Source: MI Dept of Education (all) 1995-96 & MI Family Independence Agency (weapons) 1995-98 for districts making referrals to FIA.

Support Services

The support available to schools to address the educational barriers associated with poverty and other disadvantages declines during the middle grades. Over 100,000 Michigan middle graders receive nutritional support at school through free and reduced prices for school meals.

While young adolescents are experiencing the most intense physical development since infancy and good nutrition is critical for their growth, participation in this essential support actually declines over the middle grades years. Participation by nearly 40 percent of elementary school children shrinks to less than 30 percent of middle-graders and only 18 percent of high schoolers. This steady deterioration is reflected in the 54 percent drop in participation between elementary and high school in 1997-98. Although this decrease may result from increasing stability in family income as children get older (often offset by the increased cost for older children), it is also significantly influenced by the perceived or real stigma attached to receiving the support, about which younger adolescents show great sensitivity.

Old buildings, insufficient instructional supplies, and less access to computers, calculators and advanced technology also compromise the quality of education for many youth in the state's older rural and urban areas where low income students are concentrated. Schools with larger shares of low income students in Michigan also tend to have larger class sizes: middle grade schools with over 60 percent of low income students are more than twice as likely to have in excess of 30 students in a class than schools with less than 40 percent of their students coming from low income families.[11]

Without the investment needed to provide more equity in schooling, the educational system amplifies rather than remedies disadvantage, especially at this critical juncture as youth begin to build their adult identity.

1. The dramatic improvement in the 1997-98 MEAP performances for reading and math may be influenced by the fact that the tests were administered halfway through the school year rather than in the fall, as in previous years.
2. *Middle-Grades Reform Initiative Improves Student Outcomes and Teacher Effectiveness*. Urbana, Illinois: Center for Prevention Research and Development, University of Illinois. April 1999.
3. Ibid.
4. Lucian Parshall. *Report on Expulsions and Suspensions in Michigan for the 1995-96 School Year*. Lansing, MI: Department of Education. (February 4, 1997). p. 2. An expulsion means an exclusion of a student for more than ten days from an educational program and its services. The number is based on .08% of a total pupil count of 1,636,058.
5. Expulsion was defined as being excluded from the educational program and services for more than ten school days.
6. Under this law school districts are required to expel a student who has a dangerous weapon in a school zone.
7. Sasha Polakow-Suransky. *Access Denied*. Ann Arbor, Michigan: Student Advocacy Center. 1999.
8. Ibid.
9. From Michigan school survey data compiled by the Center for Prevention Research and Development at the University of Illinois.
10. *Kids Count Data Book 1997: State Profiles of Child Well-Being*. Baltimore, Maryland: Annie E. Casey Foundation. 1997. p. 6.
11. *Starting Again in the Middle: The Importance of Strengthening Michigan's Middle-Grades Schools*. Lansing, Michigan: Michigan League for Human Services. undated. p. 26.

Michigan Middle Start

Michigan Middle Start is an initiative to improve teaching and learning in the middle grades. Funded by the W.K. Kellogg Foundation, the initiative launched activities in 1994. Schools participating in the first phase of the initiative (1994-99) demonstrated positive outcomes for students in all three goal areas: academic excellence, developmental responsiveness and social equity. Beginning in summer 1999, additional schools will receive funding to participate in the second phase of Middle Start from the Michigan Department of Education's Comprehensive School Reform Demonstration program.

Schools participating in Middle Start

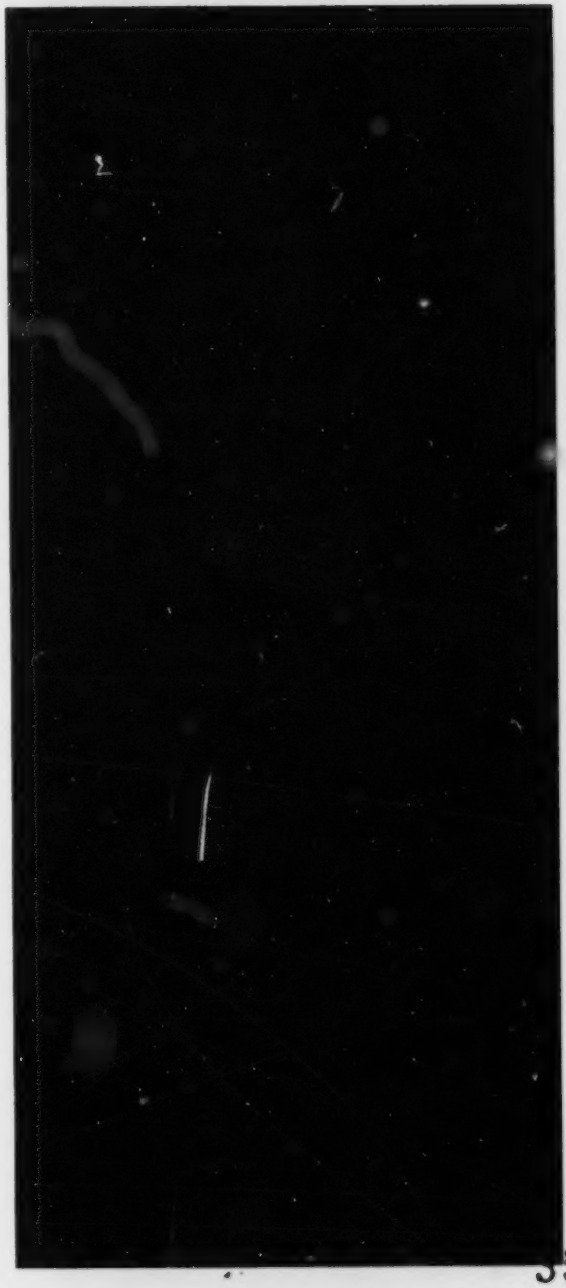
- conduct a self-study to assess the quality of their teaching and learning,
- undertake comprehensive school reform and
- participate in focused professional development in areas such as reading, mathematics, parent involvement and service learning.

The school self-study, administered by the Center for Prevention Research and Development at the University of Illinois, involves students, teachers, and administrators. School staff, administrators and other partners also participate in the initiative's summer institutes and local, state and national networks. Michigan Middle Start has involved over 150 middle-grades schools throughout the state.

The Michigan Middle Start Partnership provides technical assistance and professional development for schools. The Partnership includes: Central Michigan University, Eastern Michigan University, Michigan Coalition of Essential Schools, Northern Michigan University, Detroit Public Schools Office of School Transformation and other Michigan-based and national organizations and programs. The Michigan League for Human Services has been a partner since 1995, working with the initiative to inform the public about middle-grades educational reform.

Source: Project Summary from the Academy for Educational Development

For more information on the initiative, contact Steve Hoelscher, Coordinator, Michigan Middle Start Partnership (616/963-2660 or stevehoel@aol.com) or Patrick Montesano, Vice President and Director, Education Reform Programs at the Academy for Educational Development (212/243-1110 or pmontesa@aed.org)



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ecurity - Worse

urity weakened for the state's children
90s despite the state's thriving economy
ployment rates.

ty increased between 1989 and

's child poverty rate in the early 1990s
slightly: 20 percent of the state's children
w poverty level in 1995 compared to 19
1989. Michigan's share of poor children
r than those in 29 other states in the
1996.[1]

e disquieting, child poverty among the
ungest children, ages 0-4, rose from 21
24 percent in the mid-1990s.

95, trends in the share of students
meals at free and reduced prices in
l Lunch Program suggest continued
n economic insecurity among Michigan
with children: free and reduced price
ion rates continued to rise through the
chool year.

Parental employment does not always protect children from poverty.

- Almost a third of the state's children (31%) lived in families where at least one parent did not have full-time, year-round employment.[2] Michigan's share of such children was larger than any other state in the Midwest.[3]
- Employment provided no guarantee against poverty in the mid-1990s as more Michigan workers tried to support families in the service and retail sectors.

Child Health - Mixed

Mortality rates for all ages of children dropped between 1986-88 and 1995-97.

- Mortality rates dropped by 20 to 27 percent among all age groups.
- Michigan's 1996 mortality rates for teens and children ranked in the top half of the states while the state's infant mortality rate in 1996 remained in the lower half of national rankings.[4]

The state's immunization rate climbed to 79 percent of toddlers fully immunized in 1998. (Rates in the high 80s are considered adequate for most diseases.)

The incidence of low birth-weight babies was 8 percent higher than ten years ago.

- Roughly 10,300 low birth-weight babies were born in Michigan each year between 1995 and 1997.

While 92 percent of children in Michigan have health insurance, indicators of preventive care suggest access to services may be a problem.

- In Michigan only 8 percent of children are without health insurance, compared to 14 percent in the nation.[5]
- Among the state's Medicaid children, the share receiving preventive care decreased between 1995 and 1997: from 47 percent to 35 percent.
- Only 8 percent of the state's young children, ages 0-3, were tested for lead poisoning although a third of the state's housing may pose a hazard and about a quarter of the state's young children lived in poverty, which increases risk.

Child Safety - Mixed

On two of three indicators of child maltreatment, rates have increased between Fiscal Years 1988 and 1997.

- Children were 32 percent more likely to be involved in an investigation of abuse or neglect and 10 percent more likely to be removed from their homes.

The state's children were 20 percent less likely to be confirmed as a victim of abuse or neglect. Since many incidents of child maltreatment are not reported, the actual level of child maltreatment is difficult to assess.

Adolescence - Better

Trends for Michigan's adolescents improved on four of five indicators: juvenile arrests for index and violent index crimes, teen injury deaths and teen births.

- Michigan trends on adolescent indicators also compared favorably among the nation's states: all the state's "teen" indicators ranked in the top half of the states.[6]
- The teen birth rate ranked 22nd of the 50 states and the District of Columbia, and the rate of teen injury deaths ranked 23rd (with "1" being the best rate).[7]

The high school dropout rate increased by 9 percent between 1990-91 and 1996-97.

- In the 1997-98 school year, roughly 28,000 young people left the educational system prior to graduation.

Education - Mixed

Although dropout rates have increased in the trend period, progress has been made at the county level on improving performance on the math MEAP for both fourth and seventh graders. (Some improvement would be expected in any comparison with the first year a test is administered: as the curriculum becomes aligned with the tests, more students should do better.)

The share of children with *inadequate* math skills as measured by the Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) dropped substantially for both fourth and seventh graders between 1993-94 and 1997-98.

- The share of students with unsatisfactory scores dropped by 50 percent among fourth graders and 38 percent among seventh graders with improvement occurring across all counties except one.

A quarter of fourth graders and two-fifths of seventh graders still did not demonstrate mastery of math skills at a satisfactory level in the 1997-98 school year.

Fifteen percent more children received Special Education services in 1996-97 than ten years previously.

- No data were available on the level of need. The trend could be perceived as "better" in that more children in need received services or "worse" in that more children needed such services.
- Funding struggles between the districts and the state suggest that many students in need of services may not be served because the high cost of providing services had fallen to districts.

1. *1999 KIDS COUNT Data Book: State Profiles of Child Well-Being.* (Baltimore, Maryland: The Annie E. Casey Foundation.) p. 87.
2. Ibid. p. 38
3. *Auxiliary Tables for the 1999 KIDS COUNT Data Book.* (Baltimore, Maryland: The Annie E. Casey Foundation.) Table E18. p. 52.
4. *1999 KIDS COUNT Data Book.* p. 87.
5. Ibid. p. 86.
6. Ibid. p. 87.
7. Ibid.

Table II.1 Michigan's 1999 Rankings* on Child Well-Being Indicators

Indicator	Rank
% Teens not attending school and not working	11
% Teens (ages 16-19) who are high school dropouts	16
Teen birth rate (ages 15-17)	22
Child death rate	22
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide & suicide	23
% Children in poverty	30
% Low birth-weight babies	31
% Families with children headed by a single parent	35
Infant mortality rate	36
% Children living with parents without full-time, year-round job	37
Composite score on child well-being	**30**

*of the nation's 50 states and the District of Columbia
Note: A rank of 1 reflects the best rate among the nation's states. Most indicators are based on 1996 data.
Source: 1999 KIDS COUNT Data Book: State Profiles of Child Well-Being

Child Poverty in Michigan at a Glance

Children, ages 0-17

Source: U.S. Census 1995 Poverty Estimates

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Every Day in Michigan...

366 babies are born

- One child is born to a young adolescent mother, ages 10-14
- 16 children are born to teen mothers, ages 15-17
- 143 children are born into families with an income below 185 percent of the poverty line
- 32 children are born who have received inadequate prenatal care

Three infants die before their first birthday

One child, ages 1-14, dies from disease or injury

One youth, ages 15-19, dies from an accident, homicide, or suicide

404 children live in families under suspicion of abuse or neglect

- 57 children are confirmed as victims of abuse or neglect
- 43 children are placed in foster care

Ten children are placed in out of home care for delinquency

157 youth drop out of high school[1]

55 juveniles, ages 10-17, are arrested for an index crime

Nine juveniles, ages 10-17, are arrested for a violent index crime

One child of five, ages 0-17, lives in poverty (517, 850)

- One child in every seven receives food stamps (369,534)
- One child in every eleven depends on assistance from the Family Independence Program (238,268)
- One child in every five is insured by Medicaid (546,609)

One in every four young children (under 5) lives in poverty (171,203)

More seventh graders than fourth graders demonstrate inadequate math skills

- One fourth grader out of four demonstrates inadequate math skills (28,679)
- One seventh grader out of three demonstrates inadequate math skills (43,933)

87 of a possible 1,078 children, ages 0-3, are screened for lead poisoning[2]

- Eight of these children test positive for lead poisoning

One child in seven lives in a family with a high risk profile which significantly compromises his or her future[3] (358,000)

1. For the 180 days of the school year.
2. 1,078 equals the total child population, ages 0-3, divided by 365 days.
3. Children living in families with four or more of the following characteristics are considered "high risk": child is not living with two parents, head of household is a high school dropout, family income is below the poverty line, parent(s) do not have steady, full-time year-round employment, family is receiving welfare

44

45

Child Population

Children in Michigan live in widely diverse communities, from small rural areas in the northern and Upper Peninsula counties to the densely populated urban area of southeastern Michigan. In most Michigan counties (42) in 1997, the child population totaled less than 10,000 children, whereas in five counties it exceeded 100,000: Genesee, Kent, Macomb, Oakland and Wayne. Two counties, Wayne and Oakland, had significantly larger child populations than all other counties—Wayne with over half a million children and Oakland with over a quarter of a million.

In the state as a whole in 1997, roughly one in four residents was a child (ages 0-17). Among the state's counties Allegan had the largest share of children in its total population—almost 29 percent. In another eight counties, children represented over 28 percent of the population. Keweenaw County had by far the smallest number and percentage of child population: its 392 children represented only 19 percent of total population. While those counties with smaller shares of child population were generally located in northern counties and the Upper Peninsula, some larger southern counties also had relatively small shares of children. Washtenaw County children comprised about 21 percent of the population; those in Macomb County represented 23 percent.

Racial Diversity

While almost a quarter of the state's child population were ethnic or racial minorities, racial diversity was concentrated in relatively few counties, mostly in the large urban areas, except for American Indians. In the state as a whole, the almost half a million African American children at 17 percent of the total were by far the largest minority group. Hispanic children comprised roughly 4 percent of total children, Asian about 2 percent and American Indian roughly 1 percent. African American children represented almost half the children in Wayne County and about a quarter of the child population in Genesee, Saginaw and Berrien counties. Almost two-thirds of all the state's African American children lived in Wayne County.

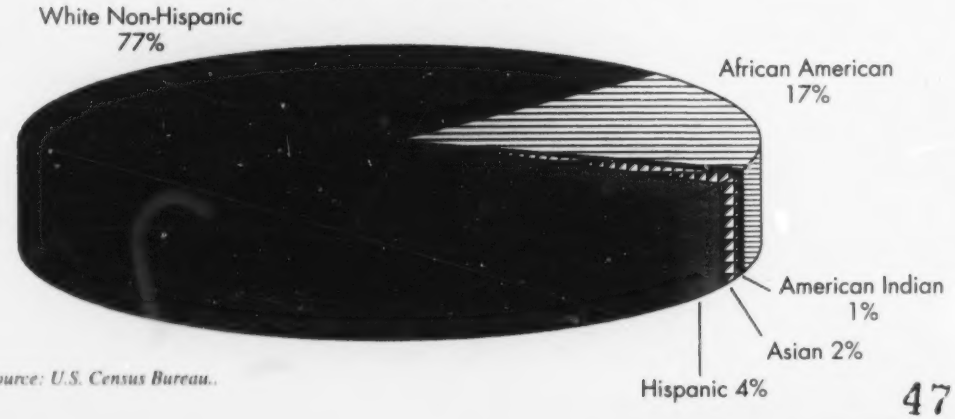
The largest numbers of the state's Hispanic children lived in three large urban counties: Wayne (21,000), Oakland (9,000), and Kent (8,000).[1] Although 40 percent of the total Hispanic children lived in these counties, they represented a relatively small share of these large county child populations (3-5%). In three counties—Oceana, Lenawee and Saginaw—Hispanic children comprised over 10 percent of the child population.

Among Michigan counties, Oakland had the largest concentration of Asian children—almost 11,000, but only Washtenaw County had more than 5 percent of Asian children in its child population, followed closely by Ingham and Oakland counties with close to 4 percent.

Although the largest numbers of American Indian children were concentrated in the urban counties, with Wayne having the largest number —roughly 2,300— the second largest concentration (1,500) of American Indian children resided in the Upper Peninsula's Chippewa County. American Indian children concentrated most heavily in Upper Peninsula counties, representing 23 percent of all children in Mackinaw County and more than 15 percent in Chippewa and Baraga counties.

1. These numbers were calculated from the numbers of children, ages 0-17, and the racial and ethnic percentages children among ages 0-19, provided by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Chart III.1 Roughly one in four of the children in Michigan was an ethnic/racial minority in 1997.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau..

Child Care and Early Childhood Education

Many of the state's children need care while their parents work outside the home or attend school. In some families, the other parent or another adult in the household can provide care, but many single parents do not have that option. In Michigan more than one of every four families with children is headed by a single parent.[1]

An ever-increasing number of parents juggle work schedules and child care needs with available family financial and human resources to meet the demands of parental and employment responsibilities. Low-income parents may have much more limited choices in terms of work flexibility and access to child care options.

During the mid-1990s, almost two-thirds of Michigan's young children under the age of 6 (523,000) lived in families with both or the only parent working.[2] Most, about 70 percent, of these parents worked more than 30 hours a week. Among the state's school-aged children under age 13, almost half a million (47%) lived in a family where the only parent or both parents worked at least 30 hours a week.[3] Many of these children also need care after school and during school vacations.

Regulated Slots

In Michigan an estimated 343,000 child care slots would have been available in regulated or licensed child care and early education facilities in 1998 if all these facilities had operated at capacity. Since almost two-thirds of these slots were located in centers and about a third of centers provide only half-day care, much of this care would not meet the needs of parents with full-day work or inflexible schedules.[4]

Regulated slots are available in registered family homes or licensed group family homes and child care centers. Such facilities are approved by the Department of Consumer and Industry Services. Between 1996 and 1998 the total number of available regulated child care and early education slots grew by about 7 percent.

While not all parents seek care for their children in a regulated or licensed setting, the state oversees child care facilities to ensure basic health and safety standards, as well as monitor group sizes and staff ratios for child safety.

Table III.1 Regulated Child Care Facilities in Michigan: Capacity by Type

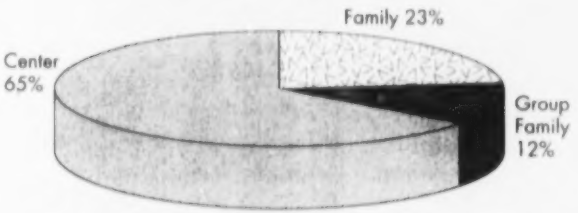
Type of Facility	Number of Children	Number	Slots
Family homes	0-6 children	13,307	79,065
Group family care	7-12 children	3,486	41,631
Child care centers	20-250+	4,673	221,641
Total		21,493	342,337

Source: Child Day Care Licensing Reports CT-200, CT-430, CT-070, August 1998

Notes: The average number of children in Michigan child care centers is 47.
Number of regulated slots indicates the maximum number of children that could be served by this type of care. Many facilities do not operate at capacity.

At full capacity, Michigan had at most 19 regulated slots for every 100 children ages 0-12 in 1998. National standards suggest a minimum of 25 such slots per 100 children. Only eleven counties had a regulated child care slot ratio adequate to ensure such minimal access. Most of these counties were in the Grand Traverse area, led by Grand Traverse County with 37 slots for every 100 children. Baraga County had the lowest ratio, six slots per 100 children. Among the large counties, Wayne had one of the lowest access ratios (14), and Kalamazoo one of the highest with 25 per 100 children.

Chart III.2 Almost two of every three regulated child care slots in Michigan are in a child care center.



Source: Michigan Department of Consumer and Industry Services, August 1998.

Endnotes for Regulated Slots

1. *KIDS COUNT DATA BOOK 1998: State Profiles of Child Well-Being*. Baltimore, Maryland: The Annie E. Casey Foundation. p. 85.
2. Ibid. p. 84.
3. Ibid.
4. Many of these half-day programs are cooperative nurseries or preschools which require parental participation.

Cost of Child Care

The average cost of full-time child care represented a significant share of a family budget in 1998. Weekly costs of such care in Michigan's licensed facilities averaged $99.65 for one child. At this average rate, a single parent who needed to purchase full-time care for two children and earned roughly $18,000 or over $8 an hour (130% of poverty level) would have to spend almost half of *gross* income on child care.[1]

Even for a two-parent family with income at 185 percent of poverty level, the cost of full-time care for two children would consume more than a third of gross income. (The state subsidy for child care is phased out at the 185% poverty level income.) It is clear that families have to make critical compromises in order to manage child care and available financial resources.

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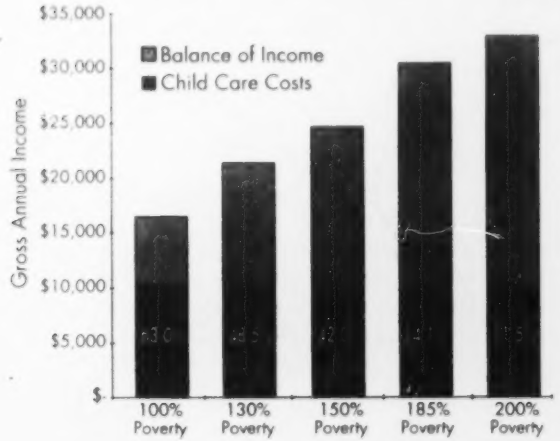
Child care costs varied widely among Michigan's counties, ranging from an average weekly cost of $73 in Hillsdale County to $124 in Oakland County. At the same time the median hourly wages of child care workers and preschool teachers averaged $6.85 an hour, a little over half the average wage for all Michigan workers, and many providers go out of business each year. High turnover significantly compromises quality of care.

Chart III.3 Costs for two children in full-time care consumed a third of income for two-parent families at185 percent poverty in Michigan.



Source: Cost data from Michigan Community Coordinated Child Care Association, October 1998 survey.
Note: 185% poverty represents $30,433.

Endnotes for Cost of Child Care

1. Since many parents at incomes eligible for child care subsidies do not secure them for a number of reasons, this calculation does not reflect any subsidy.

Subsidized Child Care and Early Education

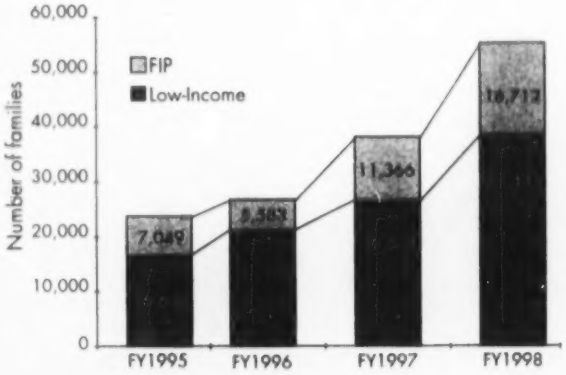
The care for roughly 63,600 children was supported by a subsidy in Fiscal Year 1998. The state's investment in child care to allow parents in low-income families to work has grown exponentially in the 1990s. (Almost all subsidies —96%— support parental employment.) The number of *families* assisted by a child care subsidy stood at roughly 14,000 in 1991. It doubled to about 28,000 by 1996, and doubled again by 1998.

Three-person families with incomes below $26,071 and with children in regulated or "legally exempt" care qualify for a graduated state subsidy up to 185 percent of poverty level income. "Legally exempt care" is provided by relatives or in-home care aides who go through a formal enrollment process, which basically involves a criminal record check.

Almost three-quarters (72%) of child care subsidies in Michigan support children in "low income" families who are not receiving cash assistance through the Family Independence Program. Most (78%) of these families have incomes low enough to qualify for 95 percent reimbursement of their hourly child care costs.

Delays in subsidy payments and stagnating payment levels have hampered this support. While the average cost of licensed care increased by over 11 percent between 1996 and 1998, the subsidy level has continued to be based on 1994 market rates. Maximum subsidy levels are $2.25 per hour for a child in center care with an additional $.60 for children under age 2½. A flat $2.00 per hour is paid for care of children of all ages in family, group and relative homes and $1.60 for in-home aides. No premium is added for infants or children with special needs or after-hour care. In Michigan, the subsidy is calculated on an hourly basis rather than the standard half-day or whole-day fee used by most providers.

Chart III.4 The number of Michigan families obtaining a subsidy for child care expanded dramatically between FY 1995 and 1998.



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

Endnotes for Subsidized Child Care

1. Three-person families with incomes under $22,170 qualify for 95 percent reimbursement.
2. FY 2000 Executive Budget: Child Day Care Services. Lansing, Michigan: Michigan Family Independence Agency. April 1999. Testimony to House Appropriations Subcommitee for the Family Independence Agency (Wednesday, April 21 1999).
3. These rates reflect Shelter Area IV which includes Wayne County. Rates, which are based on market surveys, vary slightly among the six shelter areas. The highest overall rates are paid in Shelter Area VI where payments for all types of care are at $2.50 per hour with an additional 45 cents for children under age 2 1/2 in center care.

Family Support

Three key programs assist low-income families with children to meet their basic needs for nutrition, shelter and health care:

- the Food Stamp Program
- the Family Independence Program (FIP), the state cash assistance program that replaced Aid to Families with Dependent Children
- Medicaid, a public health insurance program

Food Stamps

Of the roughly 690,000 individuals receiving Food Stamp assistance in Michigan in June 1998, the majority (370,000) were children. This program thus contributes significantly to child well-being in promoting adequate nutrition to ensure healthy development. Key nutrients available in food supplies increased by 20 to 40 percent in households using food stamps according to Department of Agriculture research.[1] Low-income families not participating in the program may have greater difficulty affording food while paying other bills such as rent and utilities. For example, a study at Boston's Children's Hospital found admissions of infants with nutrition-related illnesses increased following months of cold weather (and high utility costs).[2]

The federally funded Food Stamp Program, initiated in 1964, is designed to provide low-income households with roughly *two-thirds* of the food purchasing power to sustain a nutritionally adequate diet, based on the "Thrifty Food Plan."[3] Households with gross cash income at or below 130 percent of poverty ($17,745 for a family of three) qualify for the program.

The average Michigan participant received about $64 a month in food stamps in Fiscal Year 1997. Unlike FIP cash assistance, food stamps are adjusted for inflation, although this protection was diminished by changes authorized by the federal Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act.

Similar to national trends, the percent of children receiving food stamps dropped by 16 percent in Michigan between 1996 and 1998. A recent study suggests the national decline in single-parent families using food stamps cannot all be explained by the strong economy and may have resulted from welfare policy changes.[4] The most recent analysis of Food Stamp participation among low-income households with earnings showed that just over half (55.2%) of those eligible participated in the program.[5]

Although roughly 15 percent of the state's children received Food Stamp benefits in June 1998, participation ranged from less than 2 percent in Livingston County to 29 percent in Wayne County. In almost half the counties (39) less than 10 percent of children participated in the program. These levels of participation that are well below the share of children in poverty in Michigan's counties reflect large numbers of eligible families and their children not receiving this nutritional support.

Chart III.5 Children represented the majority of food stamp recipients in Michigan in 1998.

Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

Endnotes for Food Stamps

1. Mary von Euler. *Food Stamps: The Remains of the Safety Net.* (Washington, D.C.: Americans for Democatic Action Education Fund. 1998) p. 10.
2. Sharon Parrott and Stacy Dean. *Food Stamps can help low-income working families put food on the table.* (Washington D.C.: Center on Budget and Policy Priorities. March 31, 1999) p.5.
3. The Thrifty Food Plan presupposes a family can buy in bulk for maximum economy but many poor families lack the financial resources, storage areas, or shelter stability to implement such a strategy. It also assumes families can buy at stores offering the most competitive prices, but this option is not available to many families in low-income urban or rural areas, where prices tend to be higher rather than lower than the average cost for an item. Food "clubs" and "warehouses" tend to be located in the suburbs.
4. FNS Report Describes Household Leaving the Food Stamp Program *This Week in Washington.* (Washington D.C.: American Public Human Services Association. April 9, 1999) Vol XX, No 14.
5. Parrott, *Food Stamps can help low-income working families*, p.7.

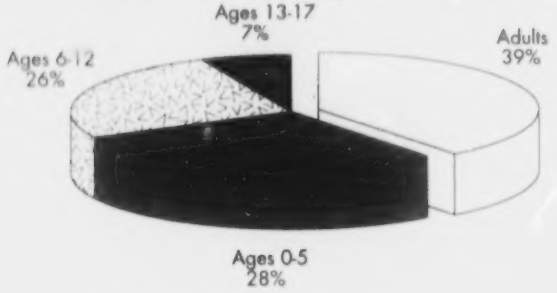
Family Independence Program (FIP)

To qualify for FIP, the state's cash assistance program, a family cannot have earnings above 73 percent of poverty level. For example, a Wayne County family of three with gross earnings of $775 per month would not qualify for FIP. Families reaching that level of income in a given month no longer can receive cash assistance.

The maximum monthly cash assistance payment for a family of three was $459 in 1998, roughly *42 percent* of poverty level. This amount barely covers the cost of shelter in most Michigan counties. For some of the largest counties in the state such as Oakland, Genesee, Ingham, Macomb, the current full grant is *less* than the 1998 Fair Market Rent, calculated by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.[1] Needing much of the grant to obtain shelter, many families may have difficulty finding the cash required to supplement their food stamps, which are calculated to provide only *two-thirds* of a "thrifty" food supply. Earned income may not be sufficient in families where parents remain underemployed because of disabled or chronically ill children or an inability to secure full-time work.

Participation in FIP ranged from a low of roughly 1 percent of all children in Livingston and Ottawa counties to a high of 22 percent in Wayne County. The Wayne County rate was significantly higher than the roughly 15 percent of children dependent on the program in Saginaw and Genesee counties, which had the next two highest shares. Of the roughly 238,000 children in the program in December 1997, roughly half (110,000) lived in Wayne County. Over half those children (56%) were under the age of thirteen. The relatively low supply of regulated child care slots in that county (14 of every 100 children, ages 0-12, compared to the national access standard of 25) would significantly hamper the ability of many of these parents to take advantage of employment opportunities.

Chart III.6 Roughly three of five people receiving cash assistance in Michigan are children.

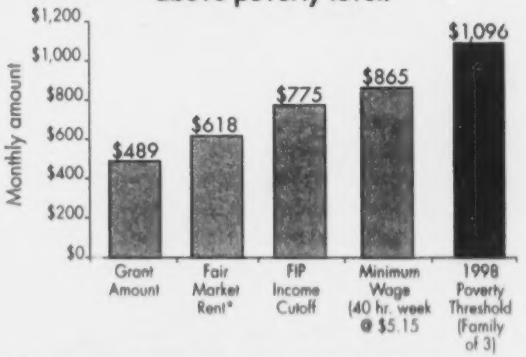


Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency, December 1997

Endnotes for FIP

1. Based on the FY 1998 Federal Fair Market Rent published by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. (The lowest *county* Fair Market Rent in a given shelter area was used for entire shelter area.) Michigan Family Independence Agency Information Packet prepared by the Policy Analysis and Program Evaluation Division, Administration for Budget, Analysis and Financial Management. (April 1998). p. 25

Chart III.7 Michigan's FIP grants and assistance cutoff levels, as well as full-time minimum wage employment, do not lift a family of three above poverty level.



*Fair Maket Rent and FIP cutoff are for Wayne County.

Note: Fair Market Rent (FY 1998) for a two-bedroom house or apartment—U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development.

Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency and U.S. Census

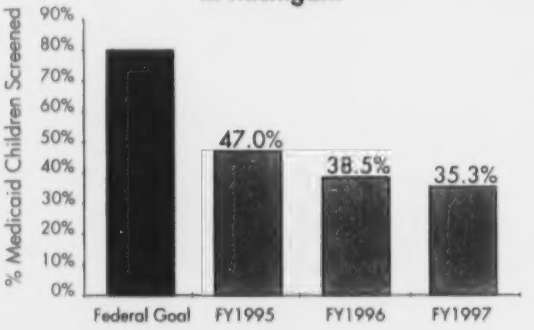
Children Insured by Medicaid

Almost half a million children (547,000) in Michigan depended on publicly provided Medicaid for their health insurance in 1997. (This number does not include children enrolled in the state MIChild program that was authorized by Public Act 54 in 1998.)[1] Medicaid is a public health insurance program jointly financed by the federal and state governments. Children are eligible for Medicaid based on their age and family income. In Michigan, the Medicaid program for children is known as "Healthy Kids," and children up to age 19 in families with incomes at or under 150 percent of poverty level income qualify.

With the change to capitated cost managed care for families insured by Medicaid, access to services appears to have decreased for children. The share of children receiving Early and Periodic Screening Diagnosis and Treatment (EPSDT), a program created to ensure all children insured by Medicaid receive necessary preventive screenings and follow-up care, has fallen significantly. Between 1995 and 1997, the share of eligible children screened dropped from 47 percent to 35 percent.[2] (The federal participation goal is 80%.) Other preventive initiatives, such as Maternal Support Services and Infant Support Services, have also been sharply curtailed in the transition to managed care. To strengthen delivery of these services and EPSDT, advocates have recommended that the state develop a reimbursement system based on the actual delivery of preventive and follow-up services.

While almost 22 percent of all the state's children were insured by Medicaid in 1997, only 5 percent of children in Livingston County depended on the program, compared to 42 percent in Lake County. Although less than 10 percent of children were on Medicaid in three other Michigan counties—Missaukee, Ottawa and Clinton—over a quarter of children depended on the program in a total of 24 counties. The policies and procedures implemented in this program affect large numbers of children in the state and its counties in one of their most basic needs—access to health care.

Chart III.8 Share of Medicaid children receiving preventive care fell between 1995 and 1997 in Michigan.



Source: Health Care Financing Administration

Endnotes for Medicaid

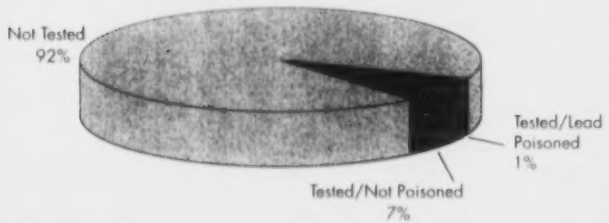
1. MIChild offers public-funded health insurance to children in families with incomes between 150 and 200 percent of the federal poverty level. As of May 1999, approximately 10,680 children of the roughly 61,000 applicants in the state had been enrolled in the MIChild program.
2. Health Care Financing Administration

Childhood Lead Poisoning, Ages 0-3

An estimated 38,000 of children in Michigan suffer from lead poisoning, a totally preventable health problem.[1] Yet only 8 percent of the state's most susceptible children, those under age three, were tested between July 1, 1997 and June 30,1998, according to the Michigan Department of Community Health (DCH).

Children under the age of three are at particular risk of lead poisoning because of their rapidly developing nervous systems and their tendencies to put their hands and toys in their mouths. Since children exhibit few symptoms even with relatively high levels of lead in their systems, a blood test is the only reliable way to ascertain the level of lead in a child's body.

Chart III.9 Few Michigan toddlers under age three were tested for lead in 1997-98 although many were at risk.



Source: Michigan Department of Community Health

About 2,800 of the roughly 32,000 young children screened in Michigan in 1997-98, almost 9 percent, were confirmed as having blood lead levels at or above 10 micrograms per deciliter (mcg/dL)—the threshold of childhood lead poisoning set by the national Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Even relatively small amounts of lead can have detrimental effects on a child's development. Lead exposure during childhood increases the risk of developmental and cognitive deficits.

Children insured by Medicaid are three times as likely to be lead-poisoned as other children—roughly 9 percent have tested as poisoned compared to 3 percent of non-Medicaid children. In 1997 at least 150,000 of the state's children under the age of three were covered by Medicaid and thus entitled to an annual lead screening as a part of their mandated preventive health care.

The more than one of every four of the state's young children who are poor more likely reside in poorly maintained older housing and lack the nutrients that protect against the absorption of lead. Over a million of the state's housing units, roughly a third, were constructed before 1950 and pose a potential danger.

In response to the low levels of testing for lead among Medicaid children among the states, in November 1998 the Health Care Financing Administration issued a bulletin reiterating the long-standing requirement that all Medicaid-enrolled children must receive a screening blood lead test at 12 months and 24 months of age and articulating a new policy that children between three and six years old must receive a blood lead test if they have not been previously screened for lead poisoning.

With a portion of the $5 million approved by voters in the Proposal C Environmental Bond in the fall of 1998, advocates have urged mounting a targeted prevention program with grants to local health departments to identify, monitor and follow-up with children at greatest risk of lead exposure. These funds could also boost screening efforts in sites where Head Start, WIC[2] and other programs serve low-income children.

County Trends

Among Michigan's 83 counties, Schoolcraft and Luce had the largest shares of their very young children, under age three, tested for lead: 36 and 34 percent respectively. Kent County screened more than twice as many children as any other large urban county. In almost half the counties, less than 4 percent of all children in this age group were tested, and in eleven counties less than 1 percent.

Among counties screening at least 8 percent of this age group, Wayne, Muskegon and Berrien counties found the largest shares of lead-poisoned children, between 11 and 15 percent. Such rates are significantly affected by whether counties target their most at-risk children for screening.

1. Estimate from the Michigan Department of Community Health
2. The federal government's Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children. The 27-year-old program provides federal grants to states for supplemental foods, health care referrals and nutrition information for low-income children under age 5, their mothers and pregnant women.

Table III.2 Testing Young Children for Lead Poisoning
Ten Best and Ten Worst Michigan Counties

		Children Tested Ages 0-3	% of Children
	MICHIGAN	31,711	8.1%
Ten Best Counties			
1	Schoolcraft	99	36.3%
2	Luce	72	34.4%
3	Kent	6,963	26.8%
4	Mecosta	246	18.1%
5	Berrien	946	14.6%
6	Osceola	115	14.5%
7	Delta	185	13.8%
8	Alpena	142	13.7%
9	Wayne	11,821	13.1%
10	Huron	172	13.0%
Ten Worst Counties			
74	Wexford	10	0.8%
75	Benzie	4	0.8%
76	Iosco	9	0.8%
77	Livingston	42	0.8%
78	Dickinson	7	0.7%
79	Baraga	2	0.7%
80	Oscoda	2	0.6%
81	Emmet	6	0.5%
82	Leelanau	3	0.4%
83	Crawford	1	0.2%

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health

Immunization

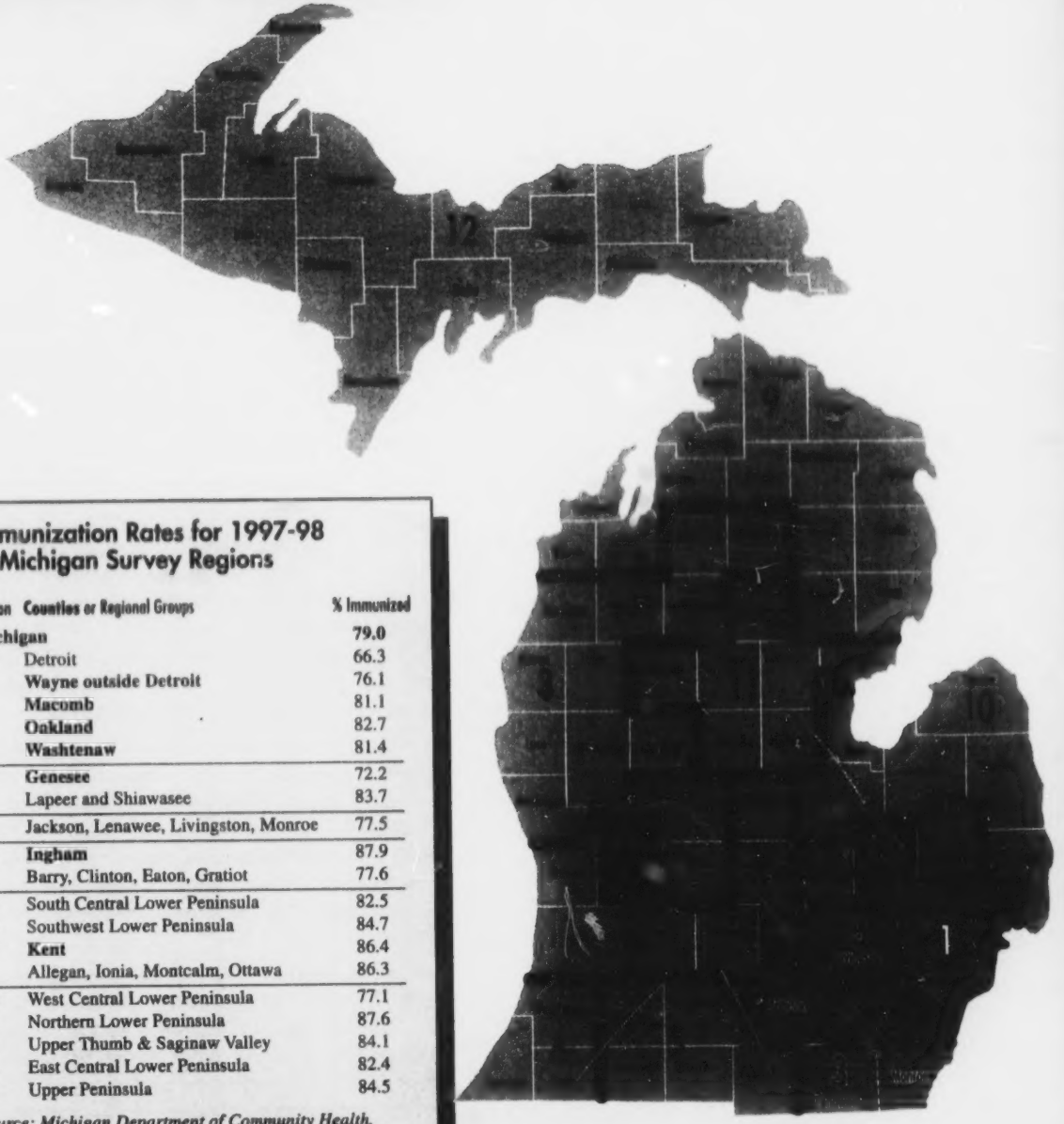
In the summer of 1998, almost four of five of Michigan's toddlers, between 19 and 35 months of age, were fully immunized.[1] According to the 1997 National Immunization Survey administered by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Michigan's immunization rate now compares favorably with those of neighboring states and the national average of 78 percent.

Within the state, immunization rates varied significantly across localities. Over 87 percent of toddlers in Ingham County and the northern counties of the Lower Peninsula (Region 9) had received their full immunizations, while only 66 percent were fully immunized in the city of Detroit. In over half of Michigan's survey regions and large counties immunization rates would still not be considered adequate.

Immunization rates in the high 80s for most diseases are considered adequate protection against preventable diseases in a community. These diseases, such as measles, whooping cough and *Haemophilus influenzae* type b (Hib), result in unnecessary illness, expenditures on expensive health resources, disability or even death. Generally, immunizations can be completed in five visits.

Data from the Michigan Childhood Immunization Registry (MCIR), launched in 1995 by the Michigan Department of Community Health, will soon replace surveys as a way of tracking immunization rates throughout the state. The MCIR allows health providers to know immediately the current immunization status of a child. Accessible to both private and public health providers, the registry contains birth records for all the state's children born in Michigan on or after January 1, 1994. Health providers are mandated to submit immunization information unless a parent or guardian objects.

1 Full immunization includes four doses of DTP, three doses of polio and one dose of MMR - referenced as 4:3:1. The DTP dose immunizes against diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough) and tetanus; the MMR prevents measles, mumps and rubella.



Immunization Rates for 1997-98 in Michigan Survey Regions

Region	Counties or Regional Groups	% Immunized
Michigan		**79.0**
1	Detroit	66.3
	Wayne outside Detroit	76.1
	Macomb	81.1
	Oakland	82.7
	Washtenaw	81.4
2	**Genesee**	72.2
	Lapeer and Shiawasee	83.7
3	Jackson, Lenawee, Livingston, Monroe	77.5
4	**Ingham**	87.9
	Barry, Clinton, Eaton, Gratiot	77.6
5	South Central Lower Peninsula	82.5
6	Southwest Lower Peninsula	84.7
7	**Kent**	86.4
	Allegan, Ionia, Montcalm, Ottawa	86.3
8	West Central Lower Peninsula	77.1
9	Northern Lower Peninsula	87.6
10	Upper Thumb & Saginaw Valley	84.1
11	East Central Lower Peninsula	82.4
12	Upper Peninsula	84.5

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health.

Estimate of Immunization Coverage, for series 4:3:1.

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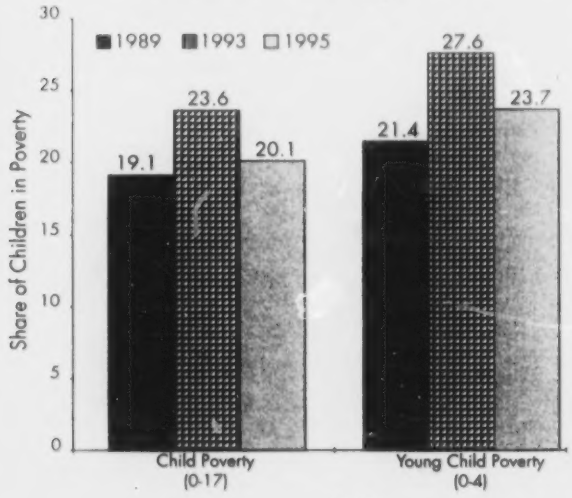
Child Poverty

Includes all children in households with incomes under poverty level, adjusted for the number of people in the household.

Michigan's families with children experienced growing rates of poverty in the 1990s despite the state's thriving economy and low unemployment rates. In 1989, roughly 19 percent of the state's children lived in families with incomes below poverty compared to 20 percent in 1995.[1] Over half a million of the state's children (518,000) were living at these income levels. Michigan's child poverty rate ranked 30th of the 50 states and the District of Columbia in 1996.[2] (Number 1 is the best or lowest rate.)

Chart IV.1 Child Poverty, especially for young children (ages 0-4), persisted in the mid-1990s in Michigan.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Poverty grew more—by about 10 percent—among the state's young children, ages 0-4, than among school children. In 1995 young child poverty had risen to 24 percent compared to 21 percent in 1989. In the same period poverty increased slightly among school children, ages 5-17, rising from 17.2 percent to 17.7 percent.

This increase in young child poverty causes particular concern in light of recent findings from neuro-research. Such studies show that approximately 90 percent of brain growth occurs during the first three years of life. During these critical years connections or synapses form within the brain at higher rates than at any other life stage. Poverty imperils optimal brain development by curtailing access to adequate nutrition, preventive health care, quality child care and secure shelter.

While parental work outside the home has been perceived as the remedy to child poverty, employment was no guarantee against poverty in Michigan in the mid 1990s, according to a recent study of working poor families.[3] The majority of the state's poor families with able-bodied adults had one or more workers, many employed full-time year-round. With a shift in the state's economy to growth in low-wage service and retail jobs, more Michigan workers are now trying to support their families with such employment.

Almost a third of the state's children (31%) lived in families with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment.[4] Michigan had a larger share of such children than 36 other states in the nation. Many parents who cannot secure full-time employment work at temporary or part-time jobs that offer little stability, no fringe benefits, and difficult schedules for securing child care.[5]

Michigan tax policies further erode spendable income for poor families who bear a disproportionate share of the tax burden relative to their total income, in addition to paying income taxes at incomes well below the poverty level. The state has the tenth lowest tax threshold in the nation, imposing income tax on families with two children with incomes at just over half the poverty level.[6]

Federal policies that froze the minimum wage over the 1980s also adversely affected Michigan's low-income families. During the 1960s and most of the 1970s, a full-time minimum wage income lifted a three-person family above poverty level; even with the increase in 1997, it now represents only 81 percent of poverty level.[7]

While official poverty guides allow an assessment of family income trends, many experts believe they underestimate the income necessary to meet a family's basic needs. For that reason, families qualify for many assistance programs at income levels above poverty. For example, children in families with incomes at almost double poverty level income (185% poverty) qualify for the WIC program, child care subsidies and reduced price school lunch.

Table IV.1 1998 Federal Poverty Guidelines*

Family Size	Poverty Level	130% Poverty	150% Poverty	185% Poverty
2	$10,850	$14,105	$16,275	$20,073
3	$13,650	$17,745	$20,475	$25,253
4	$16,450	$21,385	$24,675	$30,433

*Poverty "guidelines," derived from poverty "thresholds," are used to determine eligibility for public assistance programs. Poverty "thresholds," updated annually by the percentage change in the Consumer Price Index, are used to assess the size of the low-income population. Income includes only cash income; non-cash benefits such as food stamps are not included.

In contrast, to qualify for assistance through the Family Independence Program (FIP), a family cannot have earnings above 73 percent of poverty level. For example, a Wayne County family of three with gross earnings of $775 per month would not qualify for cash supplements.

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County Trends

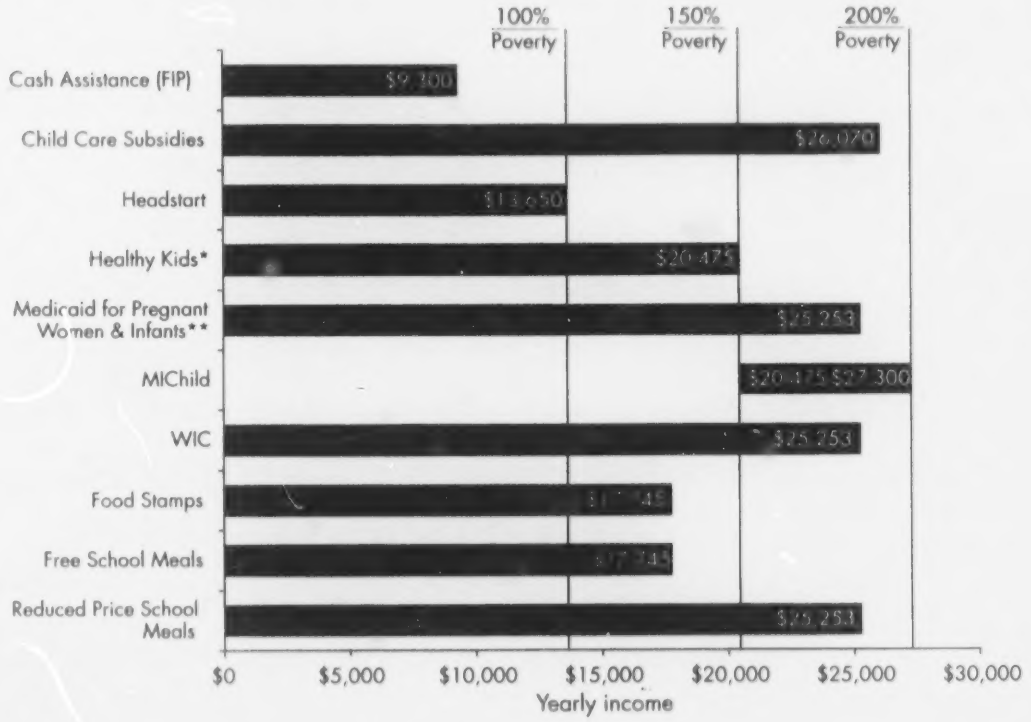
Child poverty varied widely among Michigan's counties: children living in Lake County were six times more likely to be poor than those in Livingston County. Among Michigan's 83 counties, Livingston County had the lowest child poverty rate with 6 percent of all children in this situation, compared to 36 percent in Lake County. The northern central counties of Clare, Ogemaw, Gladwin and Roscommon all reflected child poverty rates above 28 percent. The metropolitan counties of Genesee, Saginaw and Wayne with large numbers of children also suffered from relatively high poverty rates—above 26 percent.

Child poverty deepened in 59 of the state's 83 counties in the trend period. Although Macomb and Barry counties still had some of the lowest child poverty rates in the state, they sustained the largest increases—over a third higher between 1989 and 1995. The biggest drop in child poverty by far occurred in Lake County where the rate dropped by a third from 53 percent to 35 percent. The second largest decline (18%) occurred in Oscoda County where child poverty dropped from 33 to 27 percent.

Poverty among young children, ages 0-4, ranged from a low of 8 percent in Livingston and Ottawa counties to 43 percent in Wayne County. In half of Michigan's counties, one in four young children lived in families with incomes below poverty.

1. The most recent child poverty rates available for counties are 1995 estimates developed by the U.S. Census for the U.S. Department of Education to distribute Title I funds to school districts for programs to aid disadvantaged children.
2. *1999 KIDS COUNT DATA BOOK*: State Profiles of Child Well-Being. (Baltimore, Maryland: The Annie E. Casey Foundation. 1999) p. 87.
3. Sharon Parks. *Michigan's Families: Poor, Despite Work*. Lansing, Michigan: Michigan Budget and Tax Policy Project, an initiative of the Michigan League for Human Services. November 1998.
4. *1999 KIDS COUNT DATA BOOK*, p. 87.
5. Ibid.
6. Single-parent families with two children are taxed at incomes ($11,800) at 58 percent of poverty level; two-parent families at 60 percent ($16,655).
7. Sharon Parks. *Michigan's Families: Poor, Despite Work*. p. 17.

Chart IV.2 Eligibility Levels for Family Support Programs (Family of 3)



*Medicaid for ages 1-18. **Infants (up to age 1).

Source: U.S. Census Child Poverty Estimates

Children Receiving Free and Reduced Price School Lunches

Percentage of all children in K-12 public schools receiving free or reduced price school lunches. Students from families with incomes below 130 percent of poverty income qualify for a fully subsidized lunch; those with family incomes between 130 and 185 percent of poverty qualify for a reduced price lunch.[1]

With the incomes of many families with children falling at or near the poverty level, the share of the state's K-12 public school students receiving free and reduced price meals through the School Lunch Program maintained its steady ascent in the1997-98 school year. The share of free and reduced price participation increased by 37 percent between the 1989-90 and 1997-98 school years. Although the1997-98 rate rose only slightly from the previous year —from 31.5 percent to 31.7—the fact that it continued its upward direction while the state enjoyed a record low level of unemployment is troubling.

In the 1997-98 school year, roughly 521,000 Michigan K-12 public school students received free or reduced price school lunches. In the 1989-90 school year, less than one-quarter of all students participated at free or reduced price rates; by 1997-98, almost one-third did. Most of these children qualified for a fully subsidized lunch.

With more and more of the state's children qualifying for free or reduced price meals in the School Lunch Program during the school year, the fact that only 7 percent (34,991) were able to participate in a summer food program in 1997 causes concerns.[2] The federal Summer Food Service Program, which was created in 1969, provides funds to eligible sponsoring organizations to serve nutritious meals to needy children under age 18 during the summer months.(Needy children are defined as those eligible for free or reduced prices in the School Lunch Program during the school year.) Emergency food requests have escalated in local communities during the summer months when children can go hungry because of a lack of volunteers and sites.[3]

Although sites offering the program expanded in the state in 1998, fewer meals were served than in 1997. In fact, total lunches served during the summer have dropped by 14 percent in Michigan since 1990 while the share of eligible students has expanded by a third.

Chart IV.3 Only 7 percent of Michigan's eligible children participated in a Summer Food Program in 1997.

Source: Midwest Regional U.S. Department of Agriculture, Chicago

Among the state's 83 counties, only 54 had a Summer Food Program site in 1997, and almost half of them (24) served fewer than one in 20 eligible children. Only seven counties served more than 10 percent of eligible children. The counties most successful at serving eligible children were Schoolcraft and Oceana counties, which reached 42 percent and 34 percent respectively.

County Trends

In the trend period, 76 of the state's 82 counties that contain school districts experienced an increase in student participation in the School Lunch Program at free or reduced price rates, with Macomb County sustaining the largest jump; its rate amost doubled — from roughly 9 percent of its students participating in the program in 1989-90 to 17 percent by the 1997-98 school year.

The need for school meal subsidies among marginal families seems to be increasing in the counties that have had the lowest child poverty rates and counties with large child populations. Program participation rates in the prosperous counties of Ottawa and Livingston swelled by about half. The counties of Wayne and Oakland with their large numbers of children experienced similar increases. (Almost one in three of the state's children lives in these two counties.)

Lake County reflected the largest decrease, dropping back by 7 percent, from its high of 85 percent participation in 1989-90 to 79 percent in 1997-98,—still the highest rate among the 82 counties and significantly above the second highest rate of participation (51%) in Oscoda County. The lowest rate of program participation was reported in Livingston County at 8 percent, roughly half of the next lowest rate in Clinton County—15 percent.

1. In 1998 family income at 130 percent of poverty was $21,385 for a family of four; at 185 percent of poverty was $30,433.
2. "More Sites, Fewer Kids: Michigan's Summer Food Program" *Breadlines*. Detroit, MI: Hunger Action Coalition. Vol. 18. No 6. November/December 1998.
3. Ibid.

Inadequate Prenatal Care

Women classified as having received inadequate care according to the Kessner Index include those who:

- *began care in the last three months of their pregnancy*
- *experienced fewer than five prenatal visits during a 34-week pregnancy (fewer visits are considered adequate for shorter pregnancies)*

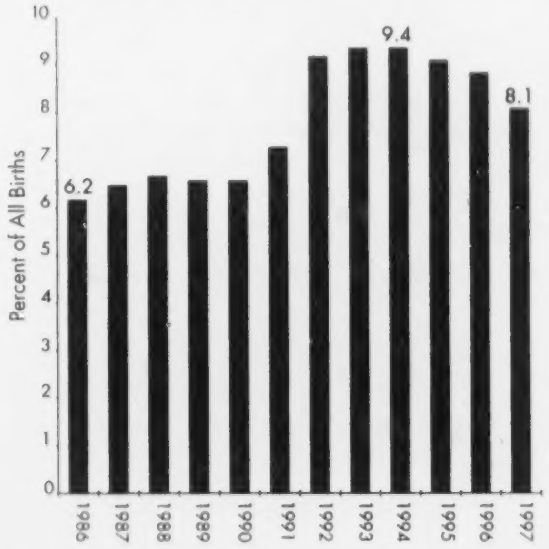
The locality reflects the mother's place of residence, not necessarily the place of the infant's birth.

Over the trend period the level of inadequate prenatal care worsened by 59 percent in Michigan. Between 1986-88 and 1995-97, the rate of inadequate prenatal care rose from roughly 5 percent of all births to almost 9 percent. In 1995 through 1997 approximately 11,600 babies were born each year to Michigan mothers who had received inadequate prenatal care.

Mothers who fail to receive early and regular prenatal care are at higher risk of delivering low birth-weight infants and having their infants die before their first birthday. Nearly 80 percent of women at risk of having a low birth-weight baby can be identified during the first prenatal visit.[1] During prenatal care, expectant mothers receive information about health and nutrition, and providers can make an early diagnosis and treatment of any medical problems. Comprehensive care also links expectant mothers to other support programs and community services.

Early and continuous prenatal care is one of the most effective strategies for ensuring the birth of a healthy baby. Inadequate prenatal care can lead to increased costs from extended hospital stays and medical treatment for critically ill babies, lifetime medical care and special services for children with developmental problems cause by low birth-weight, and lost productivity from parents coping with seriously ill babies or children with disabilities.

Chart IV.4 Rates of inadequate prenatal care in Michigan began to drop in 1995.



Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Despite expansion of Medicaid to eliminate the financial barriers to care for expectant mothers with family income up to 185 percent of the poverty level ($25,253 for a family of three), many qualifying women still do not receive adequate prenatal care. Significant other barriers persist at the social, environmental and psychological level, according to a recent survey of low-income urban mothers.[2]

The most frequently cited reason for not seeking care involved feeling depressed or unhappy about the pregnancy. Women who did not want their families and friends to know about their pregnancy were nearly five times more likely to have received inadequate care. The clinic or office environment, particularly those with long waiting times, crowded waiting rooms and non-existent evening or week-end hours, also deterred expectant mothers, especially those with young children.

County Trends

Among the 66 Michigan counties with rates of inadequate care rates calculated for the recent year, rates ranged from 2 percent in Midland to almost 17 percent in Wayne—almost one in five expectant mothers. Jackson County also recorded a relatively high rate of inadequate care (16%). All other counties had rates below 11 percent.

Despite the worsening trends in the rate of inadequate prenatal care for the state as a whole over the trend period, 38 counties experienced improvements in their rates, and another ten no longer had enough incidences of inadequate care to calculate a rate in the recent year. The northeastern counties of Benzie, Cheboygan, Grand Traverse, and Leelanau reflected the most dramatic improvements—the rates dropped by more than 60 percent.

Some of the counties with the highest rates also reflected the biggest increases over the trend period. Among the 27 counties experiencing increased rates, Wayne County sustained the largest jump—a 150 percent increase. Rate increases of over 100 percent also occurred in Macomb, Jackson, St. Clair and Iosco counties.

1. *Something to Think About.* Section for Maternal and Child Health. Chicago, IL: American Hospital Association. (December 1992) p. 3.
2. Cynthia Cook; A. Loveland; Kimberly L. Selig; Barbara J. Wedge; and Ericka A. Gohn-Baube. "Access Barriers and the Use of Prenatal Care by Low-Income, Inner-City Women." *Social Work: Journal of the National Association of Social Workers.* (March 1999) Vol. 44: No. 2. pp. 129-141.

Low Birth-Weight Babies

The percentage of newborns weighing under 2,500 grams (approximately five and a half pounds). The locality reflects the mother's residence, not necessarily the place of birth.

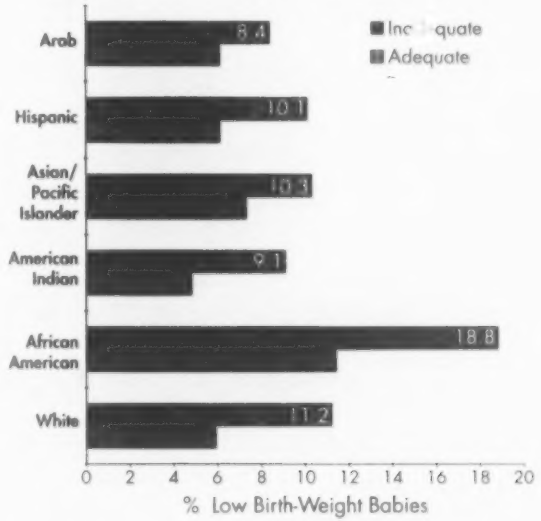
Michigan's rate of low birth-weight babies remained roughly 8 percent higher in 1995-97 than in 1986-88. Of all the babies born in the recent period, 7.7 percent of them weighed less than 2,500 grams (approximately five and half pounds) compared to 7.2 percent in 1986-88. At this rate a total of 10,300 low birth-weight infants were born each year in Michigan between 1995 and 1997. Michigan's rate of low birth-weight babies was higher than 30 other states in 1996.[1]

On a year-to-year basis between 1995 and 1997, the low birth-weight rate has remained unchanged despite significant declines in births among mothers at highest risk. The state's teen birth rate and the share of women receiving inadequate prenatal care both fell in those years. The percent of Michigan mothers who smoked during pregnancy also declined steadily between 1990 and 1996, dropping by 22 percent, to a low of 17.6 percent in 1996.

Low birth-weight is related to many factors, including inadequate prenatal care, deficient nutrition, teen child-bearing, excessive use of alcohol or other substances, and smoking. Several other factors such as household income may be linked; for example, low income women are more susceptible to deficient nutrition and also more likely to receive inadequate prenatal care. Some racial and ethnic groups, such as Asian Indians and African Americans, suffer from higher incidences of low birth-weight even without these factors involved.[2]

Premature infants or those born at low birth-weight are more vulnerable to adverse conditions in their environment and often suffer from several medical problems.These fragile infants experience higher incidence of developmental delay, disease, and death. The National Public Health Service estimates that almost 60 percent of the infant deaths each year result directly from low birth-weight.

Chart IV.5 Michigan mothers-to-be receiving inadequate prenatal care were also more likely to have low birth-weight babies.



Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

County Trends

The rate of low birth-weight babies among the 76 Michigan counties ranked on this indicator ranged from 3.4 percent in Oceana County to 10.3 percent in Lake County. The lowest rates occurred in counties with relatively small numbers of newborns, while the large metropolitan counties, such as Genesee, Saginaw and Wayne had the highest rates—over 9 percent of all infants were born weighing less than five and a half pounds. Counties with the largest shares of low birth-weight babies also had some of the highest rates of inadequate prenatal care[2] and child poverty.

Most counties (55) experienced increased rates of low birth-weight babies between 1986-88 and 1995-97. Iron County sustained the largest jump—almost 73 percent higher— rising from 4.7 percent of all births to 8.2 percent. Sanilac and Missaukee counties also saw their rates expand by over 50 percent in the trend period. Of the 18 counties where the rate improved, the largest drop by far—37 percent— occurred in Oceana County, which also had the lowest rate.

1. *1999 KIDS COUNT DATA BOOK:* State Profiles of Child Well-Being. (Baltimore, Maryland: The Annie E. Casey Foundation. 1999) p. 87.
2. Inadequate prenatal care, according to the Kessner Index, is defined as care that begins in last trimester of pregnancy and involves fewer than five prenatal visits for a full-term pregnancy of 34 weeks.

Infant Mortality

The number of infants who die before their first birthday. The locality reflects the infant's residence, not necessarily the place of death.

Over the last ten years the infant mortality rate in Michigan has improved dramatically. With the three-year averages used to calculate trends, Michigan's infant mortality rate registered a 27 percent decline in the trend period. In the years 1995-97, roughly eight of every 1,000 Michigan infants died in their first year, compared to eleven in 1986-88. Despite this dramatic improvement, Michigan's infant mortality rate remained higher than those of 35 other states in the nation in 1996.[1]

In year-to-year trends, however, the state's 1997 infant mortality rate reversed its decline for the first time since 1989. The rate rose slightly to 8.1 deaths per 1,000 infants from 8.0 in 1996—reflecting increases for both white and African American infants. In the state as a whole, African American infants died at rates almost three times higher than white infants: 17.6 deaths among every 1,000 African American infants, compared to 6.1 deaths among white infants.

For the state's African American infants, the 1997 rate represented the third year of a worsening trend, rising slightly but steadily from 17.3 to 17.6. Michigan counties *outside* Wayne County accounted for this increase, climbing from 16.8 deaths among every 1,000 births in 1995 to 19.1 in 1997 — roughly a 14 percent increase. Over the same three years, mortality rates for African American infants in Wayne County declined by almost 6 percent, from 17.6 deaths per 1,000 births to 16.7.

Infant mortality is widely used as an indictor of "quality of life." The overall Michigan infant mortality rate has been consistently higher than the national rate, and the national rate ranks as one of the worst among the industrialized countries of the world.[2] For example, the 1993 infant mortality rate per 1,000 births in was 4.4 in Japan, 5.8 in England and Wales, and 6.8 in France, compared to 8.4 in the U.S.

Many factors affect the life expectancy of infants: poverty, the emotional and physical health of the mother, the involvement of the birth father, the strength of the health care system, the level of access to health and infant care, availability of supportive services for mothers and infants, and community safety. According to national studies, poverty is a key factor: the mortality rate for children born into poor families is 50 percent higher than that of children born into families with incomes above the poverty line.[3]

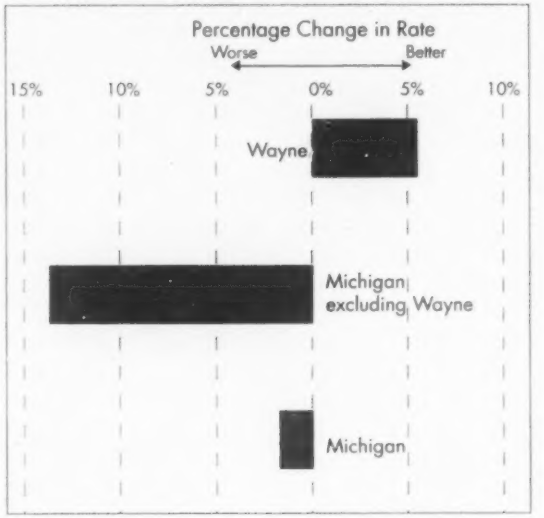
County Trends

Among the 26 Michigan counties ranked on this indicator, Lenawee County reflected the lowest infant mortality rate—roughly five of every 1,000 infants. Genesee County had the highest rate, at 12 deaths for every 1,000 infants. The next highest infant mortality rates were 11 per 1,000 in Tuscola and Wayne counties.

Infant mortality trends in these three counties were very different. While rates in Tuscola and Genesee counties dropped by less than 7 percent, Wayne County experienced a 29 percent decline. In only one of the 25 counties for which rates were available in both trend years, did the infant mortality rate increase over the trend period—by 8 percent in Bay County. The largest rate decreases, by more than 40 percent, occurred in Calhoun and Midland counties.

In ten more counties, the number of infant deaths dropped below six incidences in the most recent year, so no rate was calculated. In the recent years, several of these counties had a much lower number of incidences, which would suggest improvement on this indicator.

Chart IV.6 Infant mortality rates for African Americans worsened in Michigan counties outside Wayne between 1995 and 1997.



Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

1. *1999 KIDS COUNT DATA BOOK: State Profiles of Child Well-Being*. (Baltimore, Maryland: The Annie E. Casey Foundation. 1999) p. 87.
2. Brett Brown and Gretchen Kirby. *Trends in the Well-Being of America's Children and Youth 1998*. Part One. (Washington D.C.:U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation.) p. 128.
3. *1998 KIDS COUNT DATA BOOK: State Profiles of Child Well-Being*. Baltimore, Maryland: The Annie E. Casey Foundation. p. 19.

Child Deaths

The number of deaths from all causes to children ages 1 through 14, per 100,000 children. The locality reflects the place of the child's residence, not necessarily the place of death.

The child death rate in Michigan dropped 24 percent in the trend period. Each year in 1986-88, an average of 34 deaths had occurred among every 100,000 children, compared to 26 such deaths each year between 1995-97. On a year-to-year basis the child death rate in Michigan has steadily declined since 1991. The state's child death rate ranked 22nd among the 50 states and the District of Columbia in 1996; the rate was lower in 21 other states that year.[1]

An average of 510 of the state's children in this age group lost their lives each year between 1995 and 1997 from all causes, including diseases and injuries from accidents, homicide and suicide.

Roughly one of every two child deaths resulted from an injury in 1997, with almost half of all injury deaths involving a motor vehicle. The other two major causes of injury deaths for this age group were fire (33 deaths) and homicide (32).

Poverty significantly increases a child's risk of death. Poor children are seven times more likely to die in a fire than children with higher household income, four times more likely to be a homicide victim, and three times more likely to die from a disease.[2]

Despite pervasive use of car seats to protect children in the event of a collision, a recent study revealed some children may still be at risk, and most Michigan toddlers, ages 1-3, may not be placed in car seats on a regular basis.[3] Design flaws in the seats, parental mistakes in installation, lax governmental regulation of seat manufacturers, and widely variable car seat belt systems all compromise child safety in cars.[4]

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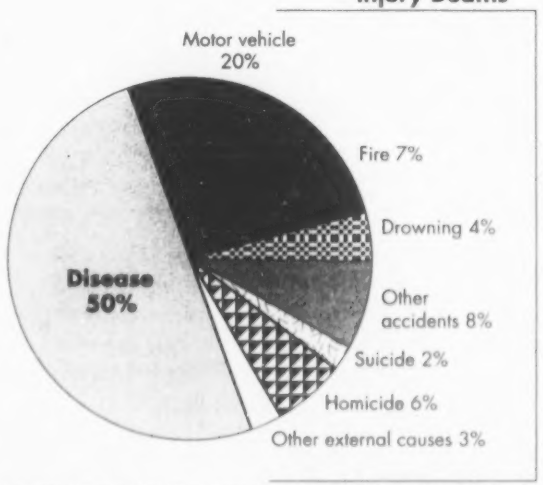
Although a large majority (76%) of infants are placed in car seats, only 41 percent of toddlers, ages 1 to 3, involved in car accidents in Michigan in 1997 were in car seats.[5] Small children in adult seat belts can suffer severe abdominal and spinal cord injuries in an crash.

While the state's rate of child deaths has declined, no reliable data are available on the numbers of children escaping death but suffering from a significant disability or chronic health condition from disease or injury.

Chart IV.7 Half of deaths among children, ages 1-14, in Michigan resulted from injury in 1997.

Total deaths=495



Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

County Trends

Only the 17 counties that averaged more than five child deaths between 1995 and 1997 were ranked on this indicator. Among those ranked, Ingham County had the lowest child death rate (11 deaths among every 100,000 children), and Calhoun County the highest with 38 such deaths. Ingham County's rate was considerably lower than all other ranked counties; Washtenaw County's second lowest rate reflected 18 deaths per 100,000 children.

All but three of the seventeen counties experienced an improvement over the trend period. Ingham County's child death rate dropped by far the most drastically, falling by 67 percent—from 38 such deaths in 1986-88. Those counties showing the least improvement were Berrien and Jackson counties where rates dropped by less than 10 percent. Among the three counties where rates rose, the largest jump—23 percent—occurred in St. Clair County.

1. *1999 KIDS COUNT DATA BOOK: State Profiles of Child Well-Being.* (Baltimore, Maryland: The Annie E. Casey Foundation. 1999) p. 87.
2. *Lifelines for Children: Child Mortality in Michigan Major Findings.* (Lansing, MI: Michigan Department of Public Health, Michigan Department of Social Services, Office of Children and Youth Services. November 1989) (DSS Pub. 60) pp. 5 and 7. (Poor children were defined as those eligible and enrolled for Medicaid or receiving food stamps for at least one month in 1986.)
3. Lisa Zargoli, "Misuse of child seats kills, maims hundreds." *Detroit News.* December 6, 1998.
4. Ibid.
5. Lisa Zargoli. "State's child seat law ranks worst in the nation." *Detroit News.* December 8, 1998.

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Children in Investigated Families
for Abuse or Neglect

Children in families that are investigated for suspected abuse or neglect may be counted more than once in a given year if more than one allegation is examined.

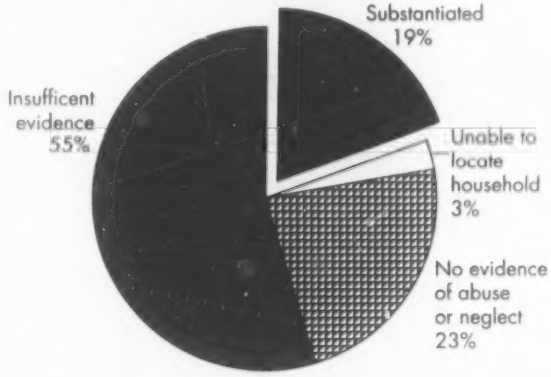
Roughly 148,000 of the state's children lived in a family involved in an investigation of abuse or neglect in 1997. Between 1988 and 1997, the rate of children involved in investigations in Michigan increased by more than a third— from 44 children per 1,000 (ages 0-17) to 59. Since 1988, the rate has increased steadily every year.

An investigation is initiated based on reports of child abuse or neglect received by the Child Protective Services Program at the local Family Independence Agency. Such reports have been increasing: between 1993 and 1997 the annual number of reports of abuse or neglect rose by about 8 percent, reaching roughly 125,000 in Fiscal Year 1997. In determining whether to launch an investigation of a report, caseworkers first assess whether the reported incident fits the legal definition of child abuse or neglect. About half the reports were "referred for an investigation" in 1997.

In more than half of investigated cases of alleged abuse or neglect closed in 1997, the evidence was not considered adequate to determine whether abuse or neglect had occurred. In slightly less than a quarter of cases, the caseworker concluded there was no evidence of abuse or neglect. About 19 percent of the total investigated cases were substantiated or confirmed by available evidence.

Funding for services to prevent child maltreatment and help families who become involved with child protective services is much more limited than funding for foster care.[1] In a recent survey of organizations providing child abuse prevention services in counties throughout the state, 95 percent reported needing more funding and 82 percent reported needing more staff to address the level of need among families in their communities.[2]

Chart IV.8 In roughly 80 percent of Michigan's investigated cases of child abuse or neglect in 1997, reports were not substantiated, mostly because of insufficient evidence.



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

Among all agencies surveyed, respite care was the most pressing need identified and the service least likely to be offered.[3] Respite care provides temporary care to children so their parents can get a break. Respite care is usually offered to at risk families with limited human and financial resources such as single parents or teen mothers and those with children with special needs or chronic illness.

County Trends

The rates of children involved in investigations of abuse or neglect varied widely among Michigan's 83 counties. A child was eight times more likely to be involved in such an investigation in Iron or Oscoda counties than in Keweenaw or Alger. In Keweenaw County 15 of every 1,000 children were involved in an investigation of child abuse or neglect compared to 127 of every 1,000 children in Iron County. Another five counties —Calhoun, Newaygo, Montmorency, Crawford and Oscoda—also had over 100 children of every 1,000 children involved in an investigation of abuse or neglect in 1997.

Most Michigan counties saw their rates of children involved in abuse and neglect investigations rise over the trend period. Of the 57 counties experiencing increases, six sustained doubling and tripling of rates. Oscoda County, with one of the highest rates, also had by far the most dramatic increase—312 percent. The rate dropped most dramatically in Schoolcraft County—by 60 percent.

1. Mark E. Courtney. "The Costs of Child Protection in the Context of Welfare Reform." *Protecting Children from Abuse and Neglect. The Future of Children.* (Los Altos, California: The Center for The Future of Children, The David and Lucile Packard Foundation. Spring 1998). Vol 8: No 1. p. 89.
2. Jesse Donohue. *Children's Trust Fund Needs Assessment Study.* (Lansing, Michigan: The Children's Trust Fund. December 1998) pp. 26-28.
3. Ibid.

Substantiated Victims
of Abuse or Neglect

An unduplicated count of children who were confirmed as victims of abuse and neglect after an investigation was conducted.

In Michigan a total of 20,654 children were confirmed as victims of abuse or neglect—roughly eight of every 1,000 children—in 1997.

This rate represented a decrease of almost 20 percent compared to fiscal year 1988, when the rate was about 10. Since 1994 the rate of confirmed child victims has fallen slightly each year. In contrast, over the past nine years the number of investigations of child abuse and neglect in the state has climbed steadily.

In 1997 investigators were able to secure enough evidence to determine that almost 10,000 of the state's children were physically neglected, and another 4,400 physically abused. Most victims (70%) were classified in these two categories. The third largest number of child victims (2,164) were determined to be improperly supervised.

The numbers of victims suffering Physical Injury remained steady between 1993 and 1998 at roughly 4,500. Trends in the category of Physical Neglect, which includes the largest number of victims, are difficult to assess because the numbers in three other categories eliminated after 1995 were combined under Physical Neglect. Of the other two categories in place since 1993, identified Sexual Abuse victims declined roughly 27 percent, from 2,000 to 1,500 children in 1998 while Abandoned children rose by 48 percent, from 764 children in 1993 to 1,136 in 1998.

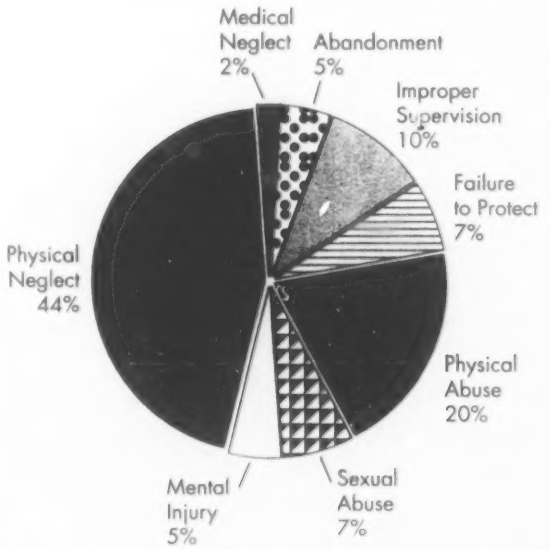
In fiscal year 1995, to reflect changes in state law four new categories were introduced: Mental Injury, Medical Neglect, Improper Supervision and Failure to Protect. (See box for definitions.)

County Trends

Substantiation rates for child abuse or neglect ranged from fewer than two of every 1,000 children in Livingston County to 28 in Ogemaw County. Missaukee and Houghton counties also had relatively low rates, roughly two of every 1,000 children. Crawford and Wexford counties, in contrast, reflected rates ten times as high—more than 20 confirmed victims per 1,000 children.

Most Michigan counties (58) witnessed decreased rates of substantiated child abuse and neglect in the trend period. The largest decline occurred in Missaukee County with a drop of 90 percent in its rate, from 22 to two victims per 1,000 children. Montcalm and Emmet counties also reflected declines of over 75 percent in their rates. The rate rose most dramatically in Alcona County where it jumped by 192 percent over the trend period, rising from four confirmed abuse or neglect victims per 1,000 children to 12.

Chart IV.9 The largest share of identified child victims of abuse or neglect in Michigan suffered from physical neglect in 1997.



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency, FY 1997

"New" Categories of Child Abuse and Neglect — As of Fiscal Year 1995

Mental Injury: a psychological condition caused by physical or verbal acts, omissions (including the denial of appropriate treatment), or maintaining an environment by a parent or person responsible for the child's health or well-being which renders the child chronically anxious, agitated, depressed, socially withdrawn, psychotic, or in reasonable fear that his or her life and/or safety or that of another family member is threatened; chronically interferes with the child's ability to accomplish age-appropriate tasks.

Medical Neglect: the failure to seek, obtain, or follow through with medical care for the child, with the failure resulting in or presenting a substantial risk of death, disfigurement or bodily harm or an observable and material impairment to the growth, development or functioning of the child.

Failure to Protect: knowingly allowing another person to mistreat or abuse the child without taking appropriate measures to stop such mistreatment or abuse and prevent it from recurring when the person is able to do so and has, or should have had, knowledge of the treatment. (Child must be at "imminent risk" of serious or immediate harm.)

Improper Supervision: placing or failing to remove the child from a situation that a reasonable person would realize requires judgment or actions beyond the child's level of maturity, physical condition, or mental abilities and that results in bodily injury or a substantial risk of immediate harm to the child.

Summarized from *Services Manual: Children and Youth-Protective Services Program.* (Lansing: State of Michigan Family Independence Agency Issued 7/14/98) Item 712. pp. 11-13.

Children in Out-of-Home Care

A count of children removed from their homes because of abuse, neglect or delinquency and placed in foster or institutional care under the supervision of the Family Independence Agency. Children who are placed in the homes of relatives are not included in this count.

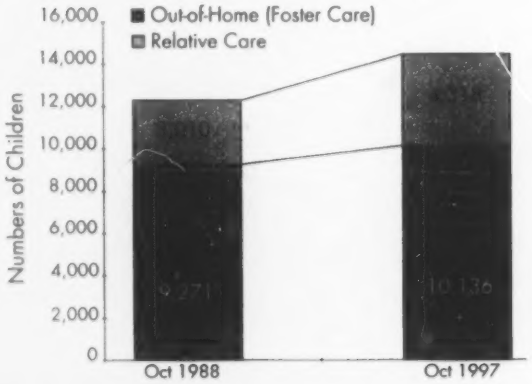
In fiscal year 1997 the out-of-home placement rate for children in Michigan was 10 percent higher than it had been in 1988—rising from 5.7 children of every 1,000 children to 6.3. Roughly 15,700 children were living in out-of-home care in fiscal year 1997 compared to 14,000 in 1988.

While the rate of abused or neglected children placed in out-of-home care increased only slightly between fiscal years 1988 and 1997 (rising 7.5 percent), larger numbers of substantiated victims are being placed with relatives in "kinship care." Not included in the count of children in out-of-home care, these relative placements swelled by 43 percent between 1988 and 1997, rising from 3,000 to 4,300 children. While this increased kinship placement may be less disruptive to a child's social universe than moving in with strangers, the circumstances leading to removal from "home" still represent a significant trauma.

In 1997 the rate of children placed for delinquency rose 52 percent—from 1.0 of every 1,000 children to 1.4. African American youth were significantly overrepresented in both numbers and length of time in residential placements and were more likely to be placed at younger ages.[1]

Most delinquent youth in institutional care (62%) in Michigan resided in private residential treatment facilities. Many of these facilities were not effectively monitored by the Family Independence Agency, according to a recent audit.[2] Auditors also concluded these private facilities sometimes were not identifying and providing appropriate services to these youth during their residency, nor were appropriate community reintegration services provided after their release. Relatively few youth in non-metropolitan counties even received these services.[3]

Chart IV.10 The growing numbers of children placed with relatives are not reflected in the out-of-home care count in Michigan.



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

County Trends

Among the 78 Michigan counties with rates calculated for their 1997 out-of-home placement, Livingston County had only about one of every 1,000 children in such care, compared to Wayne with almost 13 of every 1,000 children placed out of their homes. Both counties had significantly lower/higher rates than the next lowest/highest counties. The four other counties with some of the lowest rates—Barry, Lapeer, Gladwin and Shiawassee—placed about an average of two of every 1,000 children in out-of-home care. Lake County with the second highest rate in the state placed 10 of every 1,000 children.

While the state overall experienced an increase in its rate of out-of-home care, more counties (45) saw their rates decline rather than rise. The biggest declines occurred in northwestern counties, with the Charlevoix County rate plunging by 82 percent, from almost 14 of every 1,000 children placed in out-of-home care in 1988 to fewer than three of every 1,000 in 1997. Missaukee and Emmet counties both experienced decreases of roughly 69 percent.

Rate increases in some of the state's most populous counties affected large numbers of children. With a jump of 150 percent, Macomb County experienced the biggest increase in its rate, from fewer than two of every 1,000 children being placed in care in 1988 to four such children in 1997. Menominee, Iosco, Washtenaw and Sanilac counties also experienced out-of-home care rate increases of over 100 percent.

Delinquency Placement Trends

The state's rise in delinquency placements mainly reflected increases in the large urban counties—Calhoun, Washtenaw, Kalamazoo, St. Joseph and Wayne. These counties sustained rate increases of over 90 percent. In Calhoun County 67 children were placed for delinquency in 1997 compared to 10 in 1988. This trend may reflect a lack of community-based treatment or expanded capacity at state facilities.

Of 62 counties ranked on their out-of-home placement rate for delinquency, Schoolcraft County had the highest—five of every 1,000 children. Wayne County, with the second highest rate of almost four of every 1,000, represented almost 2,000 of the total 3,600 children placed in the state. In contrast, the rate of deliquency placements in out-of-home care was fewer than one child per 1,000 in 26 counties. In fact, the rate rose above two per 1,000 children in only 13 counties.

1. Rosemary Sarri; James Rollin; Charles Wolfson; Sheryl Pimlott; Ryan McCammon; Geoffrey Ward; Francine Farmer. *Minority Overrepresentation and Outcomes in Juvenile Justice in Michigan.* Prepared for the Michigan Committee on Juvenile Justice. (Ann Arbor, Michigan: Institute for Social Research, The University of Michigan. November 1998) p iii.
2. *Performance Audit of Juvenile Justice Services: Family Independence Agency.* Executive Summary. (Lansing, MI: Office of the Auditor General. April 1999)
3. Rosemary Sarri. *Minority Overrepresentation and Outcomes in Juvenile Justice in Michigan,* p iv.

Births to Teens, Ages 15-17

Rates of births to teens, ages 15 to 17, reflect the number of births per 1,000 girls in that age group in a locality, based on the mother's residence.

The 1995-97 birth rate for teens, ages 15-17, in Michigan has dropped to slightly below (0.3% lower) the 1986-87 average rates—27.9 births for every 1,000 female teens, compared to 27.8. In the latest years roughly 5,800 Michigan teens in this age group gave birth each year compared to 6,200 annually in 1986-88 The state's birth rate for teens, ages 15-17, was higher than only 21 other states in the nation in 1996.[1]

Between 1990 and 1997, the pregnancy rate among teens in this age group dipped from 58 pregnancies of every 1,000 teens to 41, and abortion rates from 14 of every 1,000 to 10.

Michigan's rate dropped nearly twice as steeply as the national average between 1991 and 1996.[2] It fell by 22 percent compared to 13 percent in the nation.

This improvement has continued into1997. Between 1996 and 1997, the birth rate among the state's younger teens, ages 15-17, registered a drop of 10 percent—the largest annual decline since the rate started to fall in 1991.

These encouraging trends result primarily from teens' choosing more effective contraceptive practices and methods, as well as broad-based efforts to promote more responsible sexual decision-making among teens, according to national experts.[3] Sexually active teenagers have started using long-lasting hormonal contraceptives such as the implant called Norplant and the injectable Depo-Provera, which only became available in the early 1990s.[4]

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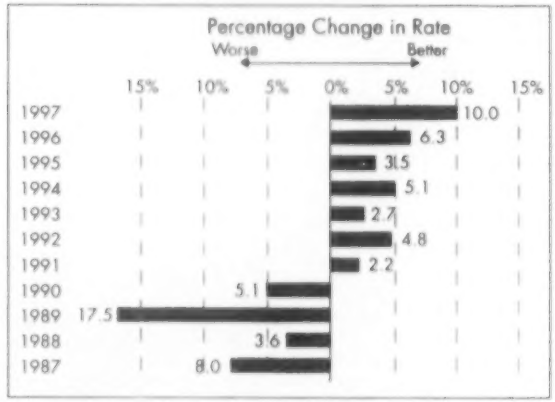
Chart IV.11 The biggest annual improvement in Michigan's younger teen birth rate (ages 15-17) occurred in 1997.



Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

County Trends

Of the 70 counties ranked on this indicator, Livingston County had by far the lowest rate, about eight of every 1,000 female teens in the 15-17 age group gave birth each year in 1995-1997, compared to 49 of every 1,000 in Lake County. Five other counties also had rates above 40: Berrien, Oscoda, Calhoun, Muskegon and Wayne. Houghton County was the only other county with a birth rate for this age group that fell below ten of every 1,000. Nine counties, including two with large child populations—Macomb and Oakland—had young teen birth rates below 15 of every 1,000.

Although overall the state teen birth rate for 15-17 year-olds in 1995-97 dropped below 1986-87 levels, most counties experienced higher rates. Cheboygan and Arenac counties sustained the largest increases with at least 75 percent.

In the 27 counties that saw their teen birth rates drop, Gogebic County experienced the largest decline, dropping by almost a third, from 24 of every 1,000 teens to 16. The large counties of Wayne and Oakland, as well as Washtenaw and Saginaw, influenced the statewide decline with their falling rates.

1. *1999 KIDS COUNT DATA BOOK: State Profiles of Child Well-Being*. (Baltimore, Maryland: The Annie E. Casey Foundation. 1999) p. 87.
2. Ibid. (Calculations by national Kids Count staff.)
3. "U.S. Teenage Pregnancy Rate Drops Another 4% Between 1995 and 1996." New York and Washington D.C.: Alan Guttmacher Institute. Press Release on Analysis of State Pregnancy Estimates. (April 29, 1999)
4. Ibid.

81

Teen Deaths by Accident, Homicide or Suicide, Ages 15-19

The number and rate of teen deaths, per 100,000 youth in this age group. The locality reflects the place of residence, not necessarily the place of death.

Late adolescence poses serious peril to young people. Youth in this age group are almost three times as likely to die as their younger counterparts. With increasing freedom from adult supervision, some youth take risks that put themselves and others in mortal danger.

Similar to the state's other mortality rates, the teen injury death rate in the trend period dropped by about 20 percent, declining slightly less than infant and child mortality. Roughly 75 of every 100,000 youth died each year from an accident, homicide or suicide in the 1986-88 period compared to an average of 61 such deaths occurring each year in the 1995-1997 period. The state's teen death rate from accident, homicide or suicide was higher than 22 other states in 1996.[1]

Teens are much more likely to die from an injury, as opposed to disease, than younger age groups. Injury deaths represented almost 80 percent of all deaths for older teens in 1997, compared to about 50 percent for children, ages 1-14.

Overall, an average of 566 Michigan youths died from an injury each year in 1986-88, compared to 426 each year in 1995-97. Well over half of injury deaths (241) in 1997 resulted from an accident: four of every five accidental deaths involved a motor vehicle. Another 103 of the state's youth lost their lives through homicide, and 76 by suicide.

One of the most effective ways to reduce traffic fatalities would be more widespread use of seat belts, according to the National Transportation Safety Board.[2] Almost one of five Michigan youth report rarely or never using a seat belt as a passenger.[3] Also at risk are the 17 percent of Michigan youth who report driving under the influence of alcohol at least once within the last thirty days.[4]

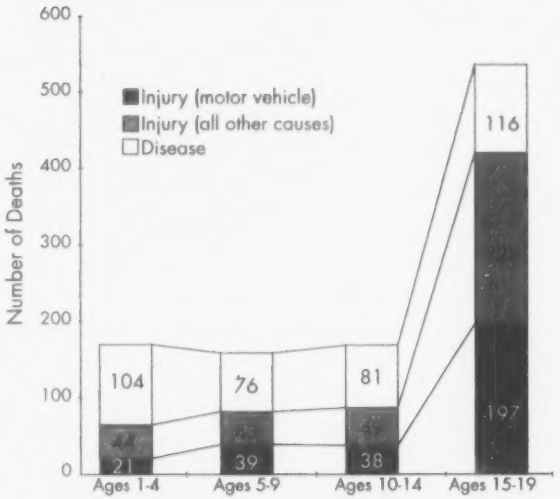
Most youth who are injured do not die. Some find their lives altered significantly by an injury that greatly reduces their life possibilities. Many incidents of injury death involve substance abuse (mostly alcohol), anger or depression. Prevention activities addressing violence and responsible choices have been introduced in many communities, and the graduated licensing system for young drivers, which took effect in April 1997, may further reduce teen injury and fatality rates.

County Trends

Of the 20 Michigan counties ranked on this indicator, Washtenaw County had the lowest rate with 28 deaths per 100,000 teens. Kalamazoo County also had a relatively low rate with 30 such deaths. St. Joseph County had the highest rate, roughly 118 deaths per 100,000 teens, although Berrien and Clinton counties also had rates above 100.

Among the sixteen counties for which a reliable percentage change could be calculated, almost all registered a decline in their teen death rates; only two experienced an increase. Kalamazoo and Livingston counties witnessed the biggest rate declines, by over 40 percent. Rates in both Berrien and Muskegon counties worsened by about 20 percent.

Chart IV.12 Eight of ten deaths among older Michigan teens resulted from an injury.



Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health, 1997

1. *1999 KIDS COUNT DATA BOOK: State Profiles of Child Well-Being.* (Baltimore, Maryland: The Annie E. Casey Foundation. 1999) p. 87.
2. Matthew L. Wald, "Dear Driver: Sober and Buckle Up" (*The New York Times*. April 5, 1998) p 16.
3. 1997 Youth Risk Behavior Survey for Michigan
4. Ibid.

Juvenile Arrests for Index Crimes, Ages 10-17

The number of arrests of youths, ages 10 through 17, for the eight index crimes: murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, larceny, burglary, motor vehicle theft and arson.[1] The locality represents the place where the arrest occurred, not necessarily the residence of the juvenile.

The rate of juvenile arrests for index crimes in Michigan dropped by roughly 23 percent between 1986-88 and 1995-97, from 22 of every 1,000 youth to 17 for such arrests. Roughly 19,600 arrests were recorded each year between 1995 and 1997 compared to about 24,700 in 1986 through 1988. Over the years the rate of juvenile arrests for index crimes in Michigan has reflected a steady decline, particularly since 1994.

The juvenile arrest rate for violent index crimes (murder, rape, robbery and aggravated assault) also fell during this trend period— but by about half as much—11 percent. The rate dropped from 3.2 arrests of every 1,000 youth to 2.9. A total of 3,300 such arrests occurred each year in the 1995-1997 period compared to 3,600 in 1986-1988.

Arrest rates in counties may be significantly affected by policies and programs for juveniles in local jurisdictions, as well as law enforcement practices and county prosecutor policies. Some counties routinely arrest and prosecute juveniles in the formal system, others divert offenders into preventive or remedial programs.

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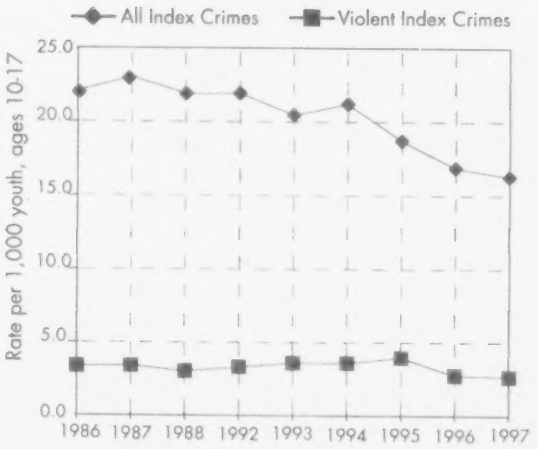
County Trends

Among the 80 counties ranked on their rate of juvenile arrests for index crimes, Cass and Eaton counties had the lowest with roughly four arrests for every 1,000 youth. Nineteen other counties had fewer than ten arrests for every 1,000 youth. The highest rates, 41 and 38 arrests, occurred in the counties of Wexford and Kent. Arrest rates for index crimes exceeded 30 in four other counties—Mackinac, Marquette, Berrien and Roscommon.

Chart IV.13 Juvenile arrest rates for index and violent index crimes in Michigan have dropped in recent years.



Source: Michigan State Police

Over the trend period Eaton County experienced the biggest drop in arrest rates—by 86 percent, dropping from 30 arrests for index crimes among every 1,000 youth in 1986-88 to four in 1995-97. Significant declines also occurred in the urban counties of Calhoun and Jackson where rates dropped by about 70 percent. In Calhoun County the rate dropped from 25 such arrests per 1,000 youth to 7. Sanilac County suffered the largest increase with the rate climbing from 6 to 9 arrests per 1,000 youth. The northeastern counties of Montmorency and Iosco also sustained significant increases in their arrests of juveniles for index crimes, rising by at least 75 percent in the trend period.

Arrests for Violent Index Crimes

About half of Michigan's counties (43) had rates of juvenile arrests for violent index crimes that could be ranked in the most recent year. The rates ranged from a low of less than one arrest for every 1,000 youth in five counties to a high rate of six such arrests in Kent County. Wayne and Ingham counties also had rates of five or more violent crime arrests for every 1,000 youth. A total of 27 of the ranked 43 counties had rates with fewer than two such arrests for every 1,000 youth.

The biggest drop in these arrest rates occurred in Jackson County where the rate fell 74 percent from almost four such arrests in 1986-88 to one in 1995-97. In Calhoun, Macomb and Kalamazoo counties these arrest rates also dropped significantly, by about half during the trend period. Three counties—Bay, Ottawa, St. Clair—sustained a doubling of rates.

1. The first four of these crimes are considered "violent." The incidence by county for arrests for violent crimes for the trend years is also available in the county profiles.

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High School Dropouts

The annual number of high school students (grades 9 through 12) who do not return to school the following year and have not graduated or formally transferred to another school.

In the 1996-97 school year, roughly 28,000 of the Michigan's 423,000 public high school students dropped out of school. The state's dropout rate worsened by about 9 percent between 1990-91 and 1996-97, rising from 6 percent of enrollment to 6.5 percent.

Some students face significant challenges that place them at greater risk of dropping out of school prior to graduation. Inability to read at grade level, frequent truancy, low grades, behavior problems, substance abuse, and pregnancy all place students at particular risk of being retained in a grade, and eventually dropping out.

Some educators believe that traditional high schools are becoming less tolerant of risky behaviors, such as smoking and truancy, at the same time that increasing numbers of youth are exposed to more occasions of serious and multiple risk-taking. In response, some local districts have created alternative structures to serve a small number of youth at risk of dropping out.

Alternative programs in Michigan served roughly 23,000 full-time-equivalent students in 369 programs located in 270 different school districts in September 1997. Roughly half these programs were concentrated in the state's largest counties: Wayne, Oakland, Macomb, Genesee and Kent. While males and females were evenly distributed in these programs, African American, Hispanic and Native American youth were over-represented.

The majority of the students served by these programs were 16 years old or older (84 percent), but some programs offered services to students as young as eleven. Youth were enrolled in alternative programs for a variety of reasons, most often for attendance or academic problems, or because the student had already chosen to drop out of their original school.

Table IV.2 Reasons for Referrals to Alternative Education Programs in Michigan

Reason for Enrollment	% of Students
Attendance Problems	31.6
Chose Alternative Setting	26.4
Poor Academic Performance	23.7
Discipline Problems	12.8
Teen Parent	11.0
Court Ordered Attendance	6.3
Expulsion	4.9
Expulsion for Weapons	0.9

Note: Total percentage will exceed 100 because some students were counted in more than one category

Source: 1998 Status Study of Michigan Alternative Education, Michigan Department of Education

County Trends

Among Michigan counties, the 1996-97 dropout rates ranged from a low of 1.4 percent in Roscommon County to 14.6 percent in Wayne County. This low rate in Roscommon County represented its lowest throughout the 1990s, falling from 6 percent the previous year. Iron, Schoolcraft, Oceana, and Alger counties also reported dropout rates of less than 2 percent in the most recent year. As in prior years, most of the counties with the lowest dropout rates represent the state's less populous areas.

In the 78 counties where a percentage change could be calculated, most counties (53) experienced some increase in their average rates. Nine counties saw their annual dropout rates at least double. Eaton County experienced the largest increase, moving from a rate of only 2 percent in 1990-91 to nearly 6 percent in 1996-97. Ogemaw, Livingston, Dickinson, Crawford, Huron, Manistee, St. Clair and Montmorency also sustained dramatically increased dropout rates.

Of the 25 counties experiencing an improvement in their dropout rates over the trend period, Roscommon County's rate fell the most—over 85 percent. Other counties with improvements of over 30 percent included Alger, Clare, Lenawee, Mackinaw, Midland, and Oceana.

School Districts

Dropout rates often vary significantly within counties with more than one school district. The vast majority of districts experienced a lower dropout rate than the state average (398 of the 524 districts reporting), with 21 districts reporting no high school dropouts at all and another 114 reporting a rate of less than 2 percent.

Among all the school districts in the state, the local school districts of Eau Clair, Inkster and Detroit had the highest dropout rates—representing over 20 percent of the high school enrollment in the 1996-97 school year. Thirty other districts reported annual dropout rates of over 10 percent.

"What's been lost in the current discussions about education is ... that if you're going to have a democratic society, you have to have an educated populace. And an educated populace not only needs to know how to read, write, add, and subtract, but they have to know how to live together and to recognize that as a value."

Patricia Albjerg Graham,
president of the Spencer Foundation
Education Week (April 21, 1999) p. 29

1. Alternative education programs are funded and operated as a subdivision of the regular K-12 program, but often administered by adult or community education. They often include expanded services such as counseling and child care.
2. Gerry Geik and Ken Walsh. *1998 Study of the Status of Alternative Education in the State of Michigan*. Executive Summary.(January 1999.) page 4.

Special Education

Public school students identified and diagnosed with a mental or physical condition resulting in their eligibility for special education services as required by state and federal laws.

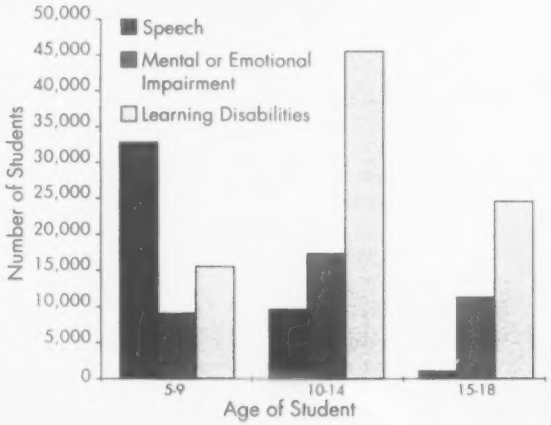
The share of Special Education students in K-12 public schools in Michigan rose by 15 percent over the ten year period. In the 1987-88 school year 11 percent of students were served by a Special Education program, compared to almost 13 percent in 1997-98. This rate reflects the numbers being served by the program; no measure is available of the size of the population of children with disabilities who need such services in a given county or school district.

All children require educational resources, but children who have additional needs due to a physical disability, or mental or developmental impairment often require increased levels. Since the federal enactment of what is now called the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) in 1975, the share of Michigan K-12 public school children receiving special education services has increased steadily from 7.1 percent in the 1975-76 school year to 12.5 percent in the 1997-98 school year.

Significant gender differences occur in special education diagnoses. Overall, two-thirds of all special education students were male. Some diagnostic categories included an even larger proportion of males, for example over three-quarters of all emotionally impaired students were male. Vision, hearing, and those with mental or multiple impairments had more balanced gender distribution, with roughly 45 percent female students.

The age of the child has also been a significant factor in special education diagnoses. The most prevalent special education diagnosis in early elementary school students had to do with speech and language difficulties. Among early adolescents (the middle grades), who experience rapid growth and behavioral changes, the diagnosis of mental and emotional impairments increased and diagnosed learning disabilities escalated sharply. These diagnoses tapered off among high school students.

Chart IV.14 The most common Special Education diagnoses varied dramatically by age group in Michigan.



Source: Michigan Department of Education

National studies report that youth with reported disabilities are more likely to drop out of school (14.6% vs. 11.8%). The disability itself may lead youths to leave school, or the disability may indirectly contribute to lower achievement levels and thus a higher likelihood of school failure. The increased risk varies according to disability, with youths with mental or emotional disabilities at the highest risk of dropping out. Youth with a learning disability coupled with another disability are also at high risk.[1]

County Trends

Among Michigan counties, the share of K-12 students who were receiving special education services in the 1997-98 school year ranged from 19.2 percent in Lake County to 7.1 percent in Mackinaw County. Ten counties experienced special education participation rates that exceeded 15 percent of total enrollment: Lake, Gratiot, Mecosta, Clare, Oceana, Muskegon, Monroe, Saginaw, Isabella, and Schoolcraft—all of which have had consistently high shares of their K-12 population receiving special education services. In only eight counties did less than 10 percent of students receive special education services.

All but seven counties experienced increases in the share of students who were served through Special Education programs. While the state sustained only a 15 percent increase over the last decade, some counties showed much more rapid growth. Eleven counties saw increases of more than 50 percent, with the most dramatic being Oscoda County where roughly 3 percent of students were in Special Education in 1986-87 compared to 15 percent in 1997-98.

1. Marilyn M. McMillen, Phillip Kaufman, and Steve Klein. *Dropout Rates in the United States: 1995.* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistics, NCES 97-473, 1997.)

Students with Inadequate Math Skills

Math skills are measured by the Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) in the fourth and seventh grades.

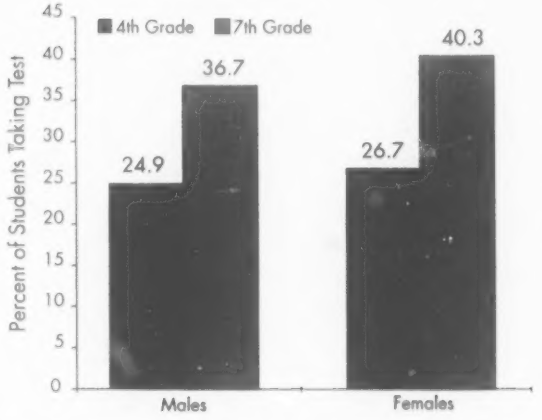
Average test scores on the math MEAPs improved substantially for both fourth and seventh graders in Michigan between 1993-94 and 1997-98. Improvement was most dramatic for fourth graders where the share scoring unsatisfactorily fell by half—from 51 percent to 26 percent. The share of seventh graders not meeting math achievement standards dropped by about a third—from 59 percent to 38 percent.

The MEAP tests were initiated in the 1970s as a way to evaluate children at various grade levels across the state, and enable state and local educators to make informed adjustments in curriculum and teaching support. In the early 1990s, the content of the math tests moved from basic skills to what were termed "essential skills" requiring more complex math ability. This change led to temporarily lower scores as school systems continued to implement new teaching methods and materials to reflect changing expectations.

Michigan students' MEAP scores on all tests, including math, have been improving since the readjustments. This trend indicates improved basic skills of students and, perhaps, increased school investment in test preparation. It is problematic for parents and communities when the only measurement of the success or failure of school systems and students is a standardized test such as the MEAP.

National experts suggest that a child who does not master the foundations of mathematics by the middle grades is less likely to take more challenging math courses in high school, resulting in less preparation for college studies and jobs that require technological skills.

Chart IV.15 Larger shares of middle grades students in Michigan performed below satisfactory level on math MEAP test.



Source: Michigan Department of Education, 1997-98

Fourth Graders

Given the importance of mastering math skills, it is heartening that the share of fourth graders performing below satisfactory levels fell in all 82 Michigan counties with school districts. Despite this overall improvement in the trend period, a substantial share (over 40 percent) of the fourth grade students in three counties—Baraga, Lake and Presque Isle—failed to receive satisfactory scores. Marquette County showed the most improvement and the lowest share of fourth graders not meeting math performance standards—dropping from 47 percent of students to 12 percent.

Seventh Graders

The share of seventh graders performing unsatisfactorily on the MEAP math test fell in all counties except Crawford. Although average MEAP scores have tended to decline during the middle grades, some counties witnessed dramatic improvement. The share of students not demonstrating mastery shrunk by over 50 percent in seven counties —Missaukee, Emmet, Leelanau, Mason, Delta, Ottawa and Dickinson. Many other counties are still struggling with large shares of students scoring poorly; for example, less than half of the seventh graders in six counties—Lake, Montmorency, Luce, Wayne, Jackson and Arenac—obtained a satisfactory math score.

School Districts

Average test scores improved in virtually all of the state's 555 local school districts over the trend period. In the 1997-98 school year, nonetheless, 43 districts in Michigan still experienced over half their fourth graders scoring unsatisfactorily on the math MEAPs. For seventh grade math results, the overall achievement was worse, with nearly 100 districts (97) with half their students scoring unsatisfactorily. These low-performing districts educate nearly one quarter of all the seventh graders in the state. The share of unsatisfactory MEAP scores varies most dramatically by school district in the middle grade years, ranging from just under one percent scoring poorly to over 90 percent in one of Michigan's school districts.

Gender

MEAP scores also varied significantly by gender. Girls did not score as well as boys on the math MEAPs in fourth grade, and by the seventh grade the gender gap in scores widened slightly more—by almost two percentage points.

MICHIGAN

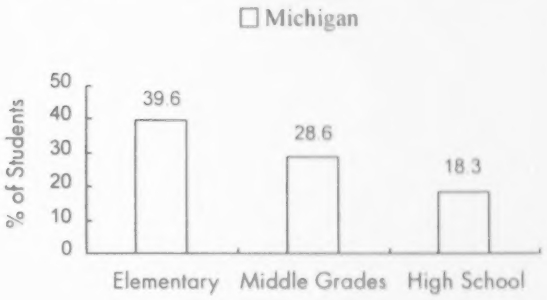
What we can do for kids in our communities ...
Hold elected officials responsible by letting them know support will go to candidates who improve the lives of children.

Trends for Young Adolescents, Ages 10-14

	1995	1996	1997
Population	705,346	713,966	703,924
Births	377	330	278
Deaths from injury	74	86	87
Arrests			
✧ Index crimes	7,425	6,491	6,432
✧ Violent crimes	1,017	829	868

Sources: see Data Notes and Sources

Free/Reduced Price Lunch (1997-98)



	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Middle Grades	27.5%	28.0%	28.6%

Note: All buildings that serve young adolescents, except K-12 and elementary schools, were considered "middle grades."

Source: Michigan Department of Education

Population (1997)

✧ Total population	9,773,892
✧ Total child population	2,504,757
—Ages 0-5	792,969
—Ages 6-12	996,857
—Ages 13-17	714,931
—African American	17.3%
—American Indian	0.8%
—Asian/Pacific Islander	1.8%
—Hispanic	3.7%
—White (Non-Hispanic)	76.9%
✧ Total births	133,549

Employment

✧ Unemployment rate	4.2%
✧ Median household income (1995)	$35,940

Child Care and Early Education (1998)

✧ Regulated slots[1]	342,337
—Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	19
✧ Children in publicly subsidized care (FY97)	63,619
✧ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$99.65

Childhood Lead Poisoning, Ages 0-3

June 1997-July 1998

Children Ages 0 - 3	Screened for Lead #	Screened for Lead %	% Lead Poisoned
393,486	31,711	8.1	8.8

Note: Children at high risk of lead poisoning live in pre-1950s housing or are poor. Counties that test these children may have a larger share of children confirmed as lead poisoned.

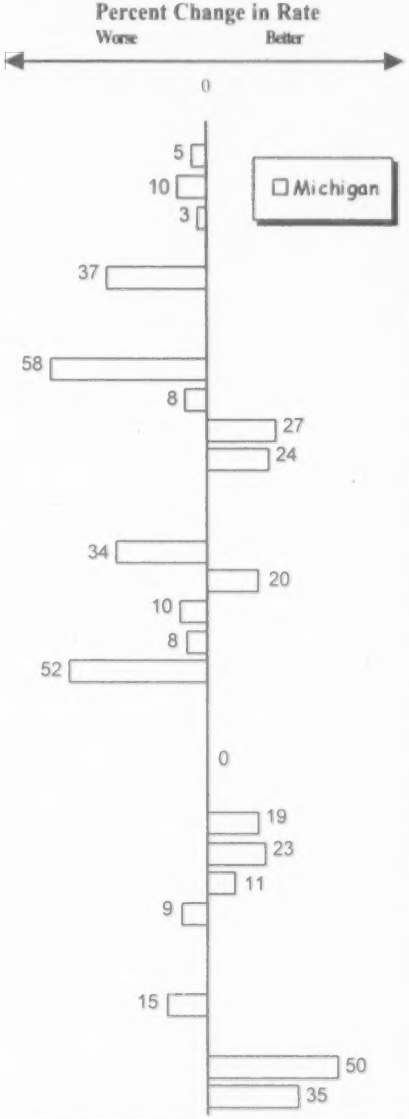
Source: Michigan Department of Community Health

Family Support (Dec. 1997)

	Number	% of All Children
✧ Children receiving food stamps (June 1998)	369,534	14.8
✧ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	238,268	9.5
—Ages 0-5	110,348	13.9
—Ages 6-12	100,191	10.1
—Ages 13-17	26,534	3.7
✧ Children insured by Medicaid	546,609	21.8

[1]Each slot accomodates one child in a licensed child care center, or group family day care home or in a registered family day care home. Not all slots provide full-day care.
[2]National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.
[3]FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).

	Trend Period Years (Base Year vs Recent Year)	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1995					
✧ Child poverty		475,417	19.1%	517,850	20.1%	—
—Ages 0-4		160,667	21.4%	171,203	23.7%	—
—Ages 5-17		299,276	17.2%	327,993	17.7%	—
✧ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1997-98	343,582	23.1%	521,063	31.7%	—
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Inadequate prenatal care		7,319	5.3%	11,592	8.7%	—
✧ Low birth-weight babies		9,956	7.2%	10,305	7.7%	—
✧ Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)		1,548	11.1	1,089	8.1	—
✧ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		641	34.2	510	26.1	—
Child Safety[2]	FY 1988 vs 1997					
✧ Children in investigated families		108,578	44.1	147,628	58.9	—
✧ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		25,316	10.3	20,654	8.2	—
✧ Children in out-of-home care		14,009	5.7	15,670	6.3	—
—for abuse or neglect		9,271	3.8	10,136	4.0	—
—for delinquency		2,343	1.0	3,625	1.4	—
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		6,188	27.9	5,815	27.8	—
✧ Teen deaths by accident, homicide, or suicide, ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		566	75.3	426	60.6	—
✧ Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		24,743	22.3	19,598	17.3	—
—violent index crimes		3,586	3.2	3,280	2.9	—
✧ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1996-97	23,998	6.0%	28,218	6.5%	—
Education: Students ...						
✧ in Special Education	1987-88 vs 1997-98	165,244	10.9%	205,562	12.5%	—
✧ with inadequate math skills	1993-94 vs 1997-98					
—fourth grade math		58,714	51.1%	28,679	25.6%	—
—seventh grade math		67,160	58.7%	43,933	38.3%	—



[1]A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state

[2]All child safety indicator rates are per 1,000 children, ages 0-17.

**Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

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ALCONA COUNTY

What we can do for kids in our communities ...

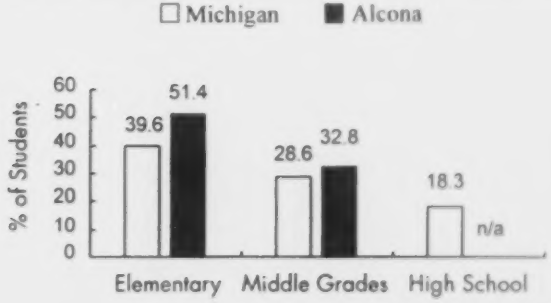
Tell children stories about our lives and encourage them to tell theirs.

Trends for Young Adolescents, Ages 10-14

	1995	1996	1997
Population	656	681	665
Births	0	0	0
Deaths from injury	0	0	1
Arrests			
✧ Index crimes	2	0	4
✧ Violent crimes	0	0	1

Sources: see Data Notes and Sources

Free/Reduced Price Lunch (1997-98)



	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Middle Grades	29.0%	30.1%	32.8%

Note: All buildings that serve young adolescents, except K-12 and elementary schools, were considered "middle grades."

Source: Michigan Department of Education

Population (1997)

✧ Total population	10,980
✧ Total child population	2,199
—Ages 0-5	596
—Ages 6-12	870
—Ages 13-17	733
—African American	0.4%
—American Indian	0.8%
—Asian/Pacific Islander	0.5%
—Hispanic	1.3%
—White (Non-Hispanic)	97.3%
✧ Total births	92

Employment

✧ Unemployment rate	8.4%
✧ Median household income (1995)	$23,818

Child Care and Early Education (1998)

✧ Regulated slots[1]	250
—Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	17
✧ Children in publicly subsidized care (FY97)	121
✧ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$81.39

Childhood Lead Poisoning, Ages 0-3

June 1997-July 1998

Children Ages 0 - 3	Screened for Lead #	Screened for Lead %	% Lead Poisoned
278	15	5.4	6.7

Note: Children at high risk of lead poisoning live in pre-1950s housing or are poor. Counties that test these children may have a larger share of children confirmed as lead poisoned.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health

Family Support (Dec. 1997)

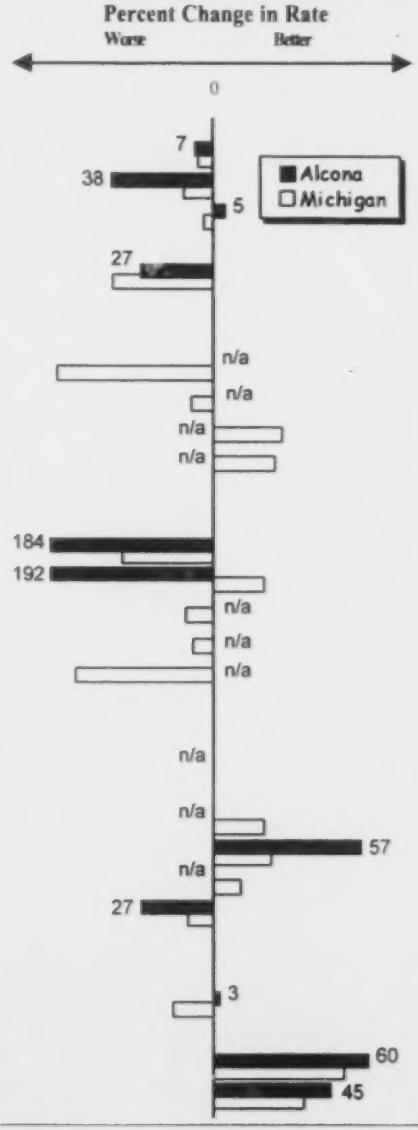
	Number	% of All Children
✧ Children receiving food stamps (June 1998)	334	15.2
✧ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	133	6.0
—Ages 0-5	54	9.1
—Ages 6-12	52	6.0
—Ages 13-17	12	1.6
✧ Children insured by Medicaid	574	26.1

[1]Each slot accomodates one child in a licensed child care center, or group family day care home or in a registered family day care home. Not all slots provide full-day care.

[2]National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.

[3]FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).

	Trend Period Years Base Year vs Recent Year	Base Year Number	 Rate	Recent Year Number	 Rate	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1995					
✧ Child poverty		495	22.7%	554	24.2%	67 of 83
—Ages 0-4		147	25.8%	200	35.6%	79 of 83
—Ages 5-17		348	21.6%	354	20.5%	63 of 83
✧ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1997-98	375	33.6%	447	42.6%	68 of 82
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Inadequate prenatal care		2	*	3	*	* of 66
✧ Low birth-weight babies		8	7.4%	4	*	* of 76
✧ Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)		2	*	0	*	* of 26
✧ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		0	*	1	*	* of 17
Child Safety[2]	FY 1988 vs 1997					
✧ Children in investigated families		71	33.2	207	94.1	76 of 83
✧ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		9	4.2	27	12.3	60 of 79
✧ Children in out-of-home care		5	*	2	*	* of 78
—for abuse or neglect		1	*	2	*	* of 74
—for delinquency		3	*	1	*	* of 62
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		4	*	4	*	* of 70
✧ Teen deaths by accident, homicide, or suicide, ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		0	*	0	*	* of 20
✧ Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		14	12.6	6	5.5	4 of 80
—violent index crimes		1	*	0	*	* of 43
✧ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1996-97	16	4.6%	17	5.8%	62 of 82
Education: Students ...						
✧ in Special Education	1987-88 vs 1997-98	132	12.9%	132	12.5%	40 of 82
✧ with inadequate math skills	1993-94 vs 1997-98					
—fourth grade math		39	60.9%	16	24.6%	34 of 82
—seventh grade math		54	63.5%	31	34.8%	32 of 82



[1]A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state
[2]All child safety indicator rates are per 1,000 children, ages 0-17.
**Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*
Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

ALGER COUNTY

What we can do for kids in our communities ...

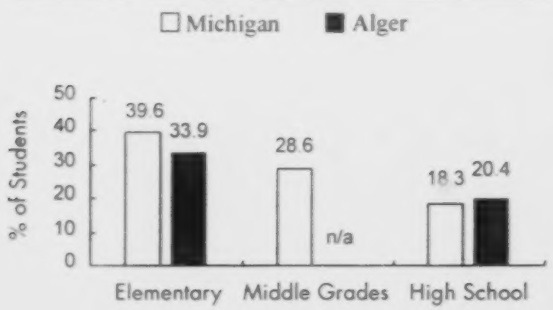
Keep connected with family by all means available: cards, letters, fax, phone, formal occasions and informal visits.

Trends for Young Adolescents, Ages 10-14

	1995	1996	1997
Population	686	743	717
Births	0	0	0
Deaths from injury	0	0	0
Arrests			
✧ Index crimes	17	17	10
✧ Violent crimes	1	2	0

Sources: see Data Notes and Sources

Free/Reduced Price Lunch (1997-98)



	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Middle Grades	n/a	n/a	n/a

Note: All buildings that serve young adolescents, except K-12 and elementary schools, were considered "middle grades."

Source: Michigan Department of Education

Population (1997)

✧ Total population	9,958
✧ Total child population	2,307
—Ages 0-5	604
—Ages 6-12	950
—Ages 13-17	753
—African American	4.0%
—American Indian	5.2%
—Asian/Pacific Islander	0.5%
—Hispanic	0.8%
—White (Non-Hispanic)	89.7%
✧ Total births	96

Employment

✧ Unemployment rate	6.7%
✧ Median household income (1995)	$29,513

Child Care and Early Education (1998)

✧ Regulated slots[1]	223
—Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	14
✧ Children in publicly subsidized care (FY97)	45
✧ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$100.87

Childhood Lead Poisoning, Ages 0-3

June 1997-July 1998

Children Ages 0 - 3	Screened for Lead #	Screened for Lead %	% Lead Poisoned
312	37	11.9	0.0

Note: Children at high risk of lead poisoning live in pre-1950s housing or are poor. Counties that test these children may have a larger share of children confirmed as lead poisoned.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health

Family Support (Dec. 1997)

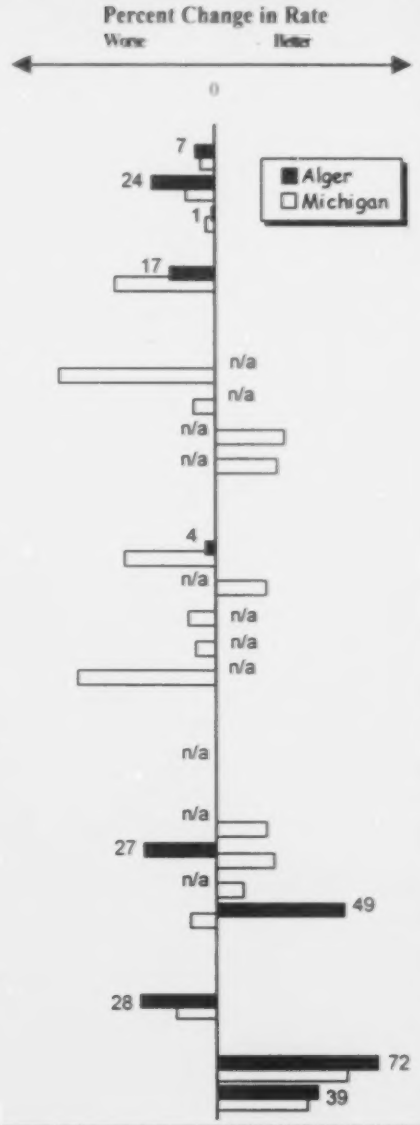
	Number	% of All Children
✧ Children receiving food stamps (June 1998)	163	7.1
✧ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	87	3.8
—Ages 0-5	39	6.5
—Ages 6-12	32	3.4
—Ages 13-17	6	0.8
✧ Children insured by Medicaid	350	15.2

[1]Each slot accomodates one child in a licensed child care center, or group family day care home or in a registered family day care home. Not all slots provide full-day care.

[2]National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.

[3]FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).

	Trend Period Years Base Year vs Recent Year	Base Year Number	 Rate	Recent Year Number	 Rate	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1995					
✧ Child poverty		354	15.7%	403	16.8%	30 of 83
—Ages 0-4		116	19.6%	141	24.3%	40 of 83
—Ages 5-17		238	14.3%	262	14.4%	27 of 83
✧ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1997-98	490	28.4%	553	33.2%	40 of 82
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Inadequate prenatal care		9	8.8%	3	*	* of 66
✧ Low birth-weight babies		5	*	5	*	* of 76
✧ Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)		1	*	1	*	* of 26
✧ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	0	*	* of 17
Child Safety[2]	FY 1988 vs 1997					
✧ Children in investigated families		38	17.1	41	17.8	2 of 83
✧ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		15	6.8	2	*	* of 79
✧ Children in out-of-home care		13	5.8	5	*	* of 78
—for abuse or neglect		3	*	2	*	* of 74
—for delinquency		9	4.1	1	*	* of 62
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		7	32.2	2	*	* of 70
✧ Teen deaths by accident, homicide, or suicide, ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	0	*	* of 20
✧ Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		20	18.4	27	23.3	63 of 80
—violent index crimes		0	*	2	*	* of 43
✧ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1996-97	16	3.2%	9	1.6%	2 of 82
Education: Students ...						
✧ in Special Education	1987-88 vs 1997-98	122	7.2%	152	9.2%	6 of 82
✧ with inadequate math skills	1993-94 vs 1997-98					
—fourth grade math		65	58.7%	17	16.2%	5 of 82
—seventh grade math		65	50.4%	34	30.9%	20 of 82



[1]A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state
[2]All child safety indicator rates are per 1,000 children, ages 0-17.
**Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*
Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

ALLEGAN COUNTY

What we can do for kids in our communities ...

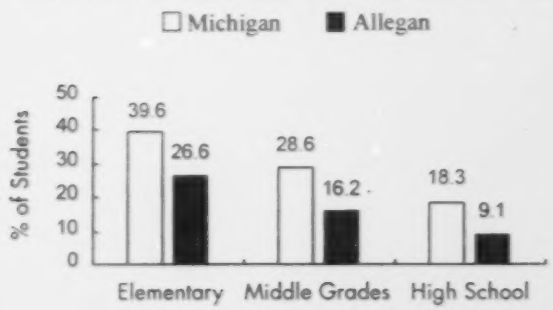
Record ancestral stories and observe memorials to keep the family tree alive.

Trends for Young Adolescents, Ages 10-14

	1995	1996	1997
Population	8,848	8,435	8,290
Births	1	2	1
Deaths from injury	3	1	1
Arrests			
✧ Index crimes	61	68	56
✧ Violent crimes	6	4	9

Sources: see Data Notes and Sources

Free/Reduced Price Lunch (1997-98)



	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Middle Grades	14.7%	15.1%	16.2%

Note: All buildings that serve young adolescents, except K-12 and elementary schools, were considered "middle grades."

Source: Michigan Department of Education

Population (1997)

✧ Total population	100,585
✧ Total child population	29,066
—Ages 0-5	9,073
—Ages 6-12	11,797
—Ages 13-17	8,196
—African American	1.5%
—American Indian	0.8%
—Asian/Pacific Islander	1.1%
—Hispanic	5.3%
—White (Non-Hispanic)	91.5%
✧ Total births	1,415

Employment

✧ Unemployment rate	3.1%
✧ Median household income (1995)	$39,854

Child Care and Early Education (1998)

✧ Regulated slots[1]	3,089
—Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	15
✧ Children in publicly subsidized care (FY97)	538
✧ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$93.76

Childhood Lead Poisoning, Ages 0-3

June 1997-July 1998

Children Ages 0 - 3	Screened for Lead #	Screened for Lead %	% Lead Poisoned
4,400	78	1.8	1.3

Note: Children at high risk of lead poisoning live in pre-1950s housing or are poor. Counties that test these children may have a larger share of children confirmed as lead poisoned.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health

Family Support (Dec. 1997)

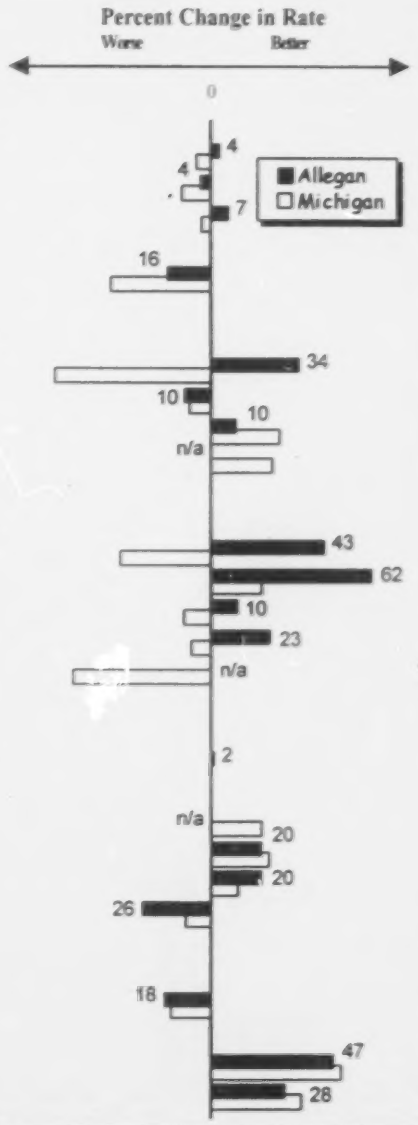
	Number	% of All Children
✧ Children receiving food stamps (June 1998)	1,681	5.8
✧ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	615	2.1
—Ages 0-5	250	2.8
—Ages 6-12	280	2.4
—Ages 13-17	80	1.0
✧ Children insured by Medicaid	3,198	11.0

[1]Each slot accomodates one child in a licensed child care center, or group family day care home or in a registered family day care home. Not all slots provide full-day care.

[2]National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.

[3]FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).

	Trend Period Years (Base Year vs Recent Year)	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1995					
✧ Child poverty		3,458	12.7%	3,608	12.2%	11 of 83
—Ages 0-4		1,280	16.1%	1,357	16.7%	13 of 83
—Ages 5-17		2,178	11.3%	2,251	10.5%	11 of 83
✧ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1997-98	2,521	17.3%	3,567	20.1%	9 of 82
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Inadequate prenatal care		90	6.5%	60	4.3%	24 of 66
✧ Low birth-weight babies		72	5.2%	80	5.8%	19 of 76
✧ Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)		11	7.7	10	7.0	10 of 26
✧ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		7	36.7	4	*	* of 17
Child Safety[2]	FY 1988 vs 1997					
✧ Children in investigated families		1,190	46.0	757	26.0	6 of 83
✧ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		301	11.6	129	4.4	14 of 79
✧ Children in out-of-home care		177	6.8	178	6.1	61 of 78
—for abuse or neglect		106	4.1	92	3.2	44 of 74
—for delinquency		3	*	27	0.9	25 of 62
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		60	27.0	63	26.5	41 of 70
✧ Teen deaths by accident, homicide, or suicide, ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		5	*	6	78.4	14 of 20
✧ Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		159	14.0	150	11.2	27 of 80
—violent index crimes		17	1.5	16	1.2	12 of 43
✧ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1996-97	181	4.1%	262	5.2%	55 of 82
Education: Students ...						
✧ in Special Education	1987-88 vs 1997-98	1,319	8.6%	1,835	10.2%	12 of 82
✧ with inadequate math skills	1993-94 vs 1997-98					
—fourth grade math		571	45.7%	297	24.1%	29 of 82
—seventh grade math		723	55.7%	564	39.9%	56 of 82



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[2]All child safety indicator rates are per 1,000 children, ages 0-17.

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Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

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ALPENA COUNTY

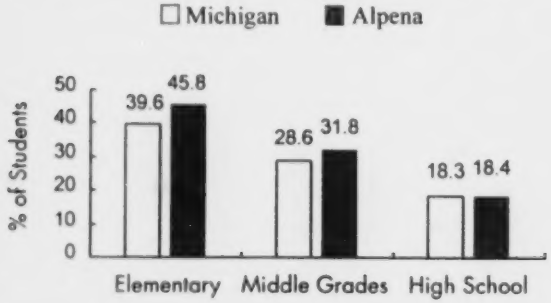
What we can do for kids in our communities ...
Nurture relationships with children through spending time with them, sharing activities and experiences.

Trends for Young Adolescents, Ages 10-14

	1995	1996	1997
Population	2,397	2,444	2,357
Births	1	0	0
Deaths from injury	0	0	0
Arrests			
✧ Index crimes	39	51	46
✧ Violent crimes	4	3	2

Sources: see Data Notes and Sources

Free/Reduced Price Lunch (1997-98)



	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Middle Grades	28.1%	31.5%	31.8%

Note: All buildings that serve young adolescents, except K-12 and elementary schools, were considered "middle grades."

Source: Michigan Department of Education

Population (1997)

✧ Total population	30,638
✧ Total child population	7,801
—Ages 0-5	2,169
—Ages 6-12	3,229
—Ages 13-17	2,403
—African American	0.2%
—American Indian	0.4%
—Asian/Pacific Islander	0.5%
—Hispanic	0.9%
—White (Non-Hispanic)	98.1%
✧ Total births	353

Employment

✧ Unemployment rate	8.0%
✧ Median household income (1995)	$29,435

Child Care and Early Education (1998)

✧ Regulated slots[1]	1,070
—Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	20
✧ Children in publicly subsidized care (FY97)	347
✧ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$91.73

Childhood Lead Poisoning, Ages 0-3

June 1997-July 1998

Children Ages 0 - 3	Screened for Lead #	Screened for Lead %	% Lead Poisoned
1,033	142	13.7	0.7

Note: Children at high risk of lead poisoning live in pre-1950s housing or are poor. Counties that test these children may have a larger share of children confirmed as lead poisoned.

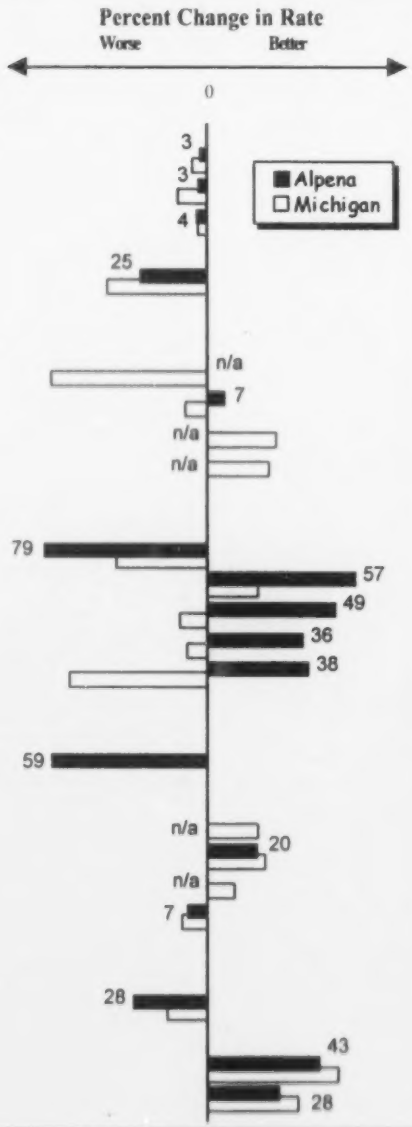
Source: Michigan Department of Community Health

Family Support (Dec. 1997)

	Number	% of All Children
✧ Children receiving food stamps (June 1998)	1,045	13.4
✧ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	416	5.3
—Ages 0-5	189	8.7
—Ages 6-12	165	5.1
—Ages 13-17	48	2.0
✧ Children insured by Medicaid	1,837	23.6

[1]Each slot accomodates one child in a licensed child care center, or group family day care home or in a registered family day care home. Not all slots provide full-day care.
[2]National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.
[3]FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).

	Trend Period Years (Base Year vs Recent Year)	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1995					
✧ Child poverty		1,538	18.8%	1,579	19.3%	45 of 83
—Ages 0-4		569	26.3%	552	27.2%	52 of 83
—Ages 5-17		969	16.1%	1,027	16.7%	43 of 83
✧ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1997-98	1,587	27.4%	1,961	34.2%	43 of 82
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Inadequate prenatal care		10	2.5%	5	*	* of 66
✧ Low birth-weight babies		23	6.0%	18	5.6%	14 of 76
✧ Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)		4	*	2	*	* of 26
✧ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	1	*	* of 17
Child Safety[2]	FY 1988 vs 1997					
✧ Children in investigated families		328	40.5	567	72.7	53 of 83
✧ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		120	14.8	50	6.4	32 of 79
✧ Children in out-of-home care		43	5.2	21	2.7	11 of 78
—for abuse or neglect		17	2.1	10	1.3	14 of 74
—for delinquency		15	1.8	9	1.1	27 of 62
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		12	15.0	17	23.8	36 of 70
✧ Teen deaths by accident, homicide, or suicide, ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		2	*	1	*	* of 20
✧ Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		123	30.8	96	24.8	65 of 80
—violent index crimes		2	*	7	1.7	26 of 43
✧ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1996-97	124	7.1%	143	7.6%	75 of 82
Education: Students ...						
✧ in Special Education	1987-88 vs 1997-98	492	8.7%	644	11.2%	20 of 82
✧ with inadequate math skills	1993-94 vs 1997-98					
—fourth grade math		222	52.5%	107	29.9%	59 of 82
—seventh grade math		235	51.8%	152	37.5%	46 of 82



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[2]All child safety indicator rates are per 1,000 children, ages 0-17.
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Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

ANTRIM COUNTY

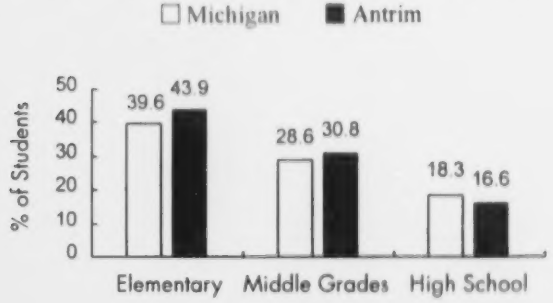
What we can do for kids in our communities ...
Create or support a network of parental support; include young adults and retired persons.

Trends for Young Adolescents, Ages 10-14

	1995	1996	1997
Population	1,443	1,544	1,515
Births	0	0	0
Deaths from injury	0	0	0
Arrests			
✧ Index crimes	6	7	5
✧ Violent crimes	1	0	0

Sources: see Data Notes and Sources

Free/Reduced Price Lunch (1997-98)



	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Middle Grades	26.4%	32.1%	30.8%

Note: All buildings that serve young adolescents, except K-12 and elementary schools, were considered "middle grades."

Source: Michigan Department of Education

Population (1997)

✧ Total population	20,975
✧ Total child population	5,191
—Ages 0-5	1,529
—Ages 6-12	2,049
—Ages 13-17	1,613
—African American	0.2%
—American Indian	1.6%
—Asian/Pacific Islander	0.3%
—Hispanic	1.1%
—White (Non-Hispanic)	96.8%
✧ Total births	250

Employment

✧ Unemployment rate	5.8%
✧ Median household income (1995)	$31,245

Child Care and Early Education (1998)

✧ Regulated slots[1]	788
—Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	22
✧ Children in publicly subsidized care (FY97)	262
✧ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$92.32

Childhood Lead Poisoning, Ages 0-3

June 1997-July 1998

Children Ages 0 - 3	Screened for Lead #	Screened for Lead %	% Lead Poisoned
750	30	4.0	0.0

Note: Children at high risk of lead poisoning live in pre-1950s housing or are poor. Counties that test these children may have a larger share of children confirmed as lead poisoned.

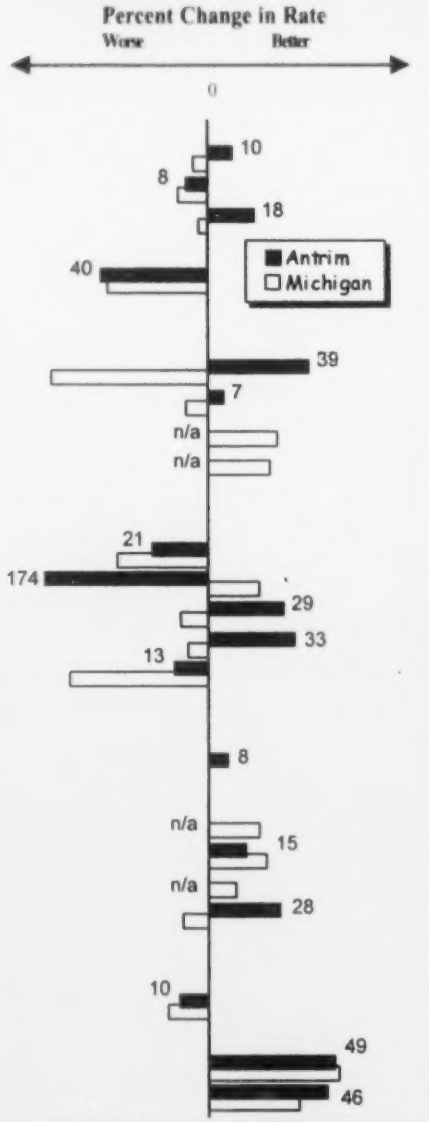
Source: Michigan Department of Community Health

Family Support (Dec. 1997)

	Number	% of All Children
✧ Children receiving food stamps (June 1998)	373	7.2
✧ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	125	2.4
—Ages 0-5	56	3.7
—Ages 6-12	47	2.3
—Ages 13-17	16	1.0
✧ Children insured by Medicaid	950	18.3

[1]Each slot accomodates one child in a licensed child care center, or group family day care home or in a registered family day care home. Not all slots provide full-day care.
[2]National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.
[3]FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).

	Trend Period Years (Base Year vs Recent Year)	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1995					
✧ Child poverty		844	17.9%	851	16.1%	26 of 83
—Ages 0-4		291	21.3%	333	23.0%	31 of 83
—Ages 5-17		553	16.5%	518	13.5%	24 of 83
✧ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1997-98	832	24.3%	1,413	34.1%	41 of 82
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Inadequate prenatal care		21	8.9%	13	5.5%	39 of 66
✧ Low birth-weight babies		16	6.8%	15	6.3%	29 of 76
✧ Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)		3	*	2	*	* of 26
✧ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	3	*	* of 17
Child Safety[2]	FY 1988 vs 1997					
✧ Children in investigated families		279	61.9	389	74.9	60 of 83
✧ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		32	7.1	101	19.5	76 of 79
✧ Children in out-of-home care		52	11.6	43	8.2	75 of 78
—for abuse or neglect		24	5.3	19	3.6	50 of 74
—for delinquency		9	2.1	12	2.3	51 of 62
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		11	25.7	11	23.7	34 of 70
✧ Teen deaths by accident, homicide, or suicide, ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		0	*	1	*	* of 20
✧ Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		13	6.4	13	5.5	5 of 80
—violent index crimes		0	*	1	*	* of 43
✧ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1996-97	58	5.3%	47	3.8%	37 of 82
Education: Students ...						
✧ in Special Education	1987-88 vs 1997-98	343	9.9%	455	10.9%	18 of 82
✧ with inadequate math skills	1993-94 vs 1997-98					
—fourth grade math		120	42.7%	56	21.9%	21 of 82
—seventh grade math		199	65.2%	110	35.4%	37 of 82



[1]A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state
[2]All child safety indicator rates are per 1,000 children, ages 0-17.
**Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*
Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

ARENAC COUNTY

What we can do for kids in our communities ...

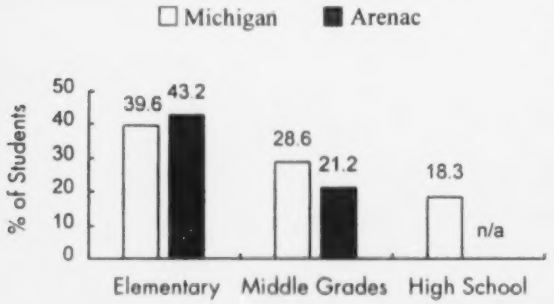
Create or support an awareness of neighborhood children so that all the adults contribute to their safety, comfort, and growing independence.

Trends for Young Adolescents, Ages 10-14

	1995	1996	1997
Population	1,244	1,335	1,296
Births	0	0	1
Deaths from injury	0	0	0
Arrests			
✧ Index crimes	3	9	4
✧ Violent crimes	0	0	0

Sources: see Data Notes and Sources

Free/Reduced Price Lunch (1997-98)



	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Middle Grades	21.7%	20.9%	21.2%

Note: All buildings that serve young adolescents, except K-12 and elementary schools, were considered "middle grades."

Source: Michigan Department of Education

Population (1997)

✧ Total population	16,411
✧ Total child population	4,218
—Ages 0-5	1,176
—Ages 6-12	1,749
—Ages 13-17	1,293
—African American	0.3%
—American Indian	1.2%
—Asian/Pacific Islander	0.5%
—Hispanic	2.1%
—White (Non-Hispanic)	95.9%
✧ Total births	165

Employment

✧ Unemployment rate	8.5%
✧ Median household income (1995)	$25,882

Child Care and Early Education (1998)

✧ Regulated slots[1]	449
—Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	15
✧ Children in publicly subsidized care (FY97)	187
✧ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$92.83

Childhood Lead Poisoning, Ages 0-3

June 1997-July 1998

Children Ages 0 - 3	Screened for Lead #	Screened for Lead %	% Lead Poisoned
678	30	4.4	10.0

Note: Children at high risk of lead poisoning live in pre-1950s housing or are poor. Counties that test these children may have a larger share of children confirmed as lead poisoned.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health

Family Support (Dec. 1997)

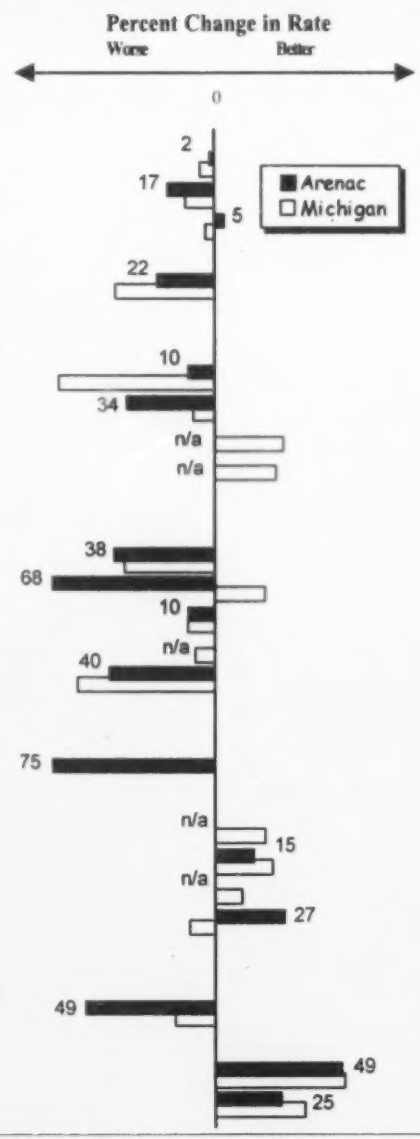
	Number	% of All Children
✧ Children receiving food stamps (June 1998)	739	17.5
✧ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	299	7.1
—Ages 0-5	119	10.1
—Ages 6-12	119	6.8
—Ages 13-17	44	3.4
✧ Children insured by Medicaid	1,083	25.7

[1]Each slot accomodates one child in a licensed child care center, or group family day care home or in a registered family day care home. Not all slots provide full-day care.

[2]National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.

[3]FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).

	Trend Period Years (Base Year vs Recent Year)	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1995					
✧ Child poverty		1,045	25.8%	1,145	26.2%	73 of 83
—Ages 0-4		345	31.5%	406	36.9%	80 of 83
—Ages 5-17		700	23.7%	739	22.6%	69 of 83
✧ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1997-98	930	31.0%	1,216	37.7%	53 of 82
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Inadequate prenatal care		10	4.8%	9	5.3%	38 of 66
✧ Low birth-weight babies		12	5.8%	14	7.8%	64 of 76
✧ Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)		1	*	1	*	* of 26
✧ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	0	*	* of 17
Child Safety[2]	FY 1988 vs 1997					
✧ Children in investigated families		210	53.2	310	73.5	56 of 83
✧ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		35	8.9	63	14.9	70 of 79
✧ Children in out-of-home care		16	4.1	19	4.4	35 of 78
—for abuse or neglect		6	1.5	5	*	* of 74
—for delinquency		9	2.3	14	3.2	59 of 62
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		6	15.6	10	27.4	45 of 70
✧ Teen deaths by accident, homicide, or suicide, ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	1	*	* of 20
✧ Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		13	6.9	12	5.8	6 of 80
—violent index crimes		0	*	1	*	* of 43
✧ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1996-97	54	6.2%	44	4.5%	46 of 82
Education: Students ...						
✧ in Special Education	1987-88 vs 1997-98	206	6.9%	323	10.2%	13 of 82
✧ with inadequate math skills	1993-94 vs 1997-98					
—fourth grade math		137	56.4%	56	28.9%	50 of 82
—seventh grade math		161	68.5%	132	51.1%	77 of 82



[1]A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state
[2]All child safety indicator rates are per 1,000 children, ages 0-17.
**Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*
Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

BARAGA COUNTY

What we can do for kids in our communities ...

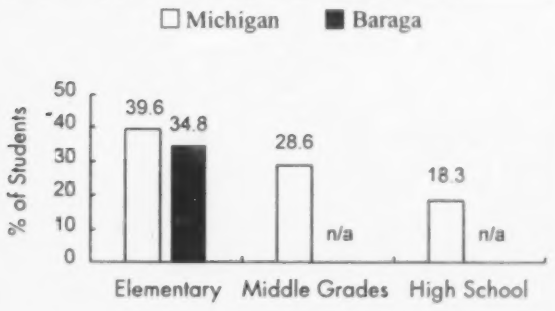
Create a sense of "neighborhood" by gathering neighbors of all ages to share clean-ups, artistic projects, and holidays.

Trends for Young Adolescents, Ages 10-14

	1995	1996	1997
Population	606	672	647
Births	0	0	1
Deaths from injury	1	0	0
Arrests			
✧ Index crimes	4	6	3
✧ Violent crimes	1	0	0

Sources: see Data Notes and Sources

Free/Reduced Price Lunch (1997-98)



	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Middle Grades	n/a	n/a	n/a

Note: All buildings that serve young adolescents, except K-12 and elementary schools, were considered "middle grades."

Source: Michigan Department of Education

Population (1997)

✧ Total population	8,448
✧ Total child population	2,011
—Ages 0-5	572
—Ages 6-12	820
—Ages 13-17	619
—African American	0.4%
—American Indian	16.0%
—Asian/Pacific Islander	0.2%
—Hispanic	0.8%
—White (Non-Hispanic)	83.0%
✧ Total births	108

Employment

✧ Unemployment rate	7.6%
✧ Median household income (1995)	$27,605

Child Care and Early Education (1998)

✧ Regulated slots[1]	95
—Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	7
✧ Children in publicly subsidized care (FY97)	74
✧ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$110.00

Childhood Lead Poisoning, Ages 0-3

June 1997-July 1998

Children Ages 0 - 3	Screened for Lead #	Screened for Lead %	% Lead Poisoned
283	2	0.7	0.0

Note: Children at high risk of lead poisoning live in pre-1950s housing or are poor. Counties that test these children may have a larger share of children confirmed as lead poisoned.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health

Family Support (Dec. 1997)

	Number	% of All Children
✧ Children receiving food stamps (June 1998)	232	11.6
✧ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	134	6.7
—Ages 0-5	54	9.4
—Ages 6-12	52	6.3
—Ages 13-17	12	1.9
✧ Children insured by Medicaid	447	22.2

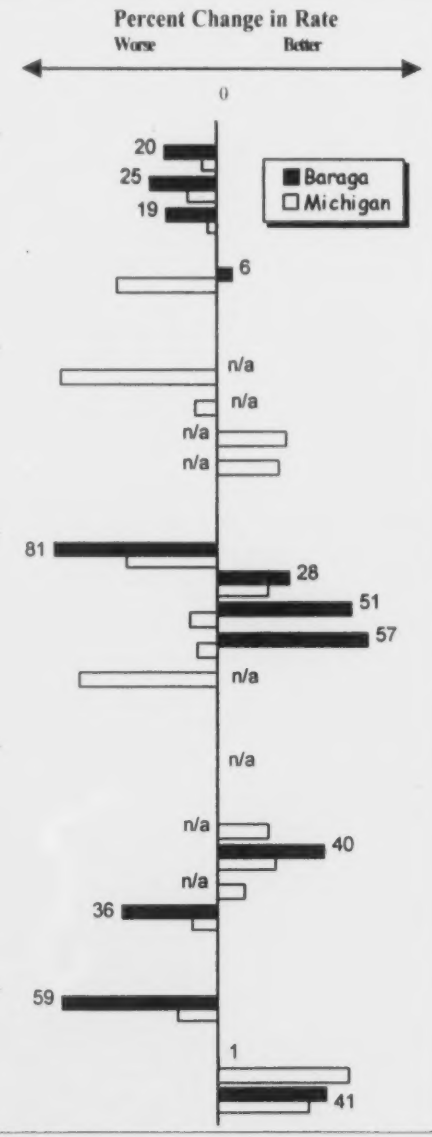
[1]Each slot accomodates one child in a licensed child care center, or group family day care home or in a registered family day care home. Not all slots provide full-day care.

[2]National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.

[3]FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).

TRENDS IN CHILD WELL-BEING

	Trend Period Years (Base Year vs Recent Year)	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1995					
✧ Child poverty		365	17.1%	432	20.5%	49 of 83
—Ages 0-4		132	23.1%	152	28.9%	62 of 83
—Ages 5-17		233	14.9%	280	17.7%	47 of 83
✧ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1997-98	583	37.1%	520	34.8%	45 of 82
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Inadequate prenatal care		11	10.1%	3	*	* of 66
✧ Low birth-weight babies		4	*	4	*	* of 76
✧ Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)		2	*	1	*	* of 26
✧ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	0	*	* of 17
Child Safety[2]	FY 1988 vs 1997					
✧ Children in investigated families		51	23.9	87	43.3	21 of 83
✧ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		25	11.7	17	8.5	44 of 79
✧ Children in out-of-home care		31	14.3	14	7.0	67 of 78
—for abuse or neglect		27	12.4	11	5.3	69 of 74
—for delinquency		3	*	3	*	* of 62
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		6	30.6	4	*	* of 70
✧ Teen deaths by accident, homicide, or suicide, ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	1	*	* of 20
✧ Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		19	18.3	11	10.9	24 of 80
—violent index crimes		1	*	1	*	* of 43
✧ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1996-97	15	3.4%	21	4.6%	49 of 82
Education: Students ...						
✧ in Special Education	1987-88 vs 1997-98	104	6.6%	155	10.4%	16 of 82
✧ with inadequate math skills	1993-94 vs 1997-98					
—fourth grade math		45	49.4%	43	48.9%	81 of 82
—seventh grade math		64	50.4%	35	29.6%	17 of 82



[1]A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state
[2]All child safety indicator rates are per 1,000 children, ages 0-17.
**Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*
Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

BARRY COUNTY

What we can do for kids in our communities ...

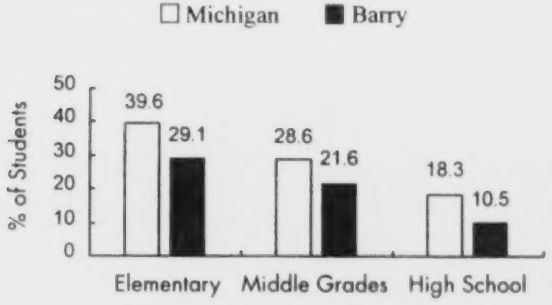
Network with neighbors to reduce parent isolation and help with life's demands, especially care of children and the elderly.

Trends for Young Adolescents, Ages 10-14

	1995	1996	1997
Population	4,356	4,422	4,305
Births	0	0	2
Deaths from injury	0	0	1
Arrests			
✧ Index crimes	33	32	36
✧ Violent crimes	2	5	3

Sources: see Data Notes and Sources

Free/Reduced Price Lunch (1997-98)



	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Middle Grades	23.2%	20.1%	21.6%

Note: All buildings that serve young adolescents, except K-12 and elementary schools, were considered "middle grades."

Source: Michigan Department of Education

Population (1997)

✧ Total population	53,533
✧ Total child population	14,365
—Ages 0-5	4,239
—Ages 6-12	5,880
—Ages 13-17	4,246
—African American	0.2%
—American Indian	0.4%
—Asian/Pacific Islander	0.6%
—Hispanic	1.8%
—White (Non-Hispanic)	96.9%
✧ Total births	682

Employment

✧ Unemployment rate	3.5%
✧ Median household income (1995)	$37,338

Child Care and Early Education (1998)

✧ Regulated slots[1]	1,523
—Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	15
✧ Children in publicly subsidized care (FY97)	335
✧ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$102.92

Childhood Lead Poisoning, Ages 0-3

June 1997-July 1998

Children Ages 0 - 3	Screened for Lead #	Screened for Lead %	% Lead Poisoned
2,076	57	2.7	3.5

Note: Children at high risk of lead poisoning live in pre-1950s housing or are poor. Counties that test these children may have a larger share of children confirmed as lead poisoned.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health

Family Support (Dec. 1997)

	Number	% of All Children
✧ Children receiving food stamps (June 1998)	970	6.8
✧ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	392	2.7
—Ages 0-5	148	3.5
—Ages 6-12	177	3.0
—Ages 13-17	60	1.4
✧ Children insured by Medicaid	1,733	12.1

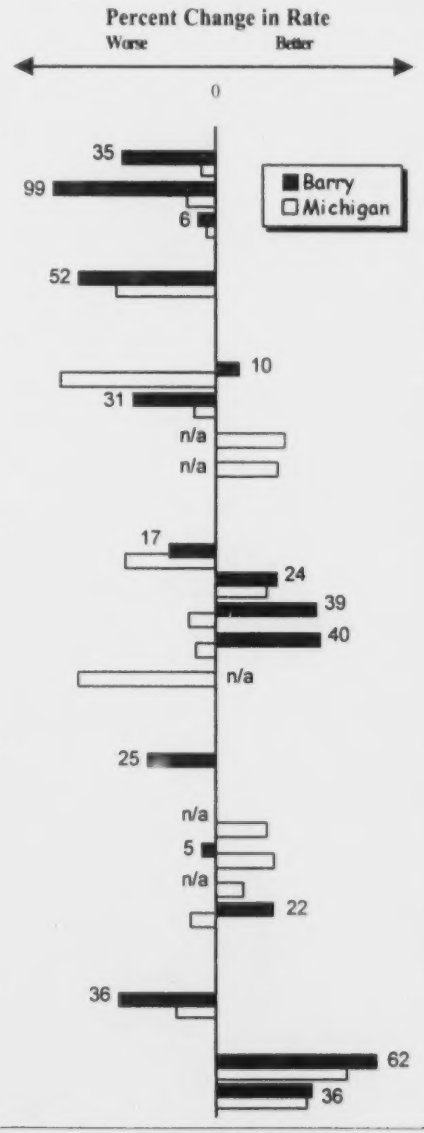
[1]Each slot accomodates one child in a licensed child care center, or group family day care home or in a registered family day care home. Not all slots provide full-day care.

[2]National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.

[3]FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).

TRENDS IN CHILD WELL-BEING

	Trend Period Years (Base Year vs Recent Year)	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1995					
✧ Child poverty		1,248	8.8%	1,752	11.9%	10 of 83
—Ages 0-4		429	10.9%	823	21.7%	28 of 83
—Ages 5-17		819	8.0%	929	8.5%	6 of 83
✧ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1997-98	1,008	14.1%	1,698	21.4%	14 of 82
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Inadequate prenatal care		17	2.4%	15	2.2%	2 of 66
✧ Low birth-weight babies		33	4.8%	44	6.3%	31 of 76
✧ Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)		7	10.7	5	*	* of 26
✧ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		3	*	4	*	* of 17
Child Safety[2]	FY 1988 vs 1997					
✧ Children in investigated families		584	42.1	710	49.4	31 of 83
✧ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		120	8.6	95	6.6	34 of 79
✧ Children in out-of-home care		51	3.6	32	2.2	5 of 78
—for abuse or neglect		26	1.8	16	1.1	8 of 74
—for delinquency		4	*	3	*	* of 62
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		24	19.0	30	23.8	37 of 70
✧ Teen deaths by accident, homicide, or suicide, ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		2	*	2	*	* of 20
✧ Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		86	13.5	98	14.2	35 of 80
—violent index crimes		2	*	6	0.9	5 of 43
✧ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1996-97	80	4.0%	69	3.1%	18 of 82
Education: Students ...						
✧ in Special Education	1987-88 vs 1997-98	566	7.9%	881	10.8%	17 of 82
✧ with inadequate math skills	1993-94 vs 1997-98					
—fourth grade math		263	50.3%	102	19.3%	12 of 82
—seventh grade math		325	56.3%	214	35.8%	39 of 82



[1]A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state
[2]All child safety indicator rates are per 1,000 children, ages 0-17.
**Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*
Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

BAY COUNTY

What we can do for kids in our communities ...

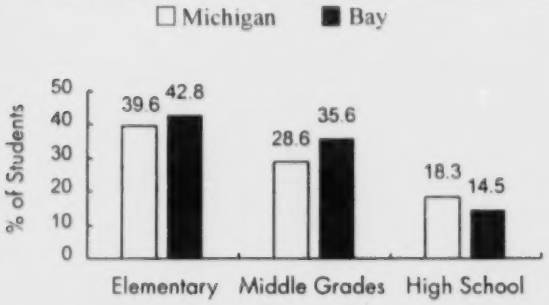
Encourage opportunities for neighbors to share their special talents with others, swap skills, and learn more about each other.

Trends for Young Adolescents, Ages 10-14

	1995	1996	1997
Population	8,089	8,661	8,339
Births	1	2	3
Deaths from injury	2	2	0
Arrests			
✧ Index crimes	167	133	102
✧ Violent crimes	17	16	12

Sources: see Data Notes and Sources

Free/Reduced Price Lunch (1997-98)



	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Middle Grades	38.0%	38.0%	35.6%

Note: All buildings that serve young adolescents, except K-12 and elementary schools, were considered "middle grades."

Source: Michigan Department of Education

Population (1997)

✧ Total population	110,423
✧ Total child population	28,060
—Ages 0-5	8,379
—Ages 6-12	11,138
—Ages 13-17	8,543
—African American	1.7%
—American Indian	0.9%
—Asian/Pacific Islander	0.9%
—Hispanic	6.0%
—White (Non-Hispanic)	90.9%
✧ Total births	1,338

Employment

✧ Unemployment rate	4.8%
✧ Median household income (1995)	$34,363

Child Care and Early Education (1998)

✧ Regulated slots[1]	4,161
—Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	21
✧ Children in publicly subsidized care (FY97)	1,085
✧ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$104.11

Childhood Lead Poisoning, Ages 0-3

June 1997-July 1998

Children Ages 0 - 3	Screened for Lead #	Screened for Lead %	% Lead Poisoned
4,260	221	5.2	4.1

Note: Children at high risk of lead poisoning live in pre-1950s housing or are poor. Counties that test these children may have a larger share of children confirmed as lead poisoned.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health

Family Support (Dec. 1997)

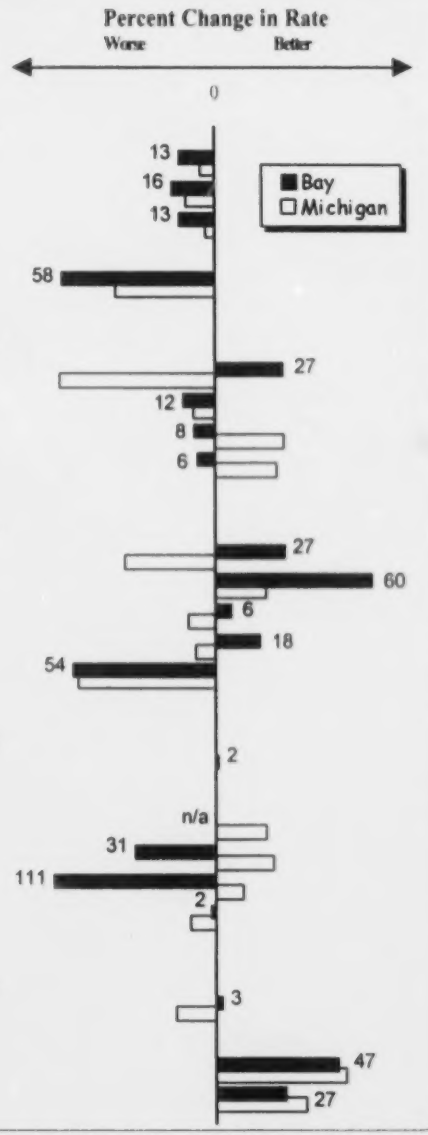
	Number	% of All Children
✧ Children receiving food stamps (June 1998)	4,038	14.4
✧ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	2,186	7.8
—Ages 0-5	1,043	12.4
—Ages 6-12	908	8.2
—Ages 13-17	214	2.5
✧ Children insured by Medicaid	6,182	22.0

[1]Each slot accomodates one child in a licensed child care center, or group family day care home or in a registered family day care home. Not all slots provide full-day care.

[2]National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.

[3]FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).

	Trend Period Years (Base Year vs Recent Year)	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1995					
✧ Child poverty		5,352	18.0%	5,938	20.4%	48 of 83
—Ages 0-4		2,025	23.7%	2,143	27.5%	56 of 83
—Ages 5-17		3,327	15.7%	3,795	17.8%	48 of 83
✧ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1997-98	3,595	19.7%	5,373	31.2%	32 of 82
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Inadequate prenatal care		59	3.7%	37	2.7%	6 of 66
✧ Low birth-weight babies		98	6.2%	93	6.9%	46 of 76
✧ Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)		11	6.9	10	7.4	15 of 26
✧ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		6	25.8	6	27.4	12 of 17
Child Safety[2]	FY 1988 vs 1997					
✧ Children in investigated families		1,395	46.7	958	34.1	12 of 83
✧ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		375	12.5	140	5.0	18 of 79
✧ Children in out-of-home care		125	4.2	110	3.9	31 of 78
—for abuse or neglect		77	2.6	59	2.1	29 of 74
—for delinquency		17	0.6	25	0.9	24 of 62
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		64	22.8	57	22.5	29 of 70
✧ Teen deaths by accident, homicide, or suicide, ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		9	101.5	3	*	* of 20
✧ Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		281	19.8	348	25.9	71 of 80
—violent index crimes		23	1.7	47	3.5	35 of 43
✧ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1996-97	324	5.8%	315	5.9%	65 of 82
Education: Students ...						
✧ in Special Education	1987-88 vs 1997-98	2,143	11.9%	1,997	11.5%	26 of 82
✧ with inadequate math skills	1993-94 vs 1997-98					
—fourth grade math		599	51.0%	316	27.2%	44 of 82
—seventh grade math		701	58.0%	527	42.2%	64 of 82



[1]A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state
[2]All child safety indicator rates are per 1,000 children, ages 0-17.
**Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*
Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

BENZIE COUNTY

What we can do for kids in our communities ...

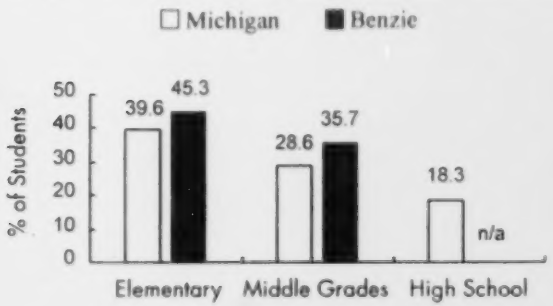
Create jobs and spaces for teenagers to spend time together constructively.

Trends for Young Adolescents, Ages 10-14

	1995	1996	1997
Population	919	960	942
Births	0	0	1
Deaths from injury	1	1	0
Arrests			
✧ Index crimes	3	15	9
✧ Violent crimes	1	2	0

Sources: see Data Notes and Sources

Free/Reduced Price Lunch (1997-98)



	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Middle Grades	24.9%	28.0%	35.7%

Note: All buildings that serve young adolescents, except K-12 and elementary schools, were considered "middle grades."

Source: Michigan Department of Education

Population (1997)

✧ Total population	14,290
✧ Total child population	3,301
—Ages 0-5	1,042
—Ages 6-12	1,304
—Ages 13-17	955
—African American	0.4%
—American Indian	2.9%
—Asian/Pacific Islander	0.7%
—Hispanic	2.0%
—White (Non-Hispanic)	94.0%
✧ Total births	190

Employment

✧ Unemployment rate	6.5%
✧ Median household income (1995)	$29,238

Child Care and Early Education (1998)

✧ Regulated slots[1]	638
—Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	27
✧ Children in publicly subsidized care (FY97)	177
✧ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$87.26

Childhood Lead Poisoning, Ages 0-3

June 1997-July 1998

Children Ages 0 - 3	Screened for Lead #	Screened for Lead %	% Lead Poisoned
498	4	0.8	25.0

Note: Children at high risk of lead poisoning live in pre-1950s housing or are poor. Counties that test these children may have a larger share of children confirmed as lead poisoned.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health

Family Support (Dec. 1997)

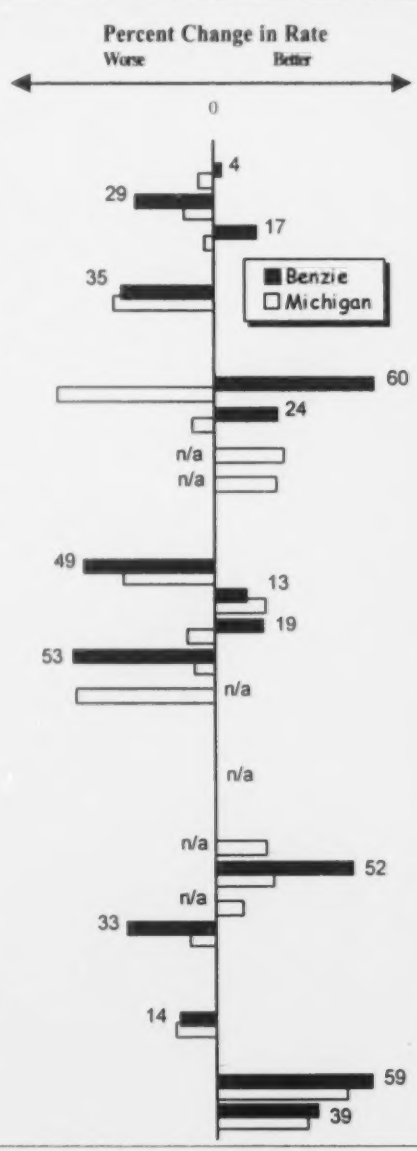
	Number	% of All Children
✧ Children receiving food stamps (June 1998)	277	8.4
✧ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	100	3.0
—Ages 0-5	30	2.9
—Ages 6-12	40	3.1
—Ages 13-17	24	2.5
✧ Children insured by Medicaid	730	22.1

[1]Each slot accomodates one child in a licensed child care center, or group family day care home or in a registered family day care home. Not all slots provide full-day care.

[2]National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.

[3]FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).

	Trend Period Years (Base Year vs Recent Year)	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1995					
✧ Child poverty		536	17.9%	578	17.2%	31 of 83
—Ages 0-4		168	18.6%	223	24.0%	34 of 83
—Ages 5-17		368	17.6%	355	14.6%	31 of 83
✧ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1997-98	654	30.5%	1,015	41.1%	64 of 82
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Inadequate prenatal care		18	11.3%	7	4.5%	28 of 66
✧ Low birth-weight babies		11	6.7%	8	5.1%	9 of 76
✧ Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)		1	*	0	*	* of 26
✧ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	2	*	* of 17
Child Safety[2]	FY 1988 vs 1997					
✧ Children in investigated families		84	29.1	143	43.3	22 of 83
✧ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		22	7.6	22	6.7	36 of 79
✧ Children in out-of-home care		17	6.0	16	4.8	39 of 78
—for abuse or neglect		6	2.1	11	3.2	45 of 74
—for delinquency		8	2.9	3	*	* of 62
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		5	*	5	*	* of 70
✧ Teen deaths by accident, homicide, or suicide, ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		0	*	1	*	* of 20
✧ Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		31	23.5	17	11.2	26 of 80
—violent index crimes		2	*	2	*	* of 43
✧ High school dropouts	1990-9[illegible] vs 1996-97	14	2.5%	22	3.3%	21 of 82
Education: Students ...						
✧ in Special Education	1987-88 vs 1997-98	166	7.7%	215	8.7%	4 of 82
✧ with inadequate math skills	1993-94 vs 1997-98					
—fourth grade math		105	60.3%	42	24.7%	36 of 82
—seventh grade math		111	62.0%	67	38.1%	49 of 82



[1]A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state
[2]All child safety indicator rates are per 1,000 children, ages 0-17.
**Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*
Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

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BERRIEN COUNTY

What we can do for kids in our communities ...

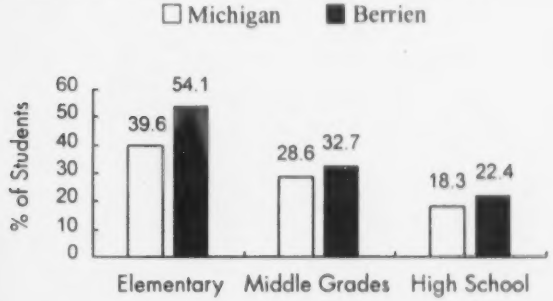
Organize and participate in meetings to improve our neighborhood and forge new support systems.

Trends for Young Adolescents, Ages 10-14

	1995	1996	1997
Population	12,316	12,487	12,056
Births	14	20	15
Deaths from injury	2	4	0
Arrests			
✧ Index crimes	299	297	242
✧ Violent crimes	27	17	8

Sources: see Data Notes and Sources

Free/Reduced Price Lunch (1997-98)



	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Middle Grades	32.6%	32.9%	32.7%

Note: All buildings that serve young adolescents, except K-12 and elementary schools, were considered "middle grades."

Source: Michigan Department of Education

Population (1997)

✧ Total population	160,713
✧ Total child population	42,073
—Ages 0-5	12,807
—Ages 6-12	17,091
—Ages 13-17	12,175
—African American	24.0%
—American Indian	0.5%
—Asian/Pacific Islander	1.5%
—Hispanic	2.8%
—White (Non-Hispanic)	71.7%
✧ Total births	2,201

Employment

✧ Unemployment rate	5.2%
✧ Median household income (1995)	$33,581

Child Care and Early Education (1998)

✧ Regulated slots[1]	5,309
—Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	18
✧ Children in publicly subsidized care (FY97)	1,145
✧ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$85.63

Childhood Lead Poisoning, Ages 0-3

June 1997-July 1998

Children Ages 0 - 3	Screened for Lead #	Screened for Lead %	% Lead Poisoned
6,465	946	14.6	10.8

Note: Children at high risk of lead poisoning live in pre-1950s housing or are poor. Counties that test these children may have a larger share of children confirmed as lead poisoned.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health

Family Support (Dec. 1997)

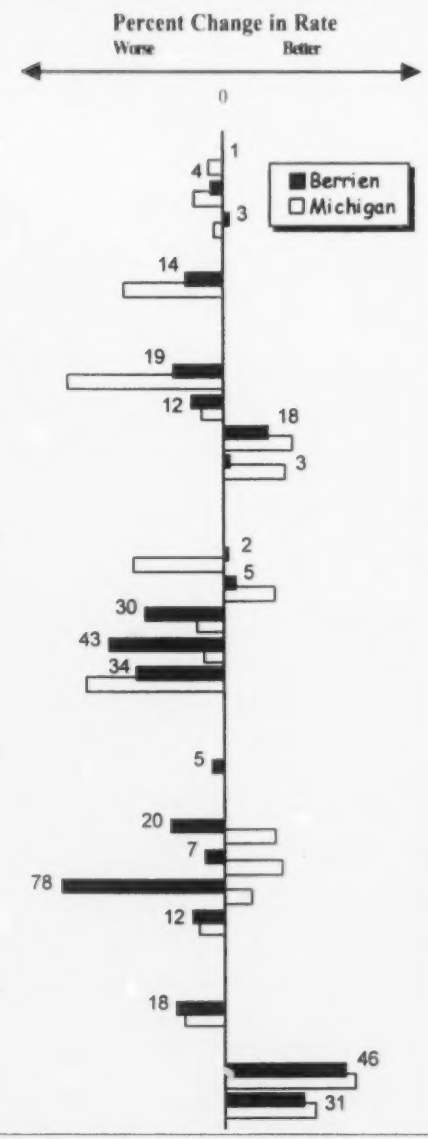
	Number	% of All Children
✧ Children receiving food stamps (June 1998)	8,174	19.4
✧ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	5,039	12.0
—Ages 0-5	2,462	19.2
—Ages 6-12	1,984	11.6
—Ages 13-17	562	4.6
✧ Children insured by Medicaid	12,322	29.3

[1]Each slot accomodates one child in a licensed child care center, or group family day care home or in a registered family day care home. Not all slots provide full-day care.

[2]National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.

[3]FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).

	Trend Period Years (Base Year vs Recent Year)	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1995					
✧ Child poverty		10,834	24.7%	10,677	24.4%	67 of 83
—Ages 0-4		3,862	30.3%	3,775	31.6%	69 of 83
—Ages 5-17		6,972	22.4%	6,902	21.7%	67 of 83
✧ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1997-98	9,733	36.2%	11,685	41.4%	65 of 82
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Inadequate prenatal care		201	7.9%	205	9.4%	61 of 66
✧ Low birth-weight babies		200	7.8%	192	8.8%	72 of 76
✧ Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)		29	11.5	21	9.4	23 of 26
✧ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		13	37.3	12	36.3	16 of 17
Child Safety[2]	FY 1988 vs 1997					
✧ Children in investigated families		3,570	80.7	3,318	78.9	64 of 83
✧ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		760	17.2	686	16.3	72 of 79
✧ Children in out-of-home care		189	4.3	233	5.5	48 of 78
—for abuse or neglect		85	1.9	115	2.7	35 of 74
—for delinquency		46	1.0	59	1.4	34 of 62
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		188	45.4	175	47.4	69 of 70
✧ Teen deaths by accident, homicide, or suicide, ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		12	87.5	12	105.1	18 of 20
✧ Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		613	30.2	633	32.2	76 of 80
—violent index crimes		42	2.1	73	3.7	37 of 43
✧ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1996-97	576	7.5%	641	8.4%	77 of 82
Education: Students ...						
✧ in Special Education	1987-88 vs 1997-98	3,100	10.6%	3,622	12.5%	42 of 82
✧ with inadequate math skills	1993-94 vs 1997-98					
—fourth grade math		1,016	50.2%	518	27.0%	42 of 82
—seventh grade math		1,387	64.7%	917	44.8%	70 of 82



[1]A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state
[2]All child safety indicator rates are per 1,000 children, ages 0-17.
**Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*
Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

BRANCH COUNTY

What we can do for kids in our communities ...

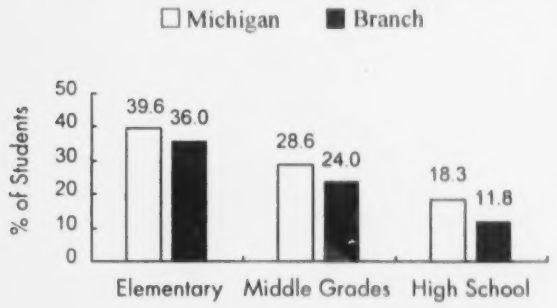
Initiate or support the creation and maintenance of safe play spaces for kids.

Trends for Young Adolescents, Ages 10-14

	1995	1996	1997
Population	3,533	3,348	3,243
Births	1	0	0
Deaths from injury	0	2	0
Arrests			
✧ Index crimes	13	3	35
✧ Violent crimes	3	2	3

Sources: see Data Notes and Sources

Free/Reduced Price Lunch (1997-98)



	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Middle Grades	18.6%	19.5%	24.0%

Note: All buildings that serve young adolescents, except K-12 and elementary schools, were considered "middle grades."

Source: Michigan Department of Education

Population (1997)

✧ Total population	43,628
✧ Total child population	11,555
—Ages 0-5	3,573
—Ages 6-12	4,732
—Ages 13-17	3,250
—African American	0.5%
—American Indian	0.5%
—Asian/Pacific Islander	0.7%
—Hispanic	1.8%
—White (non-Hispanic)	96.6%
✧ Total births	507

Employment

✧ Unemployment rate	3.7%
✧ Median household income (1995)	$31,508

Child Care and Early Education (1998)

✧ Regulated slots[1]	1,560
—Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	19
✧ Children in publicly subsidized care (FY97)	381
✧ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$79.60

Childhood Lead Poisoning, Ages 0-3

June 1997-July 1998

Children Ages 0 - 3	Screened for Lead #	Screened for Lead %	% Lead Poisoned
1,742	42	2.4	9.5

Note: Children at high risk of lead poisoning live in pre-1950s housing or are poor. Counties that test these children may have a larger share of children confirmed as lead poisoned.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health

Family Support (Dec. 1997)

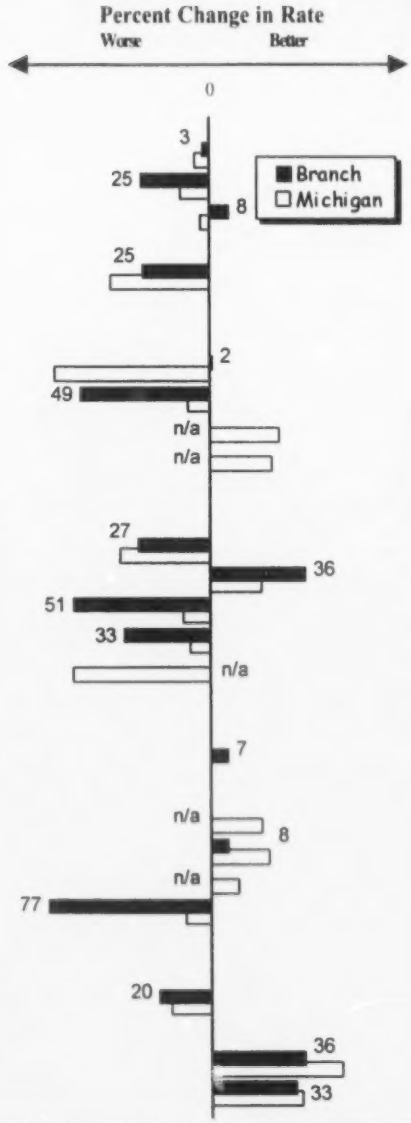
	Number	% of All Children
✧ Children receiving food stamps (June 1998)	1,127	9.8
✧ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	438	3.8
—Ages 0-5	185	5.2
—Ages 6-12	178	3.8
—Ages 13-17	66	2.0
✧ Children insured by Medicaid	2,318	20.1

[1]Each slot accomodates one child in a licensed child care center, or group family day care home or in a registered family day care home. Not all slots provide full-day care.

[2]National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.

[3]FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).

	Trend Period Years (Base Year vs Recent Year)	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1995					
✧ Child poverty		2,147	18.5%	2,274	19.0%	40 of 83
—Ages 0-4		757	21.8%	909	27.3%	53 of 83
—Ages 5-17		1,390	17.1%	1,365	15.8%	34 of 83
✧ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1997-98	1,314	21.3%	1,783	26.6%	21 of 82
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Inadequate prenatal care		53	8.7%	44	8.5%	58 of 66
✧ Low birth-weight babies		31	5.1%	39	7.5%	59 of 76
✧ Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)		4	*	3	*	* of 26
✧ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		2	*	2	*	* of 17
Child Safety[2]	FY 1988 vs 1997					
✧ Children in investigated families		684	60.8	891	77.1	63 of 83
✧ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		208	18.5	136	11.8	57 of 79
✧ Children in out-of-home care		42	3.8	66	5.7	52 of 78
—for abuse or neglect		35	3.1	48	4.2	58 of 74
—for delinquency		0	*	3	*	* of 62
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		24	25.2	22	23.4	33 of 70
✧ Teen deaths by accident, homicide, or suicide, ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		3	*	1	*	* of 20
✧ Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		66	13.5	67	12.5	32 of 80
—violent index crimes		3	*	8	1.4	18 of 43
✧ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1996-97	66	4.0%	130	7.0%	73 of 82
Education: Students ...						
✧ in Special Education	1987-88 vs 1997-98	712	11.7%	949	14.0%	61 of 82
✧ with inadequate math skills	1993-94 vs 1997-98					
—fourth grade math		283	58.9%	169	37.9%	76 of 82
—seventh grade math		256	59.0%	208	39.8%	54 of 82



[1]A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state
[2]All child safety indicator rates are per 1,000 children, ages 0-17.
**Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*
Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

CALHOUN COUNTY

What we can do for kids in our communities ...

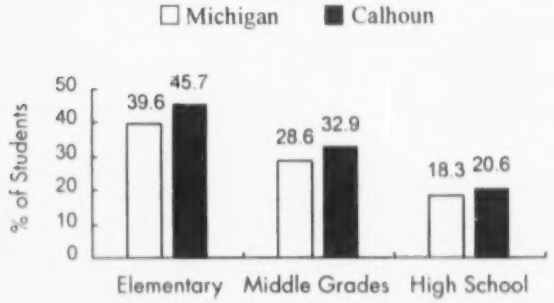
Position play areas for children in ways to promote inter-generational interaction.

Trends for Young Adolescents, Ages 10-14

	1995	1996	1997
Population	10,557	10,618	10,412
Births	10	5	4
Deaths from injury			
Arrests	0	0	1
✧ Index crimes	15	29	55
✧ Violent crimes	2	3	9

Sources: see Data Notes and Sources

Free/Reduced Price Lunch (1997-98)



	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Middle Grades	31.5%	32.5%	32.9%

Note: All buildings that serve young adolescents, except K-12 and elementary schools, were considered "middle grades."

Source: Michigan Department of Education

Population (1997)

✧ Total population	141,821
✧ Total child population	36,481
—Ages 0-5	11,280
—Ages 6-12	14,555
—Ages 13-17	10,646
—African American	14.5%
—American Indian	0.6%
—Asian/Pacific Islander	1.3%
—Hispanic	3.4%
—White (Non-Hispanic)	80.6%
✧ Total births	1,825

Employment

✧ Unemployment rate	4.3%
✧ Median household income (1995)	$36,124

Child Care and Early Education (1998)

✧ Regulated slots[1]	6,094
—Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	24
✧ Children in publicly subsidized care (FY97)	1,447
✧ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$85.91

Childhood Lead Poisoning, Ages 0-3

June 1997-July 1998

Children Ages 0 - 3	Screened for Lead #	Screened for Lead %	% Lead Poisoned
5,637	376	6.7	2.1

Note: Children at high risk of lead poisoning live in pre-1950s housing or are poor. Counties that test these children may have a larger share of children confirmed as lead poisoned.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health

Family Support (Dec. 1997)

	Number	% of All Children
✧ Children receiving food stamps (June 1998)	5,550	15.2
✧ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	3,108	8.5
—Ages 0-5	1,439	12.8
—Ages 6-12	1,327	9.1
—Ages 13-17	320	3.0
✧ Children insured by Medicaid	9,543	26.2

[1]Each slot accomodates one child in a licensed child care center, or group family day care home or in a registered family day care home. Not all slots provide full-day care.

[2]National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.

[3]FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).

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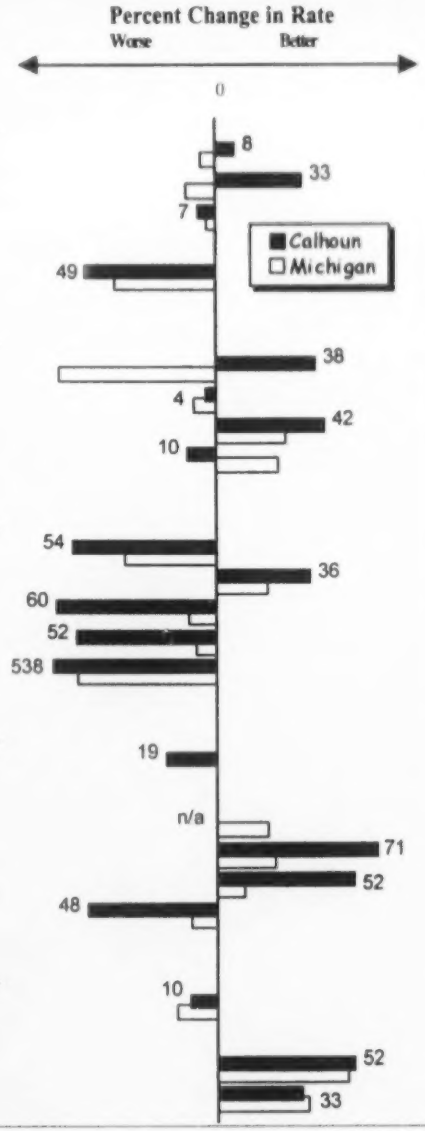
	Trend Period Years (Base Year vs Recent Year)	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1995					
✧ Child poverty		9,385	25.8%	8,779	23.7%	65 of 83
—Ages 0-4		3,519	32.7%	2,240	21.9%	29 of 83
—Ages 5-17		5,866	22.9%	6,539	24.4%	74 of 83
✧ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1997-98	6,120	24.3%	9,440	36.3%	48 of 82
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Inadequate prenatal care		138	7.0%	80	4.3%	26 of 66
✧ Low birth-weight babies		137	6.9%	134	7.2%	53 of 76
✧ Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)		24	12.3	13	7.2	11 of 26
✧ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		9	34.2	11	37.7	17 of 17
Child Safety[2]	FY 1988 vs 1997					
✧ Children in investigated families		2,409	67.1	3,776	103.5	78 of 83
✧ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		866	24.1	561	15.4	71 of 79
✧ Children in out-of-home care		166	4.6	269	7.4	70 of 78
—for abuse or neglect		107	3.0	166	4.6	64 of 74
—for delinquency		10	0.3	67	1.8	46 of 62
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		116	36.2	131	42.9	67 of 70
✧ Teen deaths by accident, homicide, or suicide, ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		5	*	9	83.4	16 of 20
✧ Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		400	24.6	120	7.1	11 of 80
—violent index crimes		44	2.7	22	1.3	15 of 43
✧ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1996-97	280	4.5%	424	6.6%	70 of 82
Education: Students ...						
✧ in Special Education	1987-88 vs 1997-98	2,883	11.9%	3,278	13.1%	51 of 82
✧ with inadequate math skills	1993-94 vs 1997-98					
—fourth grade math		1,149	60.7%	493	28.9%	51 of 82
—seventh grade math		1,201	65.2%	740	43.8%	67 of 82



[1]A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state

[2]All child safety indicator rates are per 1,000 children, ages 0-17.

**Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

CASS COUNTY

What we can do for kids in our communities ...

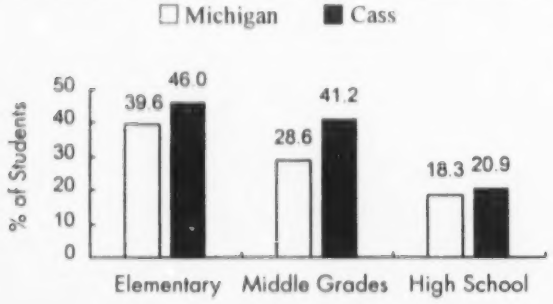
Create or support neighborhood child-care cooperatives.

Trends for Young Adolescents, Ages 10-14

	1995	1996	1997
Population	3,868	4,021	3,885
Births	4	0	1
Deaths from injury	0	2	2
Arrests			
✧ Index crimes	13	2	5
✧ Violent crimes	3	0	0

Sources: see Data Notes and Sources

Free/Reduced Price Lunch (1997-98)



	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Middle Grades	37.5%	40.2%	41.2%

Note: All buildings that serve young adolescents, except K-12 and elementary schools, were considered "middle grades."

Source: Michigan Department of Education

Population (1997)

✧ Total population	49,967
✧ Total child population	[1]3,015
—Ages 0-5	3,785
—Ages 6-12	5,374
—Ages 13-17	3,856
—African American	9.8%
—American Indian	1.2%
—Asian/Pacific Islander	0.7%
—Hispanic	2.3%
—White (Non-Hispanic)	86.3%
✧ Total births	523

Employment

✧ Unemployment rate	4.9%
✧ Median household income (1995)	$34,328

Child Care and Early Education (1998)

✧ Regulated slots[1]	1,163
—Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	13
✧ Children in publicly subsidized care (FY97)	285
✧ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$84.24

Childhood Lead Poisoning, Ages 0-3

June 1997-July 1998

Children Ages 0 - 3	Screened for Lead #	Screened for Lead %	% Lead Poisoned
1,878	78	4.2	1.3

Note: Children at high risk of lead poisoning live in pre-1950s housing or are poor. Counties that test these children may have a larger share of children confirmed as lead poisoned.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health

Family Support (Dec. 1997)

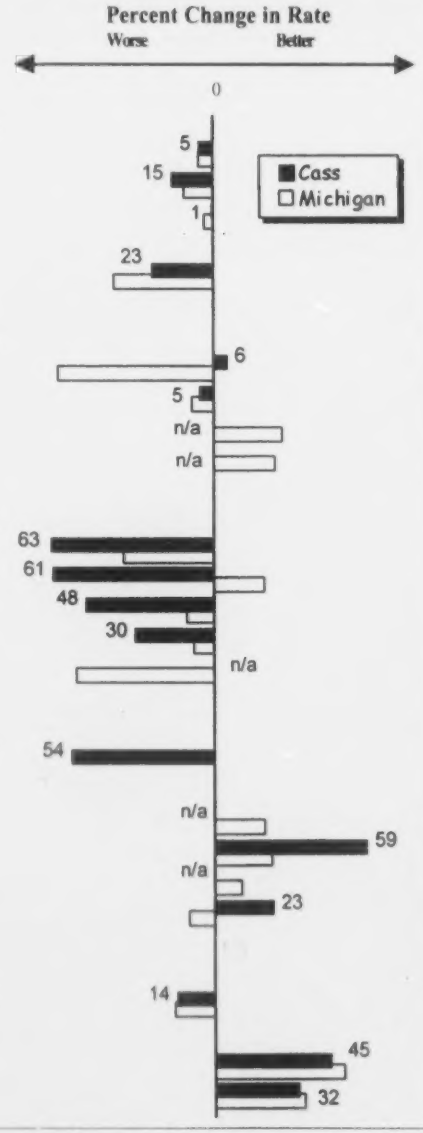
	Number	% of All Children
✧ Children receiving food stamps (June 1998)	1,746	13.4
✧ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	934	7.2
—Ages 0-5	424	11.2
—Ages 6-12	393	7.3
—Ages 13-17	98	2.5
✧ Children insured by Medicaid	2,877	22.1

[1]Each slot accomodates one child in a licensed child care center, or group family day care home or in a registered family day care home. Not all slots provide full-day care.

[2]National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.

[3]FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).

	Trend Period Years (Base Year vs Recent Year)	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1995					
✧ Child poverty		2,421	18.2%	2,553	19.1%	43 of 83
—Ages 0-4		859	22.7%	939	26.2%	46 of 83
—Ages 5-17		1,562	16.4%	1,614	16.5%	42 of 83
✧ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1997-98	1,911	30.3%	2,744	37.2%	49 of 82
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Inadequate prenatal care		51	8.2%	41	7.8%	52 of 66
✧ Low birth-weight babies		47	7.6%	42	8.0%	65 of 76
✧ Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)		6	9.7	4	*	* of 26
✧ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		4	*	4	*	* of 17
Child Safety[2]	FY 1988 vs 1997					
✧ Children in investigated families		601	45.2	959	73.7	58 of 83
✧ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		155	11.7	244	18.7	75 of 79
✧ Children in out-of-home care		64	4.8	93	7.1	68 of 78
—for abuse or neglect		53	4.0	67	5.2	67 of 74
—for delinquency		2	*	16	1.2	28 of 62
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		30	24.3	43	37.3	62 of 70
✧ Teen deaths by accident, homicide, or suicide, ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		2	*	1	*	* of 20
✧ Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		53	8.6	22	3.6	1 of 80
—violent index crimes		5	*	4	*	* of 43
✧ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1996-97	134	7.6%	117	5.9%	64 of 82
Education: Students ...						
✧ in Special Education	1987-88 vs 1997-98	746	10.4%	910	11.9%	31 of 82
✧ with inadequate math skills	1993-94 vs 1997-98					
—fourth grade math		277	54.0%	159	29.8%	58 of 82
—seventh grade math		302	59.3%	209	40.1%	57 of 82



[1]*A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state*
[2]*All child safety indicator rates are per 1,000 children, ages 0-17.*
Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)
Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

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CHARLEVOIX COUNTY

What we can do for kids in our communities ...

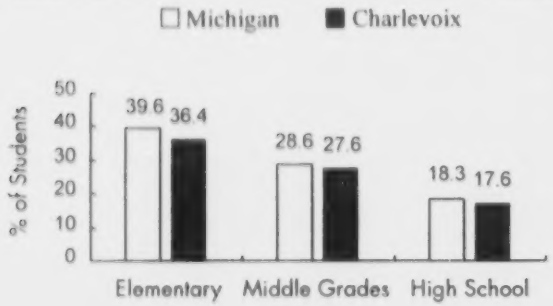
Make our workplaces truly "family-friendly": establish a checklist of specific strategies such as flexible schedules and employer supported child care.

Trends for Young Adolescents, Ages 10-14

	1995	1996	1997
Population	1,734	1,795	1,742
Births	1	0	1
Deaths from injury	0	0	0
Arrests			
✧ Index crimes	15	7	1
✧ Violent crimes	0	0	0

Sources: see Data Notes and Sources

Free/Reduced Price Lunch (1997-98)



	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Middle Grades	23.8%	24.6%	27.6%

Note: All buildings that serve young adolescents, except K-12 and elementary schools, were considered "middle grades."

Source: Michigan Department of Education

Population (1997)

✧ Total population	23,630
✧ Total child population	6,117
—Ages 0-5	1,891
—Ages 6-12	2,493
—Ages 13-17	1,733
—African American	0.2%
—American Indian	2.2%
—Asian/Pacific Islander	0.5%
—Hispanic	1.2%
—White (Non-Hispanic)	96.1%
✧ Total births	320

Employment

✧ Unemployment rate	5.6%
✧ Median household income (1995)	$34,406

Child Care and Early Education (1998)

✧ Regulated slots[1]	1,136
—Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	26
✧ Children in publicly subsidized care (FY97)	317
✧ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$88.31

Childhood Lead Poisoning, Ages 0-3

June 1997-July 1998

Children Ages 0 - 3	Screened for Lead #	Screened for Lead %	% Lead Poisoned
929	61	6.6	3.3

Note: Children at high risk of lead poisoning live in pre-1950s housing or are poor. Counties that test these children may have a larger share of children confirmed as lead poisoned.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health

Family Support (Dec. 1997)

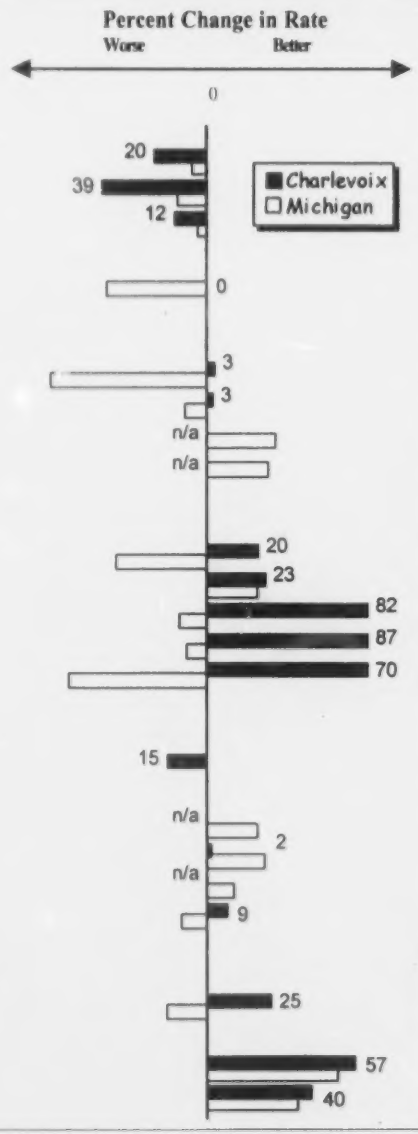
	Number	% of All Children
✧ Children receiving food stamps (June 1998)	446	7.3
✧ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	144	2.3
—Ages 0-5	75	4.0
—Ages 6-12	39	1.6
—Ages 13-17	24	1.4
✧ Children insured by Medicaid	1,040	17.0

[1]Each slot accomodates one child in a licensed child care center, or group family day care home or in a registered family day care home. Not all slots provide full-day care.

[2]National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.

[3]FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).

	Trend Period Years (Base Year vs Recent Year)	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1995					
✧ Child poverty		707	12.1%	908	14.5%	19 of 83
—Ages 0-4		224	12.6%	314	17.5%	14 of 83
—Ages 5-17		483	11.9%	594	13.3%	22 of 83
✧ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1997-98	894	28.9%	1,220	28.8%	24 of 82
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Inadequate prenatal care		12	3.8%	12	3.6%	12 of 66
✧ Low birth-weight babies		14	4.4%	14	4.3%	3 of 76
✧ Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)		4	*	3	*	* of 26
✧ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		2	*	2	*	* of 17
Child Safety[2]	FY 1988 vs 1997					
✧ Children in investigated families		452	81.1	397	64.9	46 of 83
✧ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		59	10.6	30	8.2	42 of 79
✧ Children in out-of-home care		77	13.7	15	2.5	6 of 78
—for abuse or neglect		39	7.0	6	0.9	4 of 74
—for delinquency		18	3.1	6	0.9	26 of 62
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		11	22.1	13	25.4	40 of 70
✧ Teen deaths by accident, homicide, or suicide, ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		2	*	2	*	* of 20
✧ Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		17	6.8	18	6.6	9 of 80
—violent index crimes		0	*	1	*	* of 43
✧ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1996-97	40	3.6%	42	3.3%	19 of 82
Education: Students ...						
✧ in Special Education	1987-88 vs 1997-98	628	16.1%	564	12.0%	34 of 82
✧ with inadequate math skills	1993-94 vs 1997-98					
—fourth grade math		187	51.7%	61	22.3%	24 of 82
—seventh grade math		175	55.2%	101	33.0%	25 of 82



[1]A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state
[2]All child safety indicator rates are per 1,000 children, ages 0-17.
**Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*
Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

CHEBOYGAN COUNTY

What we can do for kids in our communities ...

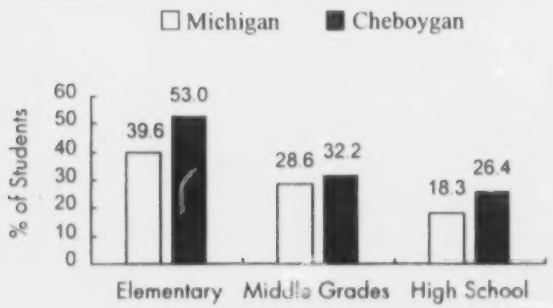
Start or support programs at the workplace to address family and parenting issues.

Trends for Young Adolescents, Ages 10-14

	1995	1996	1997
Population	1,743	1,766	1,746
Births	1	2	0
Deaths from injury	2	0	1
Arrests			
✧ Index crimes	17	14	5
✧ Violent crimes	0	0	0

Sources: see Data Notes and Sources

Free/Reduced Price Lunch (1997-98)



	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Middle Grades	29.1%	30.7%	32.2%

Note: All buildings that serve young adolescents, except K-12 and elementary schools, were considered "middle grades."

Source: Michigan Department of Education

Population (1997)

✧ Total population	23,535
✧ Total child population	5,910
—Ages 0-5	1,718
—Ages 6-12	2,377
—Ages 13-17	1,815
—African American	0.1%
—American Indian	2.7%
—Asian/Pacific Islander	0.6%
—Hispanic	0.7%
—White (Non-Hispanic)	95.9%
✧ Total births	276

Employment

✧ Unemployment rate	10.6%
✧ Median household income (1995)	$27,622

Child Care and Early Education (1998)

✧ Regulated slots[1]	1,018
—Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	25
✧ Children in publicly subsidized care (FY97)	300
✧ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$89.17

Childhood Lead Poisoning, Ages 0-3

June 1997-July 1998

Children Ages 0 - 3	Screened for Lead #	Screened for Lead %	% Lead Poisoned
811	32	3.9	3.1

Note: Children at high risk of lead poisoning live in pre-1950s housing or are poor. Counties that test these children may have a larger share of children confirmed as lead poisoned.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health

Family Support (Dec. 1997)

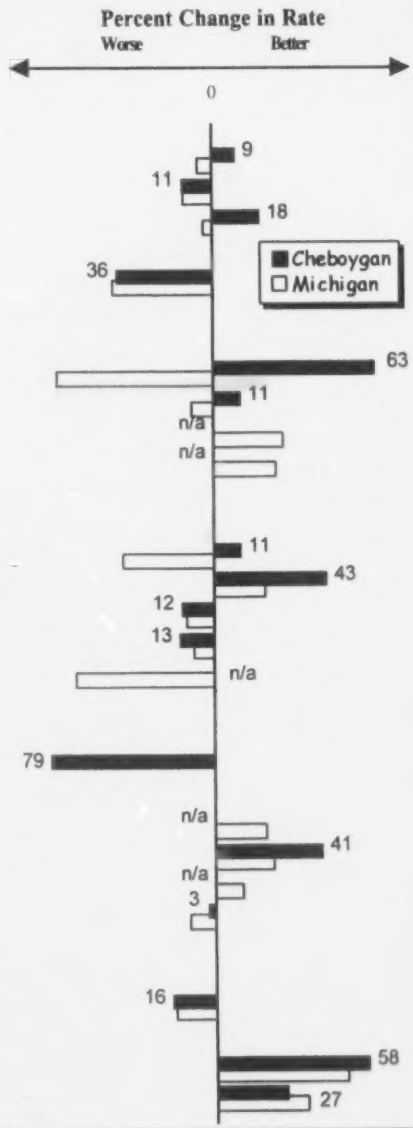
	Number	% of All Children
✧ Children receiving food stamps (June 1998)	760	12.9
✧ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	226	3.8
—Ages 0-5	97	5.6
—Ages 6-12	90	3.8
—Ages 13-17	30	1.7
✧ Children insured by Medicaid	1,774	30.0

[1]Each slot accomodates one child in a licensed child care center, or group family day care home or in a registered family day care home. Not all slots provide full-day care.

[2]National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.

[3]FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).

	Trend Period Years (Base Year vs Recent Year)	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1995					
✧ Child poverty		1,327	23.4%	1,275	21.2%	56 of 83
—Ages 0-4		428	27.7%	475	30.7%	68 of 83
—Ages 5-17		899	21.8%	800	17.9%	49 of 83
✧ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1997-98	1,051	29.5%	1,377	40.1%	60 of 82
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Inadequate prenatal care		17	6.0%	6	2.2%	3 of 66
✧ Low birth-weight babies		19	6.6%	16	5.9%	21 of 76
✧ Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)		3	*	3	*	* of 26
✧ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		2	*	2	*	* of 17
Child Safety[2]	FY 1988 vs 1997					
✧ Children in investigated families		432	79.1	417	70.6	51 of 83
✧ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		102	18.7	63	10.7	51 of 79
✧ Children in out-of-home care		32	5.9	39	6.6	64 of 78
—for abuse or neglect		18	3.3	22	3.8	53 of 74
—for delinquency		3	*	16	2.6	54 of 62
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		8	15.0	14	26.7	43 of 70
✧ Teen deaths by accident, homicide, or suicide, ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	1	*	* of 20
✧ Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		41	16.0	27	9.5	20 of 80
—violent index crimes		1	*	4	*	* of 43
✧ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1996-97	27	2.4%	28	2.5%	10 of 82
Education: Students ...						
✧ in Special Education	1987-88 vs 1997-98	341	10.0%	447	11.5%	27 of 82
✧ with inadequate math skills	1993-94 vs 1997-98					
—fourth grade math		182	62.8%	71	26.4%	39 of 82
—seventh grade math		185	56.1%	130	41.0%	59 of 82



[1]A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state

[2]All child safety indicator rates are per 1,000 children, ages 0-17.

**Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

CHIPPEWA COUNTY

What we can do for kids in our communities ...

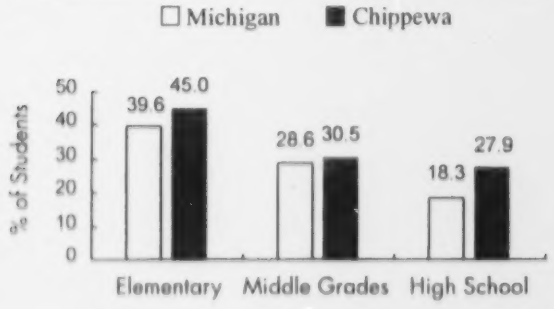
Promote opportunities to give kids experiences in the many different ways to earn a living.

Trends for Young Adolescents, Ages 10-14

	1995	1996	1997
Population	2,591	2,562	2,520
Births	0	1	0
Deaths from injury	1	1	1
Arrests			
✧ Index crimes	27	59	20
✧ Violent crimes	0	1	2

Sources: see Data Notes and Sources

Free/Reduced Price Lunch (1997-98)



	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Middle Grades	32.4%	32.6%	30.5%

Note: All buildings that serve young adolescents, except K-12 and elementary schools, were considered "middle grades."

Source: Michigan Department of Education

Population (1997)

✧ Total population	37,900
✧ Total child population	8,442
—Ages 0-5	2,458
—Ages 6-12	3,525
—Ages 13-17	2,459
—African American	1.6%
—American Indian	17.5%
—Asian/Pacific Islander	0.4%
—Hispanic	0.9%
—White (Non-Hispanic)	79.6%
✧ Total births	418

Employment

✧ Unemployment rate	8.2%
✧ Median household income (1995)	$28,957

Child Care and Early Education (1998)

✧ Regulated slots[1]	958
—Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	16
✧ Children in publicly subsidized care (FY97)	448
✧ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$92.44

Childhood Lead Poisoning, Ages 0-3

June 1997-July 1998

Children Ages 0 - 3	Screened for Lead #	Screened for Lead %	% Lead Poisoned
1,190	85	7.1	1.2

Note: Children at high risk of lead poisoning live in pre-1950s housing or are poor. Counties that test these children may have a larger share of children confirmed as lead poisoned.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health

Family Support (Dec. 1997)

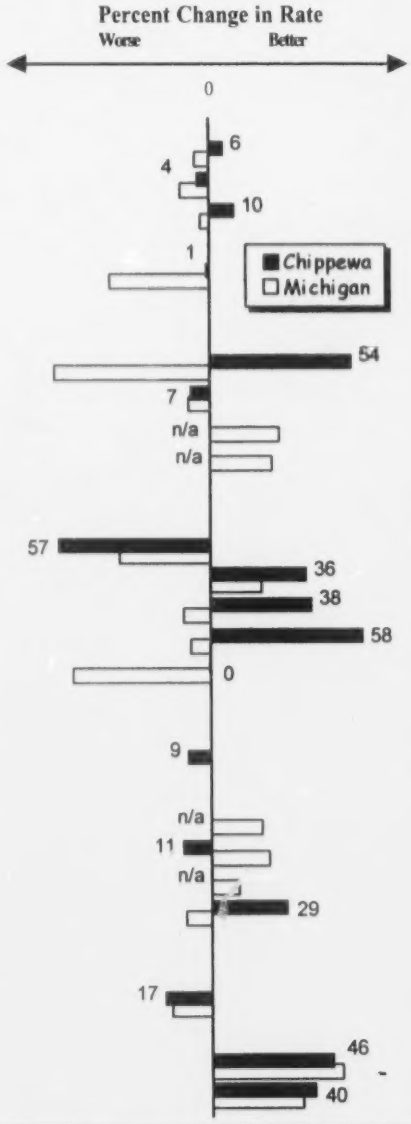
	Number	% of All Children
✧ Children receiving food stamps (June 1998)	1,052	12.5
✧ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	495	5.9
—Ages 0-5	223	9.1
—Ages 6-12	197	5.6
—Ages 13-17	60	2.4
✧ Children insured by Medicaid	2,082	24.7

[1]Each slot accomodates one child in a licensed child care center, or group family day care home or in a registered family day care home. Not all slots provide full-day care.

[2]National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.

[3]FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).

	Trend Period Years (Base Year vs Recent Year)	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1995					
✧ Child poverty		1,792	22.0%	1,773	20.7%	50 of 83
—Ages 0-4		611	27.3%	630	28.4%	58 of 83
—Ages 5-17		1,181	20.0%	1,143	18.0%	50 of 83
✧ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1997-98	1,838	38.1%	2,274	38.5%	55 of 82
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Inadequate prenatal care		32	9.1%	18	4.2%	21 of 66
✧ Low birth-weight babies		15	4.4%	20	4.7%	4 of 76
✧ Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)		2	*	2	*	* of 26
✧ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		2	*	2	*	* of 17
Child Safety[2]	FY 1988 vs 1997					
✧ Children in investigated families		375	48.9	650	77.0	62 of 83
✧ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		120	15.7	84	10.0	50 of 79
✧ Children in out-of-home care		81	10.5	55	6.5	63 of 78
—for abuse or neglect		55	7.1	25	3.0	42 of 74
—for delinquency		24	3.1	27	3.1	58 of 62
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		17	26.3	20	28.6	46 of 70
✧ Teen deaths by accident, homicide, or suicide, ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	3	*	* of 20
✧ Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		64	18.7	83	20.7	55 of 80
—violent index crimes		1	*	5	*	* of 43
✧ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1996-97	91	5.8%	65	4.1%	42 of 82
Education: Students ...						
✧ in Special Education	1987-88 vs 1997-98	477	8.8%	621	10.3%	14 of 82
✧ with inadequate math skills	1993-94 vs 1997-98					
—fourth grade math		314	67.3%	137	36.1%	75 of 82
—seventh grade math		279	64.2%	179	39.3%	52 of 82



[1]A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state
[2]All child safety indicator rates are per 1,000 children, ages 0-17.
**Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*
Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

CLARE COUNTY

What we can do for kids in our communities ...

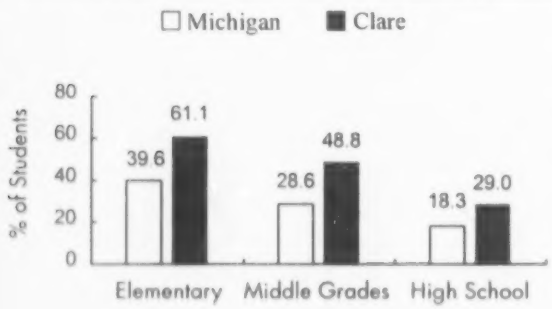
Create or support a community volunteer and visitation program in the schools.

Trends for Young Adolescents, Ages 10-14

	1995	1996	1997
Population	2,138	2,168	2,123
Births	1	1	0
Deaths from injury	1	1	1
Arrests			
✧ Index crimes	6	22	17
✧ Violent crimes	0	0	1

Sources: see Data Notes and Sources

Free/Reduced Price Lunch (1997-98)



	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Middle Grades	45.9%	48.2%	48.8%

Note: All buildings that serve young adolescents, except K-12 and elementary schools, were considered "middle grades."

Source: Michigan Department of Education

Population (1997)

✧ Total population	29,011
✧ Total child population	7,376
—Ages 0-5	2,293
—Ages 6-12	2,926
—Ages 13-17	2,157
—African American	0.3%
—American Indian	0.6%
—Asian/Pacific Islander	0.4%
—Hispanic	1.2%
—White (Non-Hispanic)	97.6%
✧ Total births	358

Employment

✧ Unemployment rate	8.2%
✧ Median household income (1995)	$23,671

Child Care and Early Education (1998)

✧ Regulated slots[1]	787
—Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	15
✧ Children in publicly subsidized care (FY97)	369
✧ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$85.98

Childhood Lead Poisoning, Ages 0-3

June 1997-July 1998

Children Ages 0 - 3	Screened for Lead #	Screened for Lead %	% Lead Poisoned
1,117	25	2.2	0.0

Note: Children at high risk of lead poisoning live in pre-1950s housing or are poor. Counties that test these children may have a larger share of children confirmed as lead poisoned.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health

Family Support (Dec. 1997)

	Number	% of All Children
✧ Children receiving food stamps (June 1998)	1,471	19.9
✧ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	822	11.1
—Ages 0-5	353	15.4
—Ages 6-12	332	11.3
—Ages 13-17	110	5.1
✧ Children insured by Medicaid	2,494	33.8

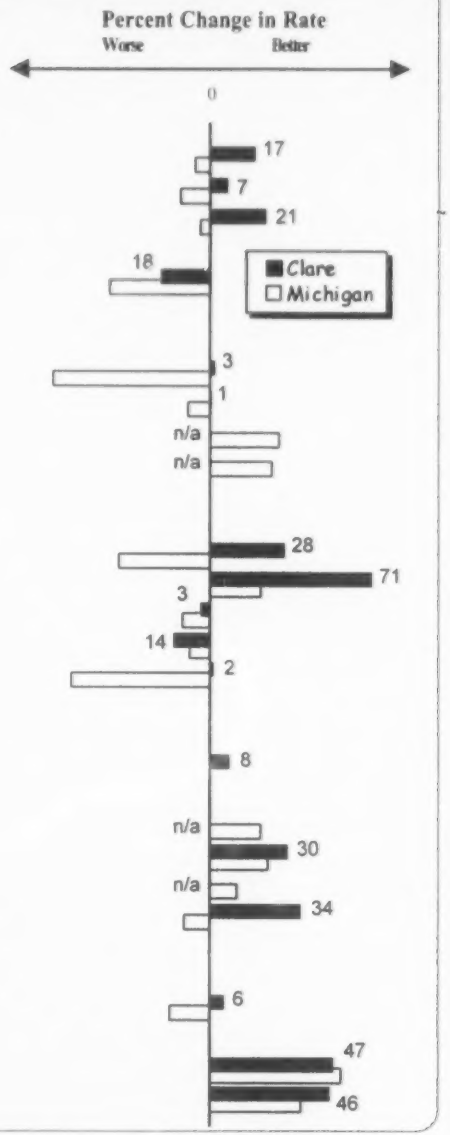
[1]Each slot accomodates one child in a licensed child care center, or group family day care home or in a registered family day care home. Not all slots provide full-day care.

[2]National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.

[3]FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).

TRENDS IN CHILD WELL-BEING

	Trend Period Years Base Year vs Recent Year	Base Year Number	 Rate	Recent Year Number	 Rate	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1995					
✧ Child poverty		2,388	36.7%	2,272	30.4%	81 of 83
—Ages 0-4		807	41.4%	805	38.3%	82 of 83
—Ages 5-17		1,581	34.7%	1,467	27.3%	80 of 83
✧ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1997-98	2,019	41.2%	2,781	48.6%	80 of 82
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Inadequate prenatal care		23	6.7%	23	6.5%	47 of 66
✧ Low birth-weight babies		23	6.7%	24	6.6%	37 of 76
✧ Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)		3	*	1	*	* of 26
✧ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	3	*	* of 17
Child Safety[2]	FY 1988 vs 1997					
✧ Children in investigated families		782	123.0	649	88.0	69 of 83
✧ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		271	42.6	91	12.3	61 of 79
✧ Children in out-of-home care		42	6.5	50	6.7	66 of 78
—for abuse or neglect		32	5.1	43	5.8	73 of 74
—for delinquency		5	0.8	6	0.8	20 of 62
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		21	35.8	21	33.0	52 of 70
✧ Teen deaths by accident, homicide, or suicide, ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		2	*	2	*	* of 20
✧ Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		89	30.6	73	21.5	57 of 80
—violent index crimes		2	*	6	1.7	25 of 43
✧ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1996-97	123	9.5%	88	6.2%	68 of 82
Education: Students ...						
✧ in Special Education	1987-88 vs 1997-98	763	16.6%	884	15.6%	79 of 82
✧ with inadequate math skills	1993-94 vs 1997-98					
—fourth grade math		262	66.6%	134	35.3%	74 of 82
—seventh grade math		248	66.5%	147	36.0%	44 of 82



[1]A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state
[2]All child safety indicator rates are per 1,000 children, ages 0-17.
**Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*
Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

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CLINTON COUNTY

What we can do for kids in our communities ...

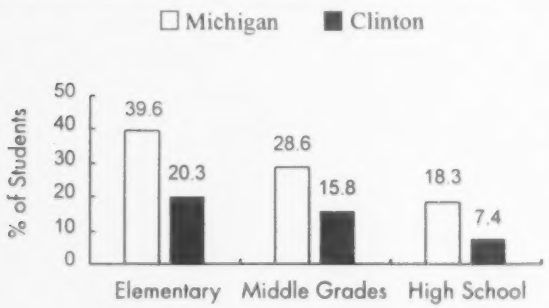
Volunteer to share experience, skills and talent in a classroom, youth group, child care center.

Trends for Young Adolescents, Ages 10-14

	1995	1996	1997
Population	5,092	5,370	5,262
Births	0	2	0
Deaths from injury	1	0	0
Arrests			
✧ Index crimes	21	6	33
✧ Violent crimes	1	5	2

Sources: see Data Notes and Sources

Free/Reduced Price Lunch (1997-98)



	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Middle Grades	12.4%	12.2%	15.8%

Note: All buildings that serve young adolescents, except K-12 and elementary schools, were considered "middle grades."

Source: Michigan Department of Education

Population (1997)

✧ Total population	63,087
✧ Total child population	17,478
—Ages 0-5	5,056
—Ages 6-12	7,132
—Ages 13-17	5,290
—African American	0.5%
—American Indian	0.6%
—Asian/Pacific Islander	0.7%
—Hispanic	3.9%
—White (Non-Hispanic)	94.6%
✧ Total births	793

Employment

✧ Unemployment rate	2.7%
✧ Median household income (1995)	$47,382

Child Care and Early Education (1998)

✧ Regulated slots[1]	2,415
—Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	20
✧ Children in publicly subsidized care (FY97)	255
✧ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$95.82

Childhood Lead Poisoning, Ages 0-3

June 1997-July 1998

Children Ages 0 - 3	Screened for Lead #	Screened for Lead %	% Lead Poisoned
2,466	82	3.3	0.0

Note: Children at high risk of lead poisoning live in pre-1950s housing or are poor. Counties that test these children may have a larger share of children confirmed as lead poisoned.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health

Family Support (Dec. 1997)

	Number	% of All Children
✧ Children receiving food stamps (June 1998)	728	4.2
✧ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	333	1.9
—Ages 0-5	175	3.5
—Ages 6-12	121	1.7
—Ages 13-17	32	0.6
✧ Children insured by Medicaid	1,443	8.3

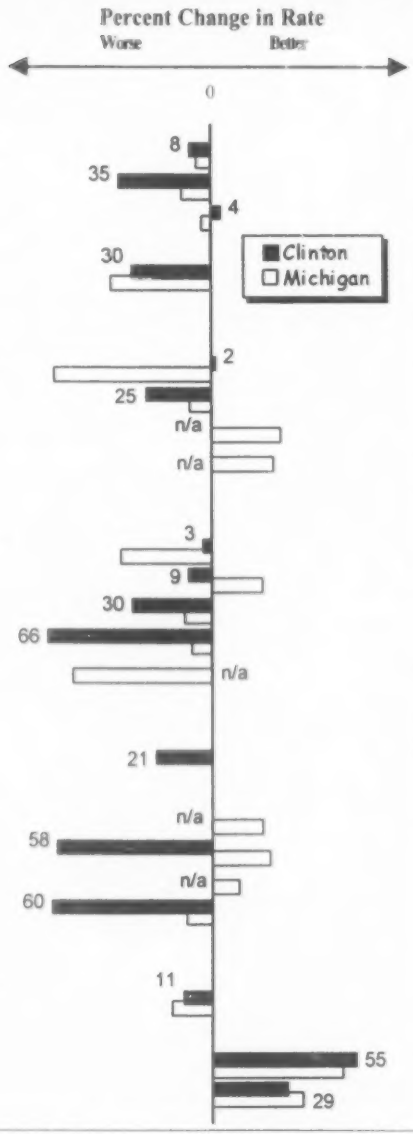
[1]Each slot accomodates one child in a licensed child care center, or group family day care home or in a registered family day care home. Not all slots provide full-day care.

[2]National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.

[3]FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).

TRENDS IN CHILD WELL-BEING

	Trend Period Years (Base Year vs Recent Year)	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1995					
✧ Child poverty		1,319	7.8%	1,497	8.4%	3 of 83
—Ages 0-4		463	9.9%	610	13.3%	4 of 83
—Ages 5-17		856	7.0%	887	6.7%	3 of 83
✧ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1997-98	1,011	11.3%	1,374	14.7%	2 of 82
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Inadequate prenatal care		36	4.4%	35	4.3%	23 of 66
✧ Low birth-weight babies		39	4.8%	48	6.0%	25 of 76
✧ Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)		4	*	4	*	* of 26
✧ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		4	*	2	*	* of 17
Child Safety[2]	FY 1988 vs 1997					
✧ Children in investigated families		596	36.1	651	37.2	17 of 83
✧ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		99	6.0	114	6.5	33 of 79
✧ Children in out-of-home care		34	2.0	46	2.6	7 of 78
—for abuse or neglect		21	1.2	36	2.1	28 of 74
—for delinquency		0	*	6	0.3	1 of 62
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		17	11.1	20	13.5	7 of 70
✧ Teen deaths by accident, homicide, or suicide, ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		4	*	5	105.5	19 of 20
✧ Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		45	5.8	76	9.1	19 of 80
—violent index crimes		1	*	10	1.2	14 of 43
✧ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1996-97	47	1.7%	85	2.7%	12 of 82
Education: Students ...						
✧ in Special Education	1987-88 vs 1997-98	1,006	11.4%	1,232	12.6%	43 of 82
✧ with inadequate math skills	1993-94 vs 1997-98					
—fourth grade math		274	44.1%	117	19.7%	15 of 82
—seventh grade math		288	40.4%	208	28.6%	14 of 82



[1]A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state
[2]All child safety indicator rates are per 1,000 children, ages 0-17.
**Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*
Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

CRAWFORD COUNTY

What we can do for kids in our communities ...

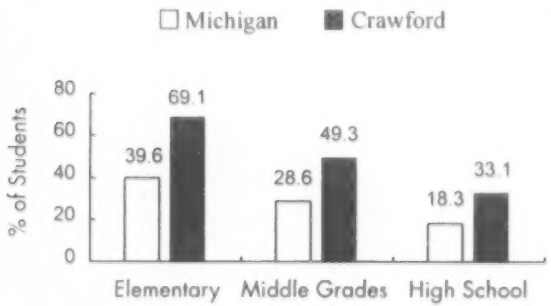
Help improve a school building or its grounds.

Trends for Young Adolescents, Ages 10-14

	1995	1996	1997
Population	1,039	994	978
Births	0	0	0
Deaths from injury	0	0	0
Arrests			
✧ Index crimes	7	8	12
✧ Violent crimes	1	1	0

Sources: see Data Notes and Sources

Free/Reduced Price Lunch (1997-98)



	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Middle Grades	45.7%	46.4%	49.3%

Note: All buildings that serve young adolescents, except K-12 and elementary schools, were considered "middle grades."

Source: Michigan Department of Education

Population (1997)

✧ Total population	13,880
✧ Total child population	3,508
—Ages 0-5	1,086
—Ages 6-12	1,421
—Ages 13-17	1,001
—African American	0.9%
—American Indian	1.5%
—Asian/Pacific Islander	0.4%
—Hispanic	1.4%
—White (Non-Hispanic)	96.0%
✧ Total births	150

Employment

✧ Unemployment rate	7.0%
✧ Median household income (1995)	$27,904

Child Care and Early Education (1998)

✧ Regulated slots[1]	417
—Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	17
✧ Children in publicly subsidized care (FY97)	235
✧ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$86.98

Childhood Lead Poisoning, Ages 0-3

June 1997-July 1998

Children Ages 0 - 3	Screened for Lead #	Screened for Lead %	% Lead Poisoned
544	1	0.2	0.0

Note: Children at high risk of lead poisoning live in pre-1950s housing or are poor. Counties that test these children may have a larger share of children confirmed as lead poisoned.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health

Family Support (Dec. 1997)

	Number	% of All Children
✧ Children receiving food stamps (June 1998)	568	16.2
✧ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	251	7.2
—Ages 0-5	105	9.7
—Ages 6-12	96	6.8
—Ages 13-17	34	3.4
✧ Children insured by Medicaid	1,062	30.3

[1]Each slot accomodates one child in a licensed child care center, or group family day care home or in a registered family day care home. Not all slots provide full-day care.

[2]National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.

[3]FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).

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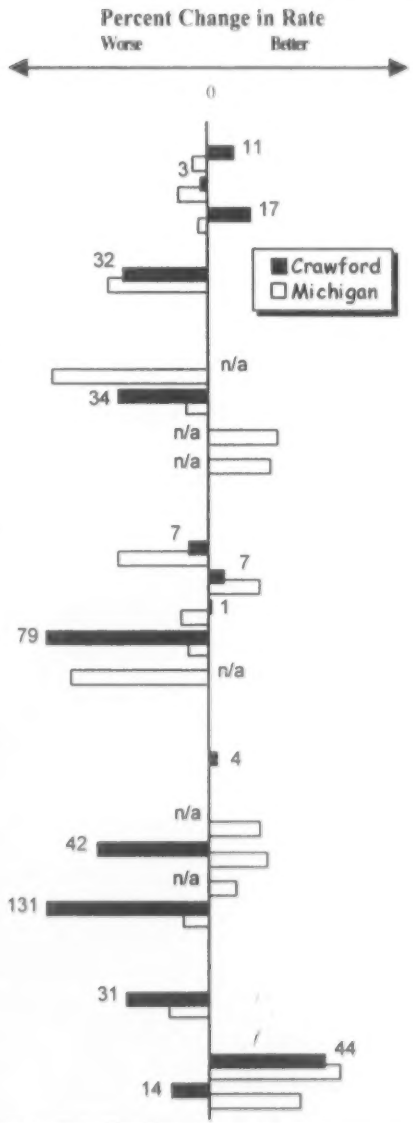
TRENDS IN CHILD WELL-BEING

	Trend Period Years Base Year vs Recent Year	Base Year Number	 Rate	Recent Year Number	 Rate	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1995					
✧ Child poverty		789	24.8%	780	22.1%	60 of 83
—Ages 0-4		273	27.7%	285	28.4%	58 of 83
—Ages 5-17		516	23.5%	495	19.6%	60 of 83
✧ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1997-98	713	35.3%	1,041	46.5%	78 of 82
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Inadequate prenatal care		7	3.9%	5	*	* of 66
✧ Low birth-weight babies		11	6.4%	13	8.5%	71 of 76
✧ Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)		4	*	2	*	* of 26
✧ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	0	*	* of 17
Child Safety[2]	FY 1988 vs 1997					
✧ Children in investigated families		329	108.8	408	116.3	81 of 83
✧ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		74	24.5	80	22.8	78 of 79
✧ Children in out-of-home care		25	8.1	28	8.0	74 of 78
—for abuse or neglect		9	3.1	19	5.5	70 of 74
—for delinquency		8	2.7	5	*	* of 62
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		10	38.2	10	36.7	61 of 70
✧ Teen deaths by accident, homicide, or suicide, ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	0	*	* of 20
✧ Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		13	10.1	23	14.3	36 of 80
—violent index crimes		0	*	1	*	* of 43
✧ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1996-97	20	4.0%	58	9.2%	80 of 82
Education: Students ...						
✧ in Special Education	1987-88 vs 1997-98	182	9.8%	287	12.9%	49 of 82
✧ with inadequate math skills	1993-94 vs 1997-98					
—fourth grade math		102	62.2%	47	34.6%	71 of 82
—seventh grade math		67	43.2%	83	49.4%	76 of 82



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[2]*All child safety indicator rates are per 1,000 children, ages 0-17.*

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Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

DELTA COUNTY

What we can do for kids in our communities ...

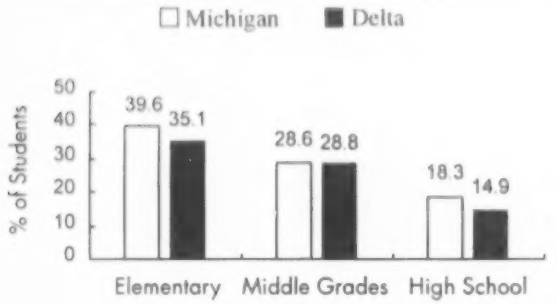
Create hands-on learning activity centers for a classroom or youth group.

Trends for Young Adolescents, Ages 10-14

	1995	1996	1997
Population	3,064	3,277	3,143
Births	1	0	0
Deaths from injury	1	0	0
Arrests			
✧ Index crimes	51	31	20
✧ Violent crimes	2	3	0

Sources: see Data Notes and Sources

Free/Reduced Price Lunch (1997-98)



	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Middle Grades	30.3%	29.8%	28.8%

Note: All buildings that serve young adolescents, except K-12 and elementary schools, were considered "middle grades."

Source: Michigan Department of Education

Population (1997)

✧ Total population	38,801
✧ Total child population	10,042
—Ages 0-5	2,726
—Ages 6-12	4,120
—Ages 13-17	3,196
—African American	0.1%
—American Indian	3.0%
—Asian/Pacific Islander	0.5%
—Hispanic	0.7%
—White (Non-Hispanic)	95.8%
✧ Total births	391

Employment

✧ Unemployment rate	7.5%
✧ Median household income (1995)	$31,061

Child Care and Early Education (1998)

✧ Regulated slots[1]	984
—Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	14
✧ Children in publicly subsidized care (FY97)	352
✧ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$99.45

Childhood Lead Poisoning, Ages 0-3

June 1997-July 1998

Children Ages 0 - 3	Screened for Lead #	Screened for Lead %	% Lead Poisoned
1,340	185	13.8	2.2

Note: Children at high risk of lead poisoning live in pre-1950s housing or are poor. Counties that test these children may have a larger share of children confirmed as lead poisoned.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health

Family Support (Dec. 1997)

	Number	% of All Children
✧ Children receiving food stamps (June 1998)	1,243	12.4
✧ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	600	6.0
—Ages 0-5	241	8.8
—Ages 6-12	268	6.5
—Ages 13-17	76	2.4
✧ Children insured by Medicaid	2,210	22.0

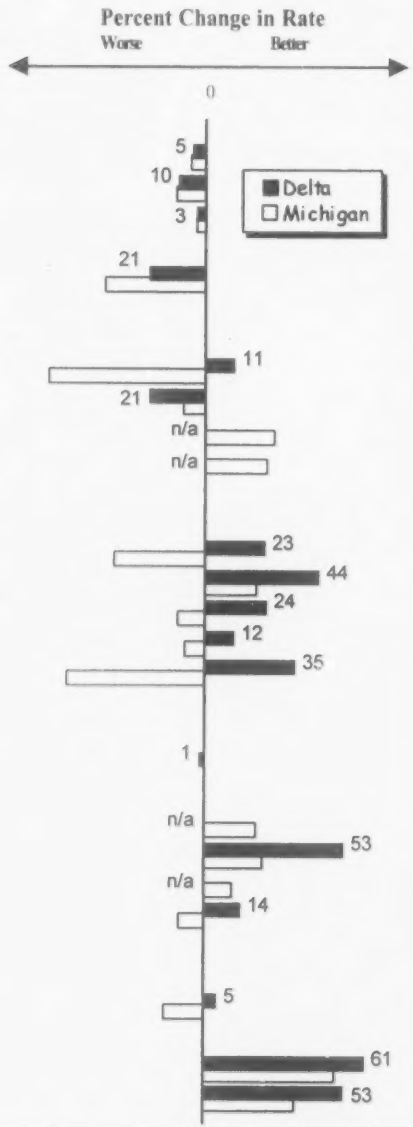
[1]Each slot accomodates one child in a licensed child care center, or group family day care home or in a registered family day care home. Not all slots provide full-day care.

[2]National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.

[3]FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).

TRENDS IN CHILD WELL-BEING

	Trend Period Years (Base Year vs Recent Year)	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1995					
✧ Child poverty		1,786	17.2%	1,881	18.0%	34 of 83
—Ages 0-4		597	22.0%	615	24.2%	39 of 83
—Ages 5-17		1,189	15.5%	1,266	16.0%	35 of 83
✧ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1997-98	1,887	24.9%	2,218	30.0%	27 of 82
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Inadequate prenatal care		24	4.9%	17	4.4%	27 of 66
✧ Low birth-weight babies		22	4.4%	21	5.3%	13 of 76
✧ Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)		4	*	2	*	* of 26
✧ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		3	*	2	*	* of 17
Child Safety[2]	FY 1988 vs 1997					
✧ Children in investigated families		581	57.3	442	44.0	23 of 83
✧ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		106	10.5	59	5.9	25 of 79
✧ Children in out-of-home care		54	5.3	41	4.1	33 of 78
—for abuse or neglect		18	1.8	16	1.6	19 of 74
—for delinquency		34	3.3	22	2.2	50 of 62
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		15	14.2	14	14.4	10 of 70
✧ Teen deaths by accident, homicide, or suicide, ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	2	*	* of 20
✧ Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		176	35.4	84	16.5	41 of 80
—violent index crimes		4	*	4	*	* of 43
✧ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1996-97	77	3.2%	68	2.8%	13 of 82
Education: Students ...						
✧ in Special Education	1987-88 vs 1997-98	1,045	13.3%	926	12.6%	45 of 82
✧ with inadequate math skills	1993-94 vs 1997-98					
—fourth grade math		294	57.1%	110	22.2%	23 of 82
—seventh grade math		318	58.9%	139	27.7%	11 of 82



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[2]All child safety indicator rates are per 1,000 children, ages 0-17.
**Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*
Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

DICKINSON COUNTY

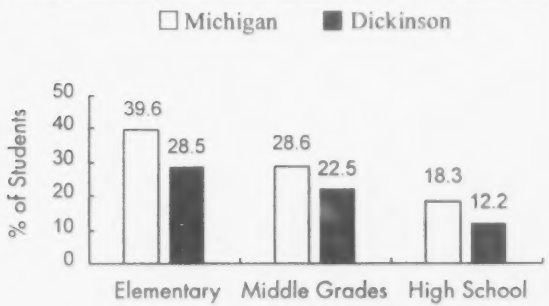
What we can do for kids in our communities ...
Become a mentor; give a child inspiration, recognition, and positive experiences.

Trends for Young Adolescents, Ages 10-14

	1995	1996	1997
Population	2,184	2,057	1,969
Births	1	0	1
Deaths from injury	0	1	2
Arrests			
✧ Index crimes	57	31	39
✧ Violent crimes	1	2	0

Sources: see Data Notes and Sources

Free/Reduced Price Lunch (1997-98)



	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Middle Grades	24.8%	23.3%	22.5%

Note: All buildings that serve young adolescents, except K-12 and elementary schools, were considered "middle grades."

Source: Michigan Department of Education

Population (1997)

✧ Total population	27,062
✧ Total child population	6,741
—Ages 0-5	1,962
—Ages 6-12	2,831
—Ages 13-17	1,948
—African American	0.2%
—American Indian	0.6%
—Asian/Pacific Islander	0.9%
—Hispanic	0.7%
—White (Non-Hispanic)	97.8%
✧ Total births	299

Employment

✧ Unemployment rate	6.0%
✧ Median household income (1995)	$33,029

Child Care and Early Education (1998)

✧ Regulated slots[1]	804
—Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	17
✧ Children in publicly subsidized care (FY97)	132
✧ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$102.30

Childhood Lead Poisoning, Ages 0-3

June 1997-July 1998

Children Ages 0 - 3	Screened for Lead #	Screened for Lead %	% Lead Poisoned
940	7	0.7	14.3

Note: Children at high risk of lead poisoning live in pre-1950s housing or are poor. Counties that test these children may have a larger share of children confirmed as lead poisoned.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health

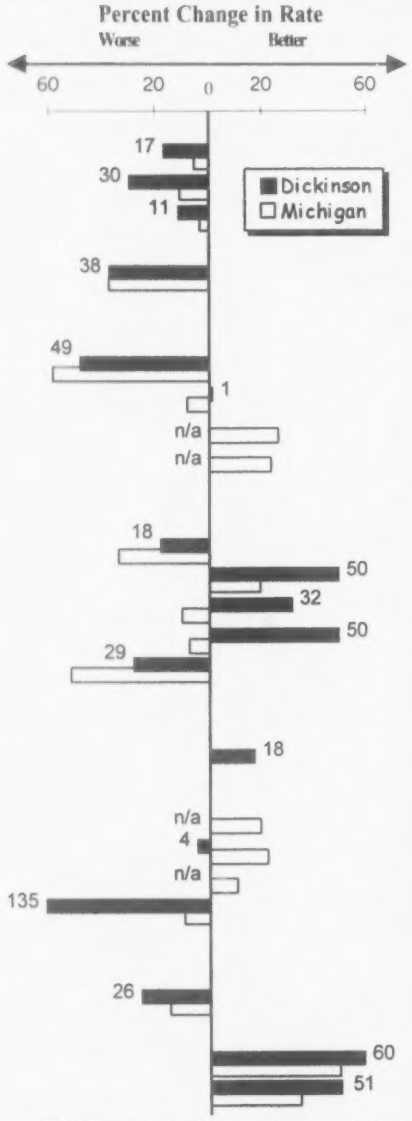
Family Support (Dec. 1997)

	Number	% of All Children
✧ Children receiving food stamps (June 1998)	520	7.7
✧ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	269	4.0
—Ages 0-5	121	6.2
—Ages 6-12	114	4.0
—Ages 13-17	24	1.2
✧ Children insured by Medicaid	1,172	17.4

[1]Each slot accomodates one child in a licensed child care center, or group family day care home or in a registered family day care home. Not all slots provide full-day care.
[2]National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.
[3]FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).

TRENDS IN CHILD WELL-BEING

	Trend Period Years (Base Year vs Recent Year)	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1995					
✧ Child poverty		768	10.9%	891	12.7%	14 of 83
—Ages 0-4		269	13.8%	323	17.9%	16 of 83
—Ages 5-17		499	9.8%	568	10.9%	13 of 83
✧ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1997-98	905	17.1%	1,216	23.5%	17 of 82
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Inadequate prenatal care		10	3.2%	14	4.8%	31 of 66
✧ Low birth-weight babies		13	4.0%	12	3.9%	2 of 76
✧ Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)		2	*	1	*	* of 26
✧ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		2	*	1	*	* of 17
Child Safety[2]	FY 1988 vs 1997					
✧ Children in investigated families		336	50.4	401	59.5	41 of 83
✧ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		79	11.9	40	5.9	27 of 79
✧ Children in out-of-home care		33	4.9	23	3.3	23 of 78
—for abuse or neglect		21	3.2	11	1.6	20 of 74
—for delinquency		8	1.1	10	1.4	38 of 62
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		11	17.9	9	14.7	11 of 70
✧ Teen deaths by accident, homicide, or suicide, ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		0	*	1	*	* of 20
✧ Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		73	24.1	83	25.1	66 of 80
—violent index crimes		0	*	1	*	* of 43
✧ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1996-97	16	1.2%	44	2.7%	11 of 82
Education: Students ...						
✧ in Special Education	1987-88 vs 1997-98	459	10.1%	648	12.7%	46 of 82
✧ with inadequate math skills	1993-94 vs 1997-98					
—fourth grade math		186	52.4%	73	21.2%	18 of 82
—seventh grade math		182	53.1%	92	26.2%	9 of 82



[1]A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state
[2]All child safety indicator rates are per 1,000 children, ages 0-17.
**Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*
Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

EATON COUNTY

What we can do for kids in our communities ...

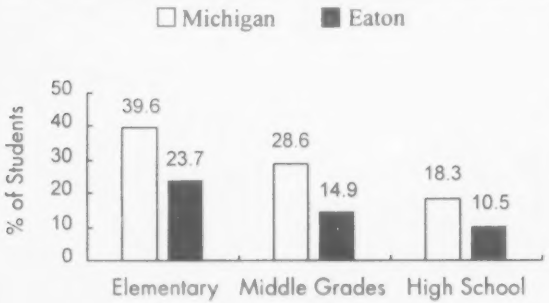
Look for and promote opportunities for kids to help other kids.

Trends for Young Adolescents, Ages 10-14

	1995	1996	1997
Population	8,070	8,226	7,985
Births	1	0	2
Deaths from injury	0	0	1
Arrests			
✧ Index crimes	39	24	16
✧ Violent crimes	4	4	5

Sources: see Data Notes and Sources

Free/Reduced Price Lunch (1997-98)



	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Middle Grades	15.1%	15.4%	14.9%

Note: All buildings that serve young adolescents, except K-12 and elementary schools, were considered "middle grades."

Source: Michigan Department of Education

Population (1997)

✧ Total population	100,173
✧ Total child population	26,679
—Ages 0-5	7,707
—Ages 6-12	10,819
—Ages 13-17	8,153
—African American	4.8%
—American Indian	0.6%
—Asian/Pacific Islander	1.2%
—Hispanic	4.1%
—White (Non-Hispanic)	89.6%
✧ Total births	1,200

Employment

✧ Unemployment rate	2.6%
✧ Median household income (1995)	$43,352

Child Care and Early Education (1998)

✧ Regulated slots[1]	4,415
—Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	24
✧ Children in publicly subsidized care (FY97)	652
✧ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$93.93

Childhood Lead Poisoning, Ages 0-3

June 1997-July 1998

Children Ages 0 - 3	Screened for Lead #	Screened for Lead %	% Lead Poisoned
3,702	74	2.0	0.0

Note: Children at high risk of lead poisoning live in pre-1950s housing or are poor. Counties that test these children may have a larger share of children confirmed as lead poisoned.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health

Family Support (Dec. 1997)

	Number	% of All Children
✧ Children receiving food stamps (June 1998)	1,651	6.2
✧ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	809	3.0
—Ages 0-5	392	5.1
—Ages 6-12	333	3.1
—Ages 13-17	76	0.9
✧ Children insured by Medicaid	2,957	11.1

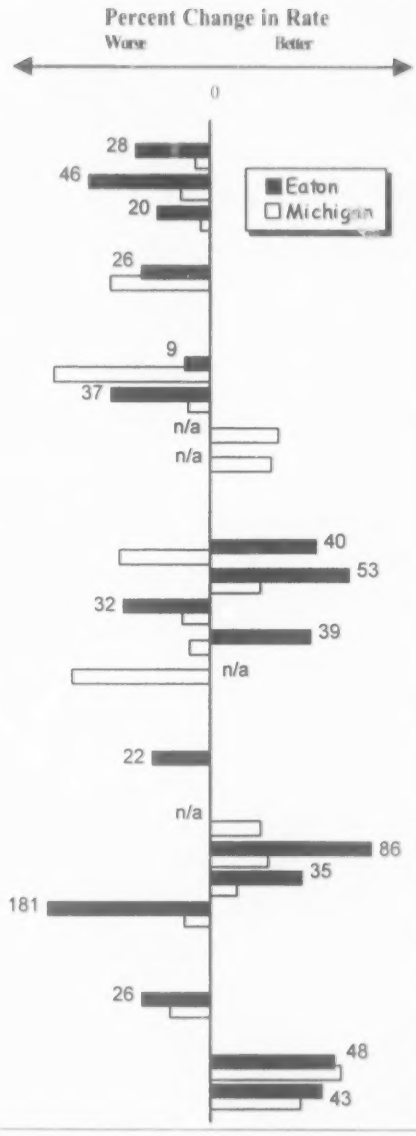
[1]Each slot accomodates one child in a licensed child care center, or group family day care home or in a registered family day care home. Not all slots provide full-day care.

[2]National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.

[3]FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).

TRENDS IN CHILD WELL-BEING

	Trend Period Years (Base Year vs Recent Year)	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1995					
✧ Child poverty		2,086	8.0%	2,821	10.2%	6 of 83
—Ages 0-4		744	10.4%	1,074	15.1%	8 of 83
—Ages 5-17		1,342	7.1%	1,747	8.5%	6 of 83
✧ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1997-98	1,856	13.5%	2,622	16.9%	4 of 82
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Inadequate prenatal care		61	5.1%	69	5.6%	40 of 66
✧ Low birth-weight babies		63	5.3%	89	7.3%	55 of 76
✧ Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)		9	7.9	5	*	* of 26
✧ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		4	*	4	*	* of 17
Child Safety[2]	FY 1988 vs 1997					
✧ Children in investigated families		1,164	46.0	731	27.4	7 of 83
✧ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		158	6.2	78	2.9	5 of 79
✧ Children in out-of-home care		51	2.0	72	2.7	10 of 78
—for abuse or neglect		35	1.4	22	0.8	3 of 74
—for delinquency		2	*	33	1.2	30 of 62
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		36	15.1	44	18.4	21 of 70
✧ Teen deaths by accident, homicide, or suicide, ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		4	*	4	*	* of 20
✧ Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		356	30.1	56	4.3	2 of 80
—violent index crimes		12	1.0	9	0.7	2 of 43
✧ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1996-97	88	2.0%	270	5.7%	61 of 82
Education: Students ...						
✧ in Special Education	1987-88 vs 1997-98	1,721	11.3%	2,344	14.2%	64 of 82
✧ with inadequate math skills	1993-94 vs 1997-98					
—fourth grade math		516	46.4%	265	24.2%	31 of 82
—seventh grade math		640	54.0%	402	30.7%	19 of 82



[1]A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state
[2]All child safety indicator rates are per 1,000 children, ages 0-17.
**Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*
Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

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EMMET COUNTY

What we can do for kids in our communities ...

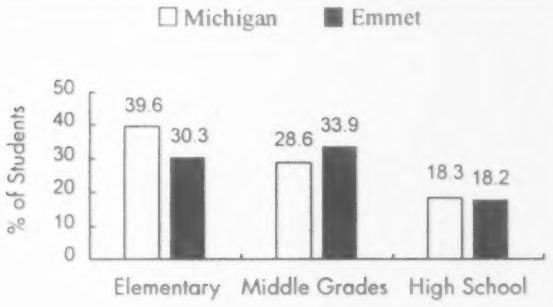
Set up or support a college scholarship program.

Trends for Young Adolescents, Ages 10-14

	1995	1996	1997
Population	2,186	2,116	2,074
Births	0	1	0
Deaths from injury	0	0	0
Arrests			
✧ Index crimes	33	31	21
✧ Violent crimes	7	4	2

Sources: see Data Notes and Sources

Free/Reduced Price Lunch (1997-98)



	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Middle Grades	29.2%	39.0%	33.9%

Note: All buildings that serve young adolescents, except K-12 and elementary schools, were considered "middle grades."

Source: Michigan Department of Education

Population (1997)

✧ Total population	28,339
✧ Total child population	7,271
—Ages 0-5	2,303
—Ages 6-12	2,891
—Ages 13-17	2,077
—African American	0.5%
—American Indian	3.1%
—Asian/Pacific Islander	0.6%
—Hispanic	0.8%
—White (Non-Hispanic)	95.1%
✧ Total births	345

Employment

✧ Unemployment rate	8.1%
✧ Median household income (1995)	$34,480

Child Care and Early Education (1998)

✧ Regulated slots[1]	1,492
—Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	29
✧ Children in publicly subsidized care (FY97)	279
✧ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$86.94

Childhood Lead Poisoning, Ages 0-3

June 1997-July 1998

Children Ages 0 - 3	Screened for Lead #	Screened for Lead %	% Lead Poisoned
1,143	6	0.5	0.0

Note: Children at high risk of lead poisoning live in pre-1950s housing or are poor. Counties that test these children may have a larger share of children confirmed as lead poisoned.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health

Family Support (Dec. 1997)

	Number	% of All Children
✧ Children receiving food stamps (June 1998)	495	6.8
✧ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	163	2.2
—Ages 0-5	74	3.2
—Ages 6-12	58	2.0
—Ages 13-17	26	1.3
✧ Children insured by Medicaid	1,346	18.5

[1]Each slot accomodates one child in a licensed child care center, or group family day care home or in a registered family day care home. Not all slots provide full-day care.

[2]National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.

[3]FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).

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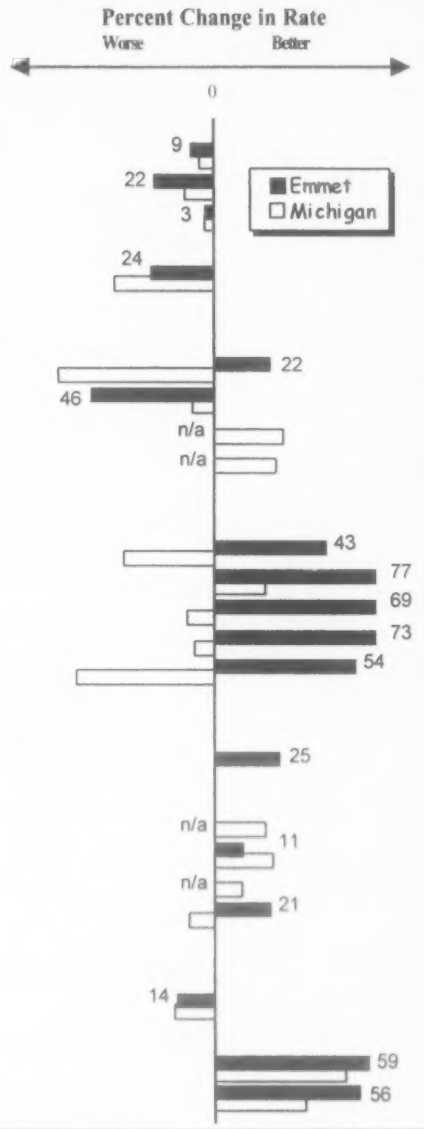
	Trend Period Years Base Year vs Recent Year	Base Year Number	 Rate	Recent Year Number	 Rate	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1995					
✧ Child poverty		792	11.7%	950	12.7%	14 of 83
—Ages 0-4		275	13.6%	347	16.6%	12 of 83
—Ages 5-17		517	10.9%	603	11.2%	15 of 83
✧ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1997-98	885	23.1%	1,421	28.6%	23 of 82
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Inadequate prenatal care		14	3.9%	11	3.1%	8 of 66
✧ Low birth-weight babies		15	4.0%	22	5.9%	23 of 76
✧ Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)		3	*	1	*	* of 26
✧ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	1	*	* of 17
Child Safety[2]	FY 1988 vs 1997					
✧ Children in investigated families		474	73.1	302	41.5	20 of 83
✧ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		149	23.0	38	5.2	20 of 79
✧ Children in out-of-home care		65	10.1	23	3.1	18 of 78
—for abuse or neglect		44	6.8	13	1.8	23 of 74
—for delinquency		12	1.9	6	0.9	22 of 62
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		10	18.3	8	13.8	8 of 70
✧ Teen deaths by accident, homicide, or suicide, ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	2	*	* of 20
✧ Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		76	26.6	79	23.6	64 of 80
—violent index crimes		0	*	12	3.5	36 of 43
✧ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1996-97	60	4.4%	53	3.5%	29 of 82
Education: Students ...						
✧ in Special Education	1987-88 vs 1997-98	275	6.5%	406	7.4%	3 of 82
✧ with inadequate math skills	1993-94 vs 1997-98					
—fourth grade math		186	46.4%	70	19.1%	11 of 82
—seventh grade math		165	46.1%	77	20.5%	1 of 82



[1]A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state
[2]All child safety indicator rates are per 1,000 children, ages 0-17.
**Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*
Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

GENESEE COUNTY

What we can do for kids in our communities ...

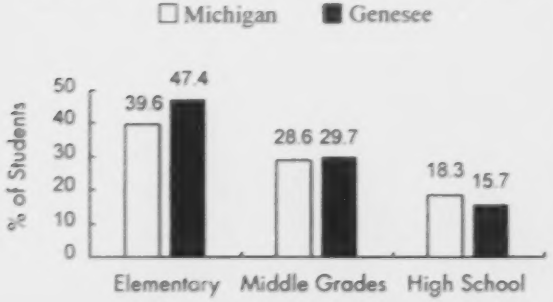
Form neighborhood committees and patrols to improve the conditions of parks and other areas where children play.

Trends for Young Adolescents, Ages 10-14

	1995	1996	1997
Population	33,790	34,977	33,847
Births	41	31	16
Deaths from injury	2	4	9
Arrests			
✧ Index crimes	289	339	348
✧ Violent crimes	56	50	64

Sources: see Data Notes and Sources

Free/Reduced Price Lunch (1997-98)



	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Middle Grades	30.8%	30.2%	29.7%

Note: All buildings that serve young adolescents, except K-12 and elementary schools, were considered "middle grades."

Source: Michigan Department of Education

Population (1997)

✧ Total population	435,393
✧ Total child population	118,480
—Ages 0-5	36,364
—Ages 6-12	47,735
—Ages 13-17	34,381
—African American	26.8%
—American Indian	0.9%
—Asian/Pacific Islander	1.1%
—Hispanic	3.5%
—White (Non-Hispanic)	68.3%
✧ Total births	6,315

Employment

✧ Unemployment rate	5.5%
✧ Median household income (1995)	$38,905

Child Care and Early Education (1998)

✧ Regulated slots[1]	14,581
—Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	17
✧ Children in publicly subsidized care (FY97)	4,857
✧ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$103.03

Childhood Lead Poisoning, Ages 0-3

June 1997-July 1998

Children Ages 0 - 3	Screened for Lead #	Screened for Lead %	% Lead Poisoned
18,348	755	4.1	5.8

Note: Children at high risk of lead poisoning live in pre-1950s housing or are poor. Counties that test these children may have a larger share of children confirmed as lead poisoned.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health

Family Support (Dec. 1997)

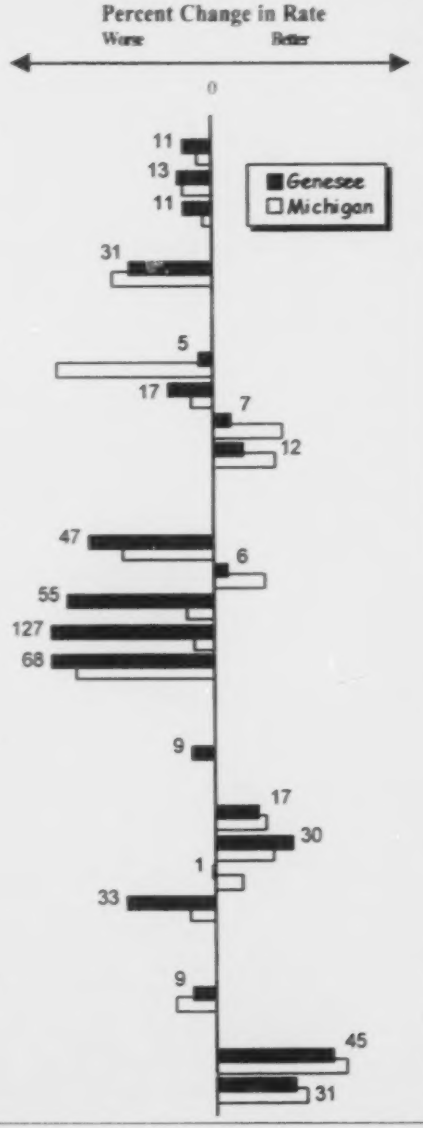
	Number	% of All Children
✧ Children receiving food stamps (June 1998)	26,930	22.7
✧ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	17,911	15.1
—Ages 0-5	8,836	24.3
—Ages 6-12	7,188	15.1
—Ages 13-17	1,848	5.4
✧ Children insured by Medicaid	37,120	31.3

[1]Each slot accomodates one child in a licensed child care center, or group family day care home or in a registered family day care home. Not all slots provide full-day care.

[2]National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.

[3]FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).

	Trend Period Years (Base Year vs Recent Year)	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1995					
✧ Child poverty		29,368	24.0%	32,704	26.6%	75 of 83
—Ages 0-4		11,221	31.2%	11,999	35.2%	78 of 83
—Ages 5-17		18,147	21.0%	20,705	23.3%	71 of 83
✧ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1997-98	20,919	27.3%	29,215	35.9%	47 of 82
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Inadequate prenatal care		236	3.5%	237	3.7%	13 of 66
✧ Low birth-weight babies		536	8.0%	600	9.4%	73 of 76
✧ Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)		87	13.1	78	12.1	26 of 26
✧ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		36	38.5	31	33.8	15 of 17
Child Safety[2]	FY 1988 vs 1997					
✧ Children in investigated families		6,073	50.0	8,712	73.5	57 of 83
✧ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		1,446	11.9	1,332	11.2	55 of 79
✧ Children in out-of-home care		421	3.5	639	5.4	47 of 78
—for abuse or neglect		178	1.5	393	3.3	46 of 74
—for delinquency		115	0.9	188	1.6	42 of 62
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		407	35.6	391	38.6	64 of 70
✧ Teen deaths by accident, homicide, or suicide, ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		34	91.7	25	76.4	13 of 20
✧ Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		1,487	26.3	1,012	18.5	51 of 80
—violent index crimes		214	3.8	208	3.8	38 of 43
✧ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1996-97	954	4.5%	1,244	6.0%	67 of 82
Education: Students ...						
✧ in Special Education	1987-88 vs 1997-98	9,424	11.4%	10,028	12.4%	37 of 82
✧ with inadequate math skills	1993-94 vs 1997-98					
—fourth grade math		3,185	54.6%	1,681	30.2%	61 of 82
—seventh grade math		4,126	66.4%	2,648	46.0%	72 of 82



[1]A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state

[2]All child safety indicator rates are per 1,000 children, ages 0-17.

•Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)

Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

GLADWIN COUNTY

What we can do for kids in our communities ...

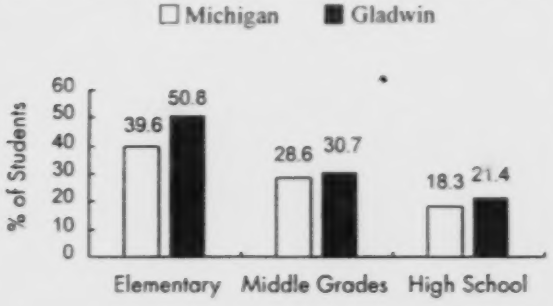
Promote child-friendly public transportation so children can learn to get themselves around town.

Trends for Young Adolescents, Ages 10-14

	1995	1996	1997
Population	1,850	1,919	1,874
Births	0	0	1
Deaths from injury	1	0	0
Arrests			
✧ Index crimes	28	48	19
✧ Violent crimes	1	2	2

Sources: see Data Notes and Sources

Free/Reduced Price Lunch (1997-98)



	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Middle Grades	29.9%	30.4%	30.7%

Note: All buildings that serve young adolescents, except K-12 and elementary schools, were considered "middle grades."

Source: Michigan Department of Education

Population (1997)

✧ Total population	24,879
✧ Total child population	6,313
—Ages 0-5	1,873
—Ages 6-12	2,528
—Ages 13-17	1,912
—African American	0.3%
—American Indian	0.6%
—Asian/Pacific Islander	0.4%
—Hispanic	1.4%
—White (Non-Hispanic)	97.4%
✧ Total births	252

Employment

✧ Unemployment rate	7.8%
✧ Median household income (1995)	$26,494

Child Care and Early Education (1998)

✧ Regulated slots[1]	521
—Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	12
✧ Children in publicly subsidized care (FY97)	233
✧ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$87.47

Childhood Lead Poisoning, Ages 0-3

June 1997-July 1998

Children Ages 0 - 3	Screened for Lead #	Screened for Lead %	% Lead Poisoned
922	51	5.5	0.0

Note: Children at high risk of lead poisoning live in pre-1950s housing or are poor. Counties that test these children may have a larger share of children confirmed as lead poisoned.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health

Family Support (Dec. 1997)

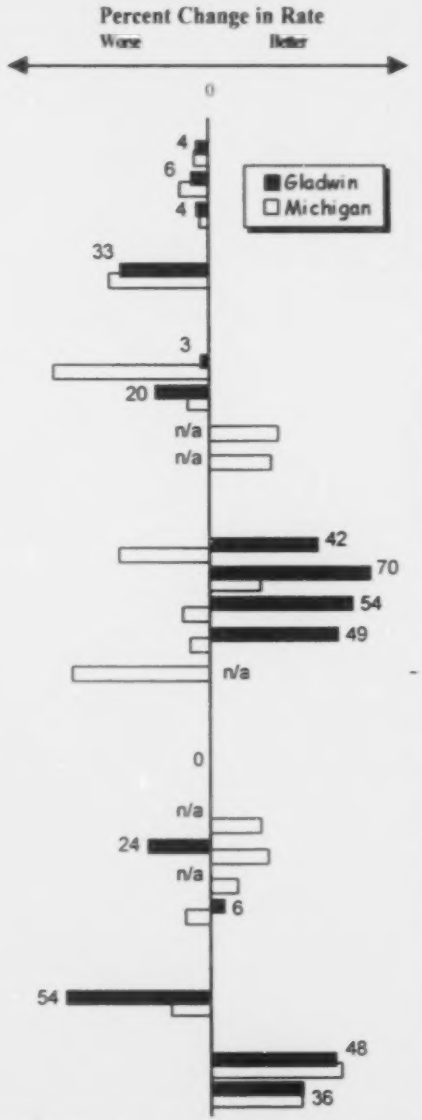
	Number	% of All Children
✧ Children receiving food stamps (June 1998)	988	15.7
✧ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	479	7.6
—Ages 0-5	196	10.5
—Ages 6-12	199	7.9
—Ages 13-17	66	3.5
✧ Children insured by Medicaid	1,573	24.9

[1]Each slot accomodates one child in a licensed child care center, or group family day care home or in a registered family day care home. Not all slots provide full-day care.

[2]National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.

[3]FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).

	Trend Period Years (Base Year vs Recent Year)	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1995					
✧ Child poverty		1,599	27.4%	1,863	28.6%	79 of 83
—Ages 0-4		544	32.0%	596	34.0%	76 of 83
—Ages 5-17		1,055	25.5%	1,267	26.6%	77 of 83
✧ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1997-98	959	28.1%	1,453	37.5%	52 of 82
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Inadequate prenatal care		30	10.3%	29	10.7%	63 of 66
✧ Low birth-weight babies		16	5.6%	18	6.7%	40 of 76
✧ Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)		2	*	3	*	* of 26
✧ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		2	*	1	*	* of 17
Child Safety[2]	FY 1988 vs 1997					
✧ Children in investigated families		618	111.8	411	65.1	47 of 83
✧ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		101	18.3	35	5.5	23 of 79
✧ Children in out-of-home care		25	4.5	13	2.1	3 of 78
—for abuse or neglect		17	3.0	10	1.5	18 of 74
—for delinquency		6	1.1	2	*	* of 62
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		11	21.9	12	21.8	28 of 70
✧ Teen deaths by accident, homicide, or suicide, ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	2	*	* of 20
✧ Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		41	15.9	59	19.7	53 of 80
—violent index crimes		1	*	6	2.0	28 of 43
✧ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1996-97	38	3.6%	39	3.4%	27 of 82
Education: Students ...						
✧ in Special Education	1987-88 vs 1997-98	276	7.8%	479	12.0%	32 of 82
✧ with inadequate math skills	1993-94 vs 1997-98					
—fourth grade math		164	57.6%	79	30.2%	62 of 82
—seventh grade math		168	63.6%	125	41.0%	60 of 82



[1]A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state
[2]All child safety indicator rates are per 1,000 children, ages 0-17.
**Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*
Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

GOGEBIC COUNTY

What we can do for kids in our communities ...

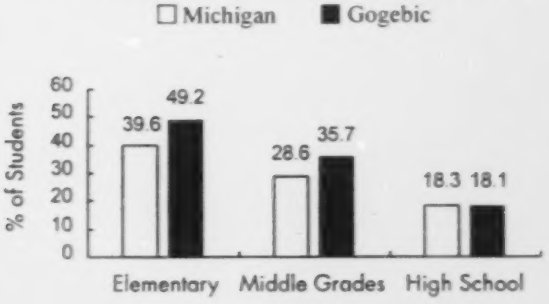
Organize patrols, candlelight vigils, and clean-up crews to keep neighborhood parks safe for those who need them most—kids.

Trends for Young Adolescents, Ages 10-14

	1995	1996	1997
Population	1,285	1,147	1,089
Births	0	1	0
Deaths from injury	0	0	0
Arrests			
✧ Index crimes	17	14	10
✧ Violent crimes	0	3	0

Sources: see Data Notes and Sources

Free/Reduced Price Lunch (1997-98)



	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Middle Grades	36.2%	33.7%	35.7%

Note: All buildings that serve young adolescents, except K-12 and elementary schools, were considered "middle grades."

Source: Michigan Department of Education

Population (1997)

✧ Total population	17,439
✧ Total child population	3,709
—Ages 0-5	1,041
—Ages 6-12	1,495
—Ages 13-17	1,173
—African American	1.0%
—American Indian	2.2%
—Asian/Pacific Islander	0.3%
--Hispanic	0.9%
—White (Non-Hispanic)	95.7%
✧ Total births	170

Employment

✧ Unemployment rate	9.8%
✧ Median household income (1995)	$25,361

Child Care and Early Education (1998)

✧ Regulated slots[1]	430
—Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	17
✧ Children in publicly subsidized care (FY97)	152
✧ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$86.27

Childhood Lead Poisoning, Ages 0-3

June 1997-July 1998

Children Ages 0 - 3	Screened for Lead #	Screened for Lead %	% Lead Poisoned
515	12	2.3	0.0

Note: Children at high risk of lead poisoning live in pre-1950s housing or are poor. Counties that test these children may have a larger share of children confirmed as lead poisoned.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health

Family Support (Dec. 1997)

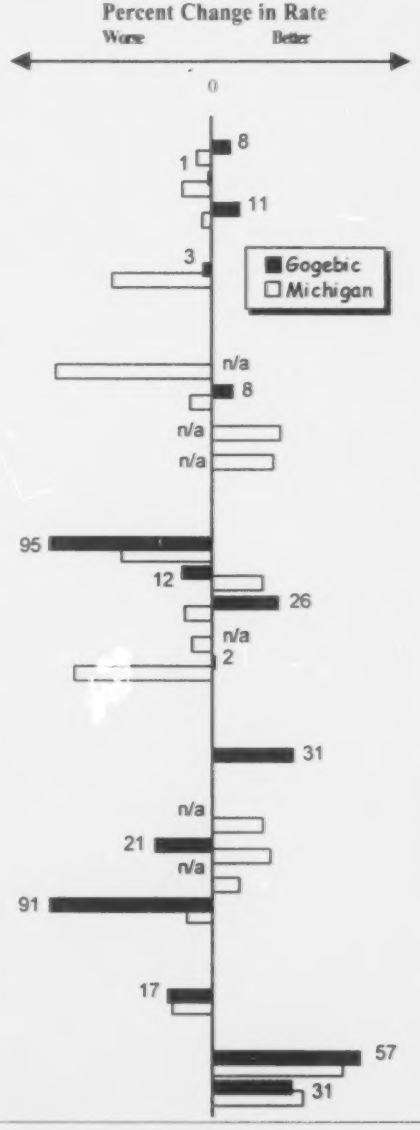
	Number	% of All Children
✧ Children receiving food stamps (June 1998)	700	18.9
✧ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	350	9.4
—Ages 0-5	150	14.4
—Ages 6-12	138	9.2
—Ages 13-17	38	3.2
✧ Children insured by Medicaid	1,141	30.8

[1]Each slot accomodates one child in a licensed child care center, or group family day care home or in a registered family day care home. Not all slots provide full-day care.

[2]National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.

[3]FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).

	Trend Period Years (Base Year vs Recent Year)	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1995					
✧ Child poverty		961	23.2%	840	21.3%	57 of 83
—Ages 0-4		319	28.6%	283	28.9%	62 of 83
—Ages 5-17		642	21.2%	557	18.8%	54 of 83
✧ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1997-98	1,187	41.1%	1,131	42.4%	67 of 82
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Inadequate prenatal care		14	7.2%	4	*	* of 66
✧ Low birth-weight babies		15	7.7%	11	7.1%	50 of 76
✧ Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)		2	*	2	*	* of 26
✧ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	1	*	* of 17
Child Safety[2]	FY 1988 vs 1997					
✧ Children in investigated families		199	48.1	348	93.8	75 of 83
✧ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		44	10.6	44	11.9	58 of 79
✧ Children in out-of-home care		22	5.2	14	3.8	30 of 78
—for abuse or neglect		6	1.5	4	*	* of 74
—for delinquency		12	3.0	11	2.9	57 of 62
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		10	23.9	6	16.4	12 of 70
✧ Teen deaths by accident, homicide, or suicide, ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		2	*	2	*	* of 20
✧ Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		21	10.5	24	12.7	33 of 80
—violent index crimes		1	*	1	*	* of 43
✧ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1996-97	19	2.0%	36	3.9%	38 of 82
Education: Students ...						
✧ in Special Education	1987-88 vs 1997-98	316	11.0%	336	12.8%	47 of 82
✧ with inadequate math skills	1993-94 vs 1997-98					
—fourth grade math		105	50.0%	39	21.6%	20 of 82
—seventh grade math		119	50.6%	74	35.2%	36 of 82



[1]A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state

[2]All child safety indicator rates are per 1,000 children, ages 0-17.

**Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

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GRAND TRAVERSE COUNTY

What we can do for kids in our communities ...

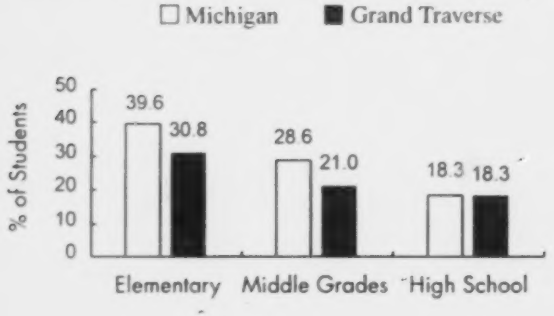
Support or initiate a children's environmental group.

Trends for Young Adolescents, Ages 10-14

	1995	1996	1997
Population	5,795	5,621	5,508
Births	2	1	2
Deaths from injury	0	1	1
Arrests			
✧ Index crimes	62	63	111
✧ Violent crimes	4	4	4

Sources: see Data Notes and Sources

Free/Reduced Price Lunch (1997-98)



	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Middle Grades	21.0%	21.5%	21.0%

Note: All buildings that serve young adolescents, except K-12 and elementary schools, were considered "middle grades."

Source: Michigan Department of Education

Population (1997)

✧ Total population	73,161
✧ Total child population	19,155
—Ages 0-5	5,960
—Ages 6-12	7,898
—Ages 13-17	5,297
—African American	0.3%
—American Indian	1.0%
—Asian/Pacific Islander	1.0%
—Hispanic	1.4%
—White (Non-Hispanic)	96.3%
✧ Total births	894

Employment

✧ Unemployment rate	4.1%
✧ Median household income (1995)	$37,303

Child Care and Early Education (1998)

✧ Regulated slots[1]	4,799
—Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	35
✧ Children in publicly subsidized care (FY97)	792
✧ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$92.63

Childhood Lead Poisoning, Ages 0-3

June 1997-July 1998

Children Ages 0 - 3	Screened for Lead #	Screened for Lead %	% Lead Poisoned
2,855	34	1.2	0.0

Note: Children at high risk of lead poisoning live in pre-1950s housing or are poor. Counties that test these children may have a larger share of children confirmed as lead poisoned.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health

Family Support (Dec. 1997)

	Number	% of All Children
✧ Children receiving food stamps (June 1998)	1,024	5.3
✧ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	270	1.4
—Ages 0-5	133	2.2
—Ages 6-12	111	1.4
—Ages 13-17	22	0.4
✧ Children insured by Medicaid	2,679	14.0

[1]*Each slot accomodates one child in a licensed child care center, or group family day care home or in a registered family day care home. Not all slots provide full-day care.*

[2]*National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.*

[3]*FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).*

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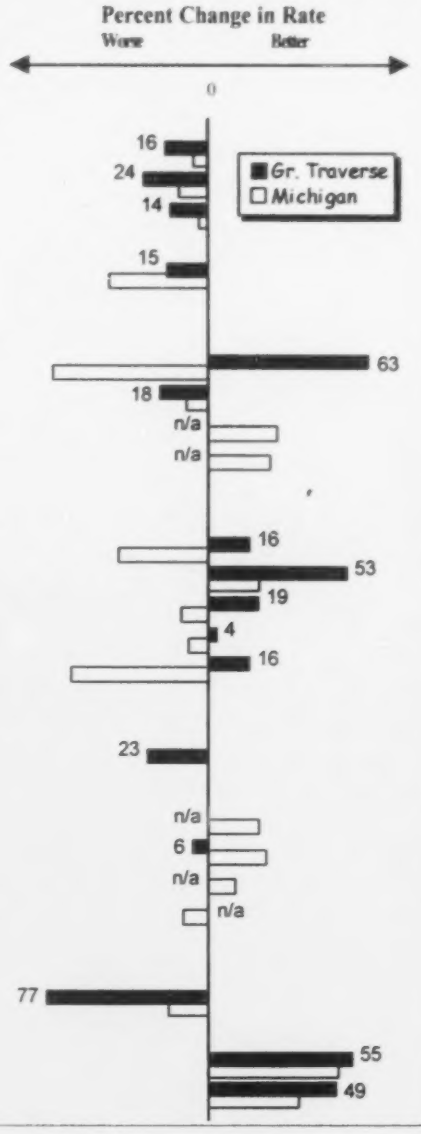
	Trend Period Years (Base Year vs Recent Year)	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1995					
✧ Child poverty		1,740	9.8%	2,232	11.4%	8 of 83
—Ages 0-4		667	12.6%	834	15.7%	9 of 83
—Ages 5-17		1,073	8.6%	1,398	9.8%	9 of 83
✧ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1997-98	2,387	22.4%	3,355	25.8%	19 of 82
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Inadequate prenatal care		99	10.5%	34	3.8%	16 of 66
✧ Low birth-weight babies		42	4.4%	46	5.2%	11 of 76
✧ Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)		7	7.7	5	*	* of 26
✧ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		2	*	2	*	* of 17
Child Safety[2]	FY 1988 vs 1997					
✧ Children in investigated families		709	41.4	666	34.8	13 of 83
✧ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		144	8.4	76	4.0	9 of 79
✧ Children in out-of-home care		57	3.3	51	2.7	9 of 78
—for abuse or neglect		19	1.1	21	1.1	7 of 74
—for delinquency		17	1.0	16	0.8	19 of 62
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		22	15.3	29	18.8	22 of 70
✧ Teen deaths by accident, homicide, or suicide, ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		3	*	3	*	* of 20
✧ Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		178	24.3	224	25.7	70 of 80
—violent index crimes		5	*	11	1.2	13 of 43
✧ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1996-97	*	*	185	4.8%	51 of 82
Education: Students ...						
✧ in Special Education	1987-88 vs 1997-98	912	8.2%	1,890	14.5%	68 of 82
✧ with inadequate math skills	1993-94 vs 1997-98					
—fourth grade math		431	44.0%	169	19.6%	14 of 82
—seventh grade math		417	45.0%	222	22.8%	3 of 82



[1]A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state
[2]All child safety indicator rates are per 1,000 children, ages 0-17.
**Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*
Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

GRATIOT COUNTY

What we can do for kids in our communities ...

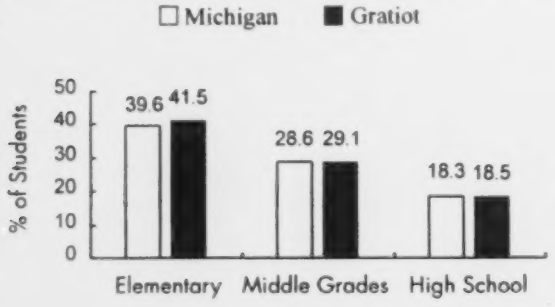
Support libraries: they give kids a place to think, do homework, listen to stories and meet their neighbors.

Trends for Young Adolescents, Ages 10-14

	1995	1996	1997
Population	3,033	3,295	3,193
Births	2	0	0
Deaths from injury	0	1	1
Arrests			
✧ Index crimes	19	43	14
✧ Violent crimes	0	3	2

Sources: see Data Notes and Sources

Free/Reduced Price Lunch (1997-98)



	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Middle Grades	27.7%	28.5%	29.1%

Note: All buildings that serve young adolescents, except K-12 and elementary schools, were considered "middle grades."

Source: Michigan Department of Education

Population (1997)

✧ Total population	40,024
✧ Total child population	10,477
—Ages 0-5	3,020
—Ages 6-12	4,312
—Ages 13-17	3,145
—African American	0.4%
—American Indian	0.4%
—Asian/Pacific Islander	0.5%
—Hispanic	6.7%
—White (Non-Hispanic)	92.2%
✧ Total births	509

Employment

✧ Unemployment rate	5.8%
✧ Median household income (1995)	$31,760

Child Care and Early Education (1998)

✧ Regulated slots[1]	1,668
—Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	23
✧ Children in publicly subsidized care (FY97)	355
✧ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$84.52

Childhood Lead Poisoning, Ages 0-3

June 1997-July 1998

Children Ages 0 - 3	Screened for Lead #	Screened for Lead %	% Lead Poisoned
1,491	168	11.3	0.0

Note: Children at high risk of lead poisoning live in pre-1950s housing or are poor. Counties that test these children may have a larger share of children confirmed as lead poisoned.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health

Family Support (Dec. 1997)

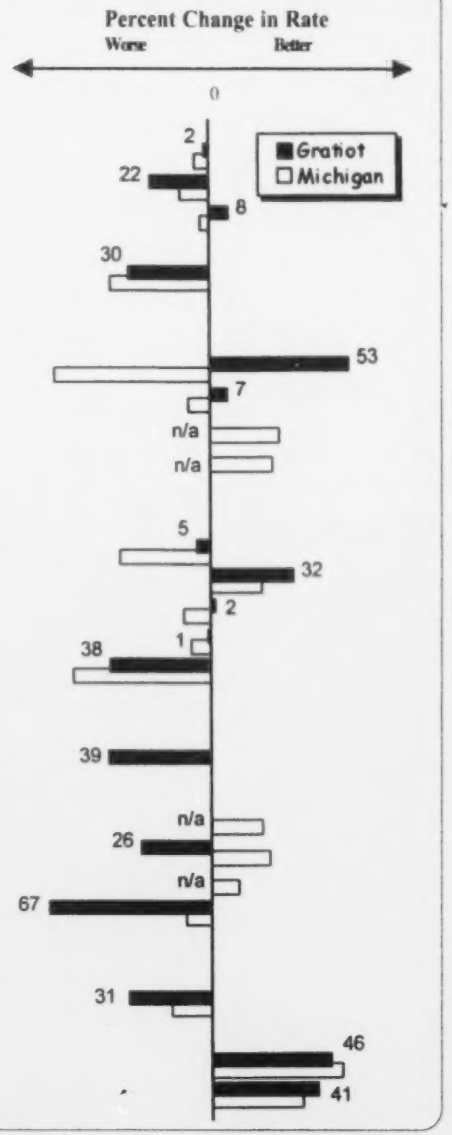
	Number	% of All Children
✧ Children receiving food stamps (June 1998)	924	8.8
✧ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	465	4.4
—Ages 0-5	217	7.2
—Ages 6-12	198	4.6
—Ages 13-17	38	1.2
✧ Children insured by Medicaid	1,970	18.8

[1]Each slot accomodates one child in a licensed child care center, or group family day care home or in a registered family day care home. Not all slots provide full-day care.

[2]National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.

[3]FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).

	Trend Period Years (Base Year vs Recent Year)	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1995					
✧ Child poverty		1,864	17.5%	1,934	17.8%	32 of 83
—Ages 0-4		643	22.0%	760	26.9%	51 of 83
—Ages 5-17		1,221	15.8%	1,174	14.6%	31 of 83
✧ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1997-98	2,058	25.2%	2,834	32.9%	38 of 82
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Inadequate prenatal care		31	5.7%	13	2.7%	5 of 66
✧ Low birth-weight babies		34	6.3%	29	5.9%	22 of 76
✧ Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)		4	*	5	*	* of 26
✧ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		4	*	3	*	* of 17
Child Safety[2]	FY 1988 vs 1997					
✧ Children in investigated families		546	50.6	559	53.4	35 of 83
✧ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		98	9.1	65	6.2	31 of 79
✧ Children in out-of-home care		34	3.1	32	3.1	16 of 78
—for abuse or neglect		13	1.2	12	1.2	10 of 74
—for delinquency		10	1.0	14	1.3	33 of 62
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		17	17.6	22	24.5	38 of 70
✧ Teen deaths by accident, homicide, or suicide, ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		3	*	1	*	* of 20
✧ Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		53	10.5	67	13.3	34 of 80
—violent index crimes		2	*	5	*	* of 43
✧ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1996-97	48	2.1%	78	3.5%	28 of 82
Education: Students ...						
✧ in Special Education	1987-88 vs 1997-98	1,018	12.6%	1,362	16.6%	81 of 82
✧ with inadequate math skills	1993-94 vs 1997-98					
—fourth grade math		265	47.2%	137	25.5%	37 of 82
—seventh grade math		341	57.0%	194	33.9%	29 of 82



[1]A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state
[2]All child safety indicator rates are per 1,000 children, ages 0-17.
**Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*
Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

HILLSDALE COUNTY

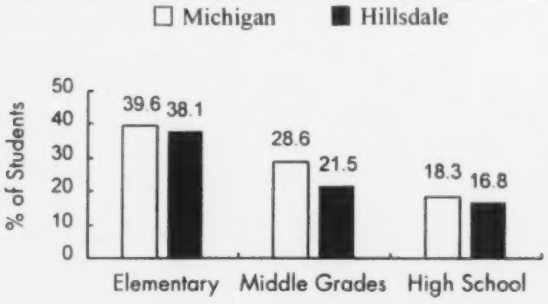
What we can do for kids in our communities ...
Provide opportunities for children to participate in the community.

Trends for Young Adolescents, Ages 10-14

	1995	1996	1997
Population	3,745	3,858	3,750
Births	0	0	0
Deaths from injury	2	1	1
Arrests			
✧ Index crimes	38	49	37
✧ Violent crimes	2	9	4

Sources: see Data Notes and Sources

Free/Reduced Price Lunch (1997-98)



	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Middle Grades	20.0%	19.9%	21.5%

Note: All buildings that serve young adolescents, except K-12 and elementary schools, were considered "middle grades."

Source: Michigan Department of Education

Population (1997)

✧ Total population	46,240
✧ Total child population	12,581
—Ages 0-5	3,772
—Ages 6-12	5,072
—Ages 13-17	3,737
—African American	0.5%
—American Indian	0.4%
—Asian/Pacific Islander	0.5%
—Hispanic	1.6%
—White (Non-Hispanic)	97.1%
✧ Total births	567

Employment

✧ Unemployment rate	3.8%
✧ Median household income (1995)	$32,951

Child Care and Early Education (1998)

✧ Regulated slots[1]	1,074
—Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	12
✧ Children in publicly subsidized care (FY97)	361
✧ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$72.60

Childhood Lead Poisoning, Ages 0-3

June 1997-July 1998

Children Ages 0 - 3	Screened for Lead #	Screened for Lead %	% Lead Poisoned
1,872	93	5.0	4.3

Note: Children at high risk of lead poisoning live in pre-1950s housing or are poor. Counties that test these children may have a larger share of children confirmed as lead poisoned.

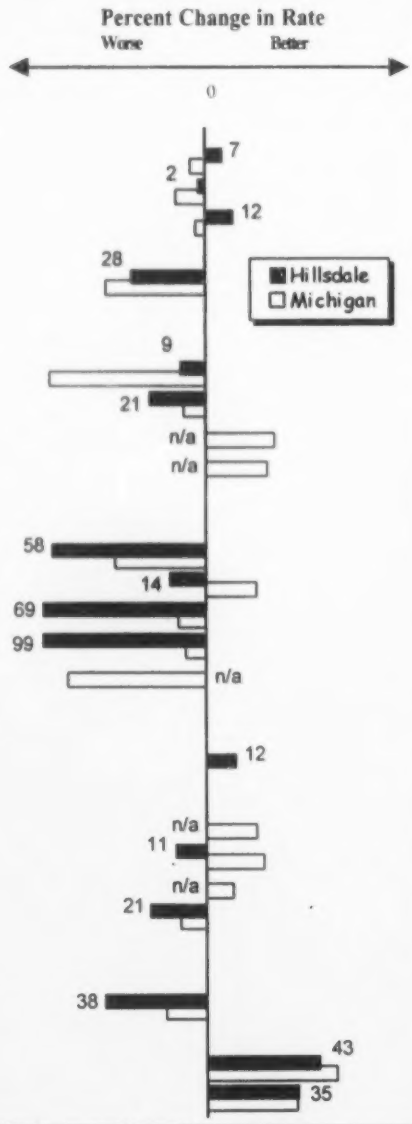
Source: Michigan Department of Community Health

Family Support (Dec. 1997)

	Number	% of All Children
✧ Children receiving food stamps (June 1998)	854	6.8
✧ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	396	3.1
—Ages 0-5	182	4.8
—Ages 6-12	148	2.9
—Ages 13-17	58	1.6
✧ Children insured by Medicaid	2,082	16.6

[1]Each slot accomodates one child in a licensed child care center, or group family day care home or in a registered family day care home. Not all slots provide full-day care.
[2]National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.
[3]FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).

	Trend Period Years (Base Year vs Recent Year)	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1995					
✧ Child poverty		2,216	17.9%	2,137	16.6%	28 of 83
—Ages 0-4		785	21.5%	792	22.0%	30 of 83
—Ages 5-17		1,431	16.4%	1,345	14.5%	28 of 83
✧ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1997-98	1,706	23.0%	2,204	29.4%	25 of 82
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Inadequate prenatal care		47	7.5%	46	8.2%	56 of 66
✧ Low birth-weight babies		36	5.7%	39	6.9%	47 of 76
✧ Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)		3	*	3	*	* of 26
✧ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		5	*	4	*	* of 17
Child Safety[2]	FY 1988 vs 1997					
✧ Children in investigated families		633	52.0	1,034	82.2	67 of 83
✧ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		137	11.3	161	12.8	63 of 79
✧ Children in out-of-home care		33	2.7	58	4.6	36 of 78
—for abuse or neglect		21	1.7	44	3.5	49 of 74
—for delinquency		0	*	6	0.5	12 of 62
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		31	28.8	28	25.3	39 of 70
✧ Deaths by accident, homicide, or suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		5	*	4	*	* of 20
✧ Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		88	15.9	106	17.7	46 of 80
—violent index crimes		5	*	10	1.6	22 of 43
✧ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1996-97	156	7.3%	200	8.8%	79 of 82
Education: Students ...						
✧ in Special Education	1987-88 vs 1997-98	719	9.6%	1,028	13.3%	53 of 82
✧ with inadequate math skills	1993-94 vs 1997-98					
—fourth grade math		345	62.0%	174	35.1%	73 of 82
—seventh grade math		384	68.1%	248	44.1%	68 of 82



[1]A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
[2]All child safety indicator rates are per 1,000 children, ages 0-17.
**Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*
Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

HOUGHTON COUNTY

What we can do for kids in our communities ...

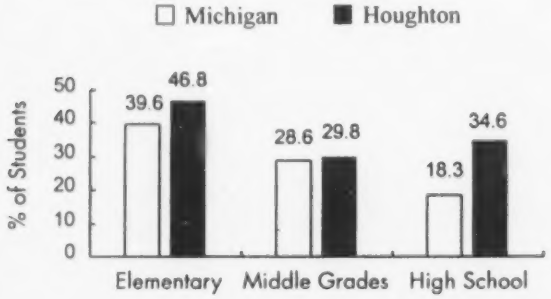
Make our community pro-child and pro-family with plentiful day care, good schools, and ample parks.

Trends for Young Adolescents, Ages 10-14

	1995	1996	1997
Population	2,315	2,408	2,289
Births	2	0	0
Deaths from injury	2	0	1
Arrests			
✧ Index crimes	18	38	33
✧ Violent crimes	0	0	2

Sources: see Data Notes and Sources

Free/Reduced Price Lunch (1997-98)



	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Middle Grades	29.8%	29.2%	29.8%

Note: All buildings that serve young adolescents, except K-12 and elementary schools, were considered "middle grades."

Source: Michigan Department of Education

Population (1997)

✧ Total population	35,810
✧ Total child population	7,812
—Ages 0-5	2,307
—Ages 6-12	3,112
—Ages 13-17	2,393
—African American	0.8%
—American Indian	0.5%
—Asian/Pacific Islander	2.0%
—Hispanic	0.8%
—White (Non-Hispanic)	95.9%
✧ Total births	388

Employment

✧ Unemployment rate	5.8%
✧ Median household income (1995)	$26,014

Child Care and Early Education (1998)

✧ Regulated slots[1]	982
—Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	18
✧ Children in publicly subsidized care (FY97)	203
✧ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$98.30

Childhood Lead Poisoning, Ages 0-3

June 1997-July 1998

Children Ages 0 - 3	Screened for Lead #	Screened for Lead %	% Lead Poisoned
1,132	37	3.3	2.7

Note: Children at high risk of lead poisoning live in pre-1950s housing or are poor. Counties that test these children may have a larger share of children confirmed as lead poisoned.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health

Family Support (Dec. 1997)

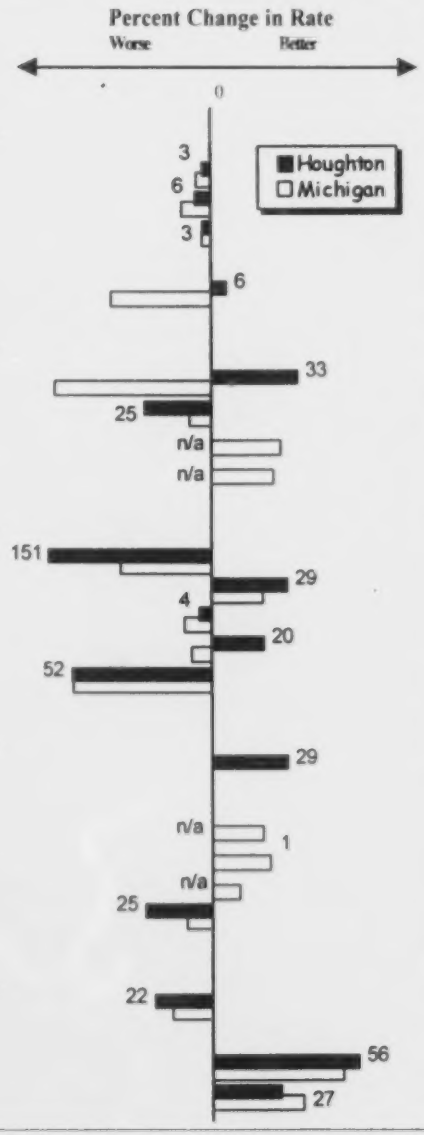
	Number	% of All Children
✧ Children receiving food stamps (June 1998)	1,074	13.7
✧ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	438	5.6
—Ages 0-5	178	7.7
—Ages 6-12	179	5.8
—Ages 13-17	68	2.8
✧ Children insured by Medicaid	1,875	24.0

[1]Each slot accomodates one child in a licensed child care center, or group family day care home or in a registered family day care home. Not all slots provide full-day care.

[2]National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.

[3]FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).

	Trend Period Years (Base Year vs Recent Year)	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1995					
✧ Child poverty		1,654	20.6%	1,737	21.3%	57 of 83
—Ages 0-4		610	26.2%	611	27.8%	57 of 83
—Ages 5-17		1,044	18.3%	1,126	18.9%	56 of 83
✧ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1997-98	2,189	41.1%	2,311	38.4%	54 of 82
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Inadequate prenatal care		16	3.6%	10	2.4%	4 of 66
✧ Low birth-weight babies		20	4.5%	23	5.7%	16 of 76
✧ Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)		4	*	2	*	* of 26
✧ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		3	*	2	*	* of 17
Child Safety[2]	FY 1988 vs 1997					
✧ Children in investigated families		169	18.9	371	47.5	29 of 83
✧ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		29	3.2	18	2.3	3 of 79
✧ Children in out-of-home care		25	2.8	23	2.9	14 of 78
—for abuse or neglect		12	1.3	8	1.0	6 of 74
—for delinquency		10	1.1	13	1.7	43 of 62
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		10	13.2	7	9.4	2 of 70
✧ Deaths by accident, homicide, or suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		2	*	0	*	* of 20
✧ Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		71	17.8	68	17.7	47 of 80
—violent index crimes		2	*	1	*	* of 43
✧ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1996-97	45	2.7%	61	3.4%	25 of 82
Education: Students ...						
✧ in Special Education	1987-88 vs 1997-98	407	7.2%	533	8.7%	5 of 82
✧ with inadequate math skills	1993-94 vs 1997-98					
—fourth grade math		220	47.7%	86	21.0%	17 of 82
—seventh grade math		204	47.7%	157	35.0%	34 of 82



[1]A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
[2]All child safety indicator rates are per 1,000 children, ages 0-17.
**Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*
Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

HURON COUNTY

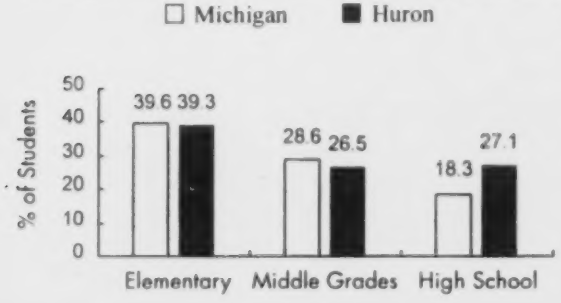
What we can do for kids in our communities ...
Organize or participate in activities that help families connect with one another.

Trends for Young Adolescents, Ages 10-14

	1995	1996	1997
Population	2,801	2,801	2,701
Births	0	0	0
Deaths from injury	0	0	0
Arrests			
✧ Index crimes	17	16	12
✧ Violent crimes	1	0	3

Sources: see Data Notes and Sources

Free/Reduced Price Lunch (1997-98)



	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Middle Grades	24.8%	24.1%	26.5%

Note: All buildings that serve young adolescents, except K-12 and elementary schools, were considered "middle grades."

Source: Michigan Department of Education

Population (1997)

✧ Total population	35,270
✧ Total child population	9,111
—Ages 0-5	2,655
—Ages 6-12	3,738
—Ages 13-17	2,718
—African American	0.1%
—American Indian	0.2%
—Asian/Pacific Islander	0.3%
—Hispanic	2.0%
—White (Non-Hispanic)	97.4%
✧ Total births	390

Employment

✧ Unemployment rate	5.2%
✧ Median household income (1995)	$30,395

Child Care and Early Education (1998)

✧ Regulated slots[1]	884
—Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	14
✧ Children in publicly subsidized care (FY97)	223
✧ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$86.29

Childhood Lead Poisoning, Ages 0-3

June 1997-July 1998

Children Ages 0 - 3	Screened for Lead #	Screened for Lead %	% Lead Poisoned
1,327	172	13.0	1.7

Note: Children at high risk of lead poisoning live in pre-1950s housing or are poor. Counties that test these children may have a larger share of children confirmed as lead poisoned.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health

Family Support (Dec. 1997)

	Number	% of All Children
✧ Children receiving food stamps (June 1998)	752	8.3
✧ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	269	3.0
—Ages 0-5	105	4.0
—Ages 6-12	109	2.9
—Ages 13-17	48	1.8
✧ Children insured by Medicaid	1,664	18.3

[1]Each slot accomodates one child in a licensed child care center, or group family day care home or in a registered family day care home. Not all slots provide full-day care.
[2]National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.
[3]FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).

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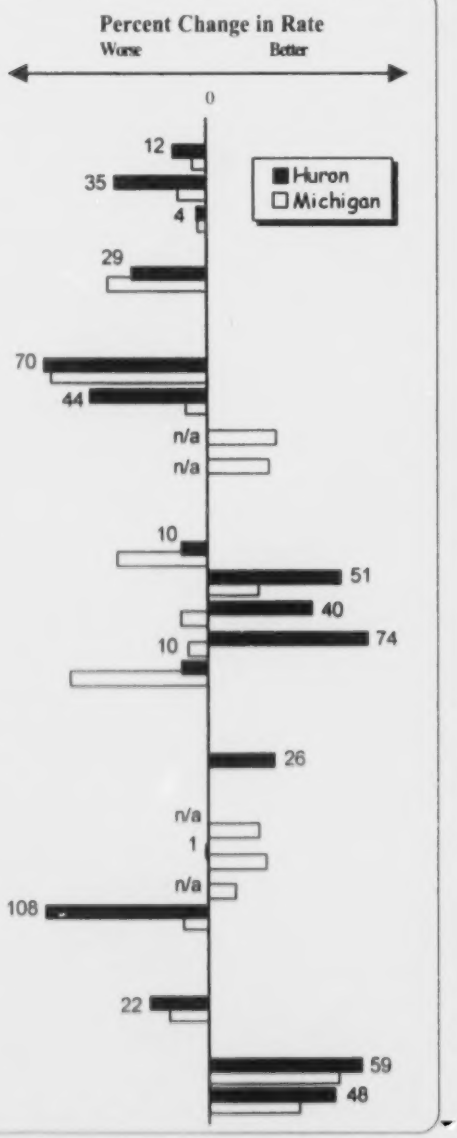
	Trend Period Years (Base Year vs Recent Year)	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1995					
✧ Child poverty		1,612	16.9%	1,800	19.0%	40 of 83
—Ages 0-4		522	19.8%	642	26.6%	50 of 83
—Ages 5-17		1,090	15.8%	1,158	16.4%	41 of 83
✧ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1997-98	1,494	25.7%	2,062	33.0%	39 of 82
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Inadequate prenatal care		19	3.9%	26	6.7%	48 of 66
✧ Low birth-weight babies		21	4.3%	24	6.3%	28 of 76
✧ Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)		4	*	2	*	* of 26
✧ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		5	*	1	*	* of 17
Child Safety[2]	FY 1988 vs 1997					
✧ Children in investigated families		396	42.1	422	46.3	25 of 83
✧ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		119	12.6	56	6.1	29 of 79
✧ Children in out-of-home care		49	5.2	28	3.1	19 of 78
—for abuse or neglect		23	2.5	6	0.6	2 of 74
—for delinquency		20	2.2	22	2.4	53 of 62
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		15	17.7	10	13.2	5 of 70
✧ Deaths by accident, homicide, or suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		3	*	2	*	* of 20
✧ Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		47	10.5	47	10.7	23 of 80
—violent index crimes		1	*	5	*	* of 43
✧ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1996-97	31	1.6%	70	3.4%	22 of 82
Education: Students ...						
✧ in Special Education	1987-88 vs 1997-98	633	10.2%	778	12.4%	38 of 82
✧ with inadequate math skills	1993-94 vs 1997-98					
—fourth grade math		212	45.2%	76	18.7%	10 of 82
—seventh grade math		234	49.9%	111	25.8%	8 of 82



[1]A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.

[2]All child safety indicator rates are per 1,000 children, ages 0-17.

**Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

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INGHAM COUNTY

What we can do for kids in our communities ...

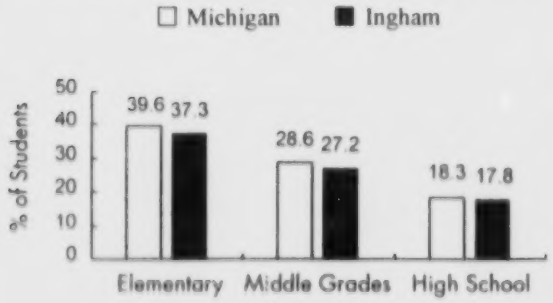
Provide opportunities for children to develop their skills in art, sports, drama and music.

Trends for Young Adolescents, Ages 10-14

	1995	1996	1997
Population	18,560	18,986	18,335
Births	15	15	12
Deaths from injury	2	1	1
Arrests			
✧ Index crimes	429	314	231
✧ Violent crimes	64	59	39

Sources: see Data Notes and Sources

Free/Reduced Price Lunch (1997-98)



	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Middle Grades	27.4%	27.7%	27.2%

Note: All buildings that serve young adolescents, except K-12 and elementary schools, were considered "middle grades."

Source: Michigan Department of Education

Population (1997)

✧ Total population	284,089
✧ Total child population	68,358
—Ages 0-5	23,099
—Ages 6-12	27,152
—Ages 13-17	18,107
—African American	14.5%
—American Indian	0.9%
—Asian/Pacific Islander	3.9%
—Hispanic	8.2%
—White (Non-Hispanic)	73.6%
✧ Total births	3,989

Employment

✧ Unemployment rate	3.2%
✧ Median household income (1995)	$36,620

Child Care and Early Education (1998)

✧ Regulated slots[1]	13,428
—Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	27
✧ Children in publicly subsidized care (FY97)	1,815
✧ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$100.27

Childhood Lead Poisoning, Ages 0-3

June 1997-July 1998

Children Ages 0 - 3	Screened for Lead #	Screened for Lead %	% Lead Poisoned
11,772	1,057	9.0	2.8

Note: Children at high risk of lead poisoning live in pre-1950s housing or are poor. Counties that test these children may have a larger share of children confirmed as lead poisoned.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health

Family Support (Dec. 1997)

	Number	% of All Children
✧ Children receiving food stamps (June 1998)	10,782	15.8
✧ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	6,530	9.6
—Ages 0-5	3,178	13.8
—Ages 6-12	2,676	9.9
—Ages 13-17	652	3.6
✧ Children insured by Medicaid	16,442	24.1

[1]Each slot accomodates one child in a licensed child care center, or group family day care home or in a registered family day care home. Not all slots provide full-day care.

[2]National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.

[3]FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).

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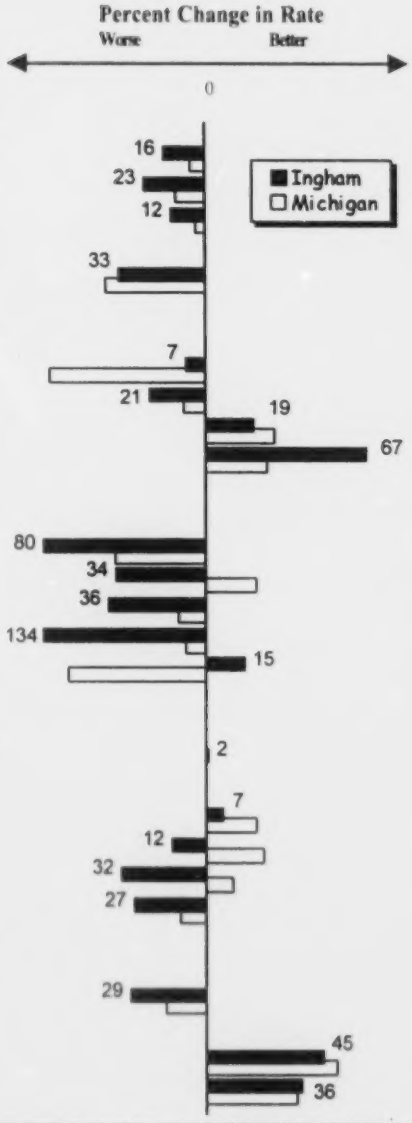
	Trend Period Years (Base Year vs Recent Year)	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1995					
✧ Child poverty		12,362	17.9%	14,535	20.7%	50 of 83
—Ages 0-4		4,749	21.5%	5,636	26.4%	49 of 83
—Ages 5-17		7,613	16.2%	8,899	18.2%	52 of 83
✧ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1997-98	10,277	22.6%	14,143	29.9%	26 of 82
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Inadequate prenatal care		293	6.5%	275	7.0%	51 of 66
✧ Low birth-weight babies		283	6.3%	300	7.6%	60 of 76
✧ Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)		43	9.7	31	7.9	17 of 26
✧ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		18	33.7	6	11.1	1 of 17
Child Safety[2]	FY 1988 vs 1997					
✧ Children in investigated families		2,887	39.0	4,803	70.3	49 of 83
✧ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		621	8.4	766	11.2	54 of 79
✧ Children in out-of-home care		389	5.3	490	7.2	69 of 78
—for abuse or neglect		181	2.4	391	5.7	72 of 74
—for delinquency		72	1.0	56	0.8	21 of 62
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		192	33.1	186	32.6	51 of 70
✧ Deaths by accident, homicide, or suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		11	40.2	10	37.3	3 of 20
✧ Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		735	23.9	802	26.9	72 of 80
—violent index crimes		116	3.8	149	5.0	41 of 43
✧ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1996-97	566	4.7%	779	6.0%	66 of 82
Education: Students ...						
✧ in Special Education	1987-88 vs 1997-98	5,397	11.2%	7,074	14.5%	67 of 82
✧ with inadequate math skills	1993-94 vs 1997-98					
—fourth grade math		1,833	52.0%	909	28.8%	49 of 82
—seventh grade math		2,040	56.4%	1,191	35.9%	40 of 82



[1]*A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.*
[2]*All child safety indicator rates are per 1,000 children, ages 0-17.*
**Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*
Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

IONIA COUNTY

What we can do for kids in our communities ...

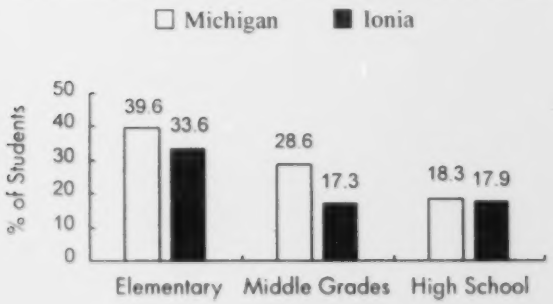
Stay informed politically and learn about the issues affecting children.

Trends for Young Adolescents, Ages 10-14

	1995	1996	1997
Population	4,923	4,920	4,826
Births	1	1	2
Deaths from injury	0	0	0
Arrests			
✧ Index crimes	16	23	16
✧ Violent crimes	0	0	1

Sources: see Data Notes and Sources

Free/Reduced Price Lunch (1997-98)



	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Middle Grades	19.6%	20.0%	17.3%

Note: All buildings that serve young adolescents, except K-12 and elementary schools, were considered "middle grades."

Source: Michigan Department of Education

Population (1997)

✧ Total population	61,112
✧ Total child population	16,814
—Ages 0-5	5,092
—Ages 6-12	6,702
—Ages 13-17	5,020
—African American	2.8%
—American Indian	0.4%
—Asian/Pacific Islander	0.5%
—Hispanic	3.3%
—White (Non-Hispanic)	93.2%
✧ Total births	780

Employment

✧ Unemployment rate	5.2%
✧ Median household income (1995)	$36,357

Child Care and Early Education (1998)

✧ Regulated slots[1]	1,897
—Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	16
✧ Children in publicly subsidized care (FY97)	406
✧ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$91.55

Childhood Lead Poisoning, Ages 0-3

June 1997-July 1998

Children Ages 0 - 3	Screened for Lead #	Screened for Lead %	% Lead Poisoned
2,437	219	9.0	3.7

Note: Children at high risk of lead poisoning live in pre-1950s housing or are poor. Counties that test these children may have a larger share of children confirmed as lead poisoned.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health

Family Support (Dec. 1997)

	Number	% of All Children
✧ Children receiving food stamps (June 1998)	1,410	8.4
✧ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	723	4.3
—Ages 0-5	333	6.5
—Ages 6-12	281	4.2
—Ages 13-17	98	2.0
✧ Children insured by Medicaid	2,532	15.1

[1]Each slot accomodates one child in a licensed child care center, or group family day care home or in a registered family day care home. Not all slots provide full-day care.

[2]National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.

[3]FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).

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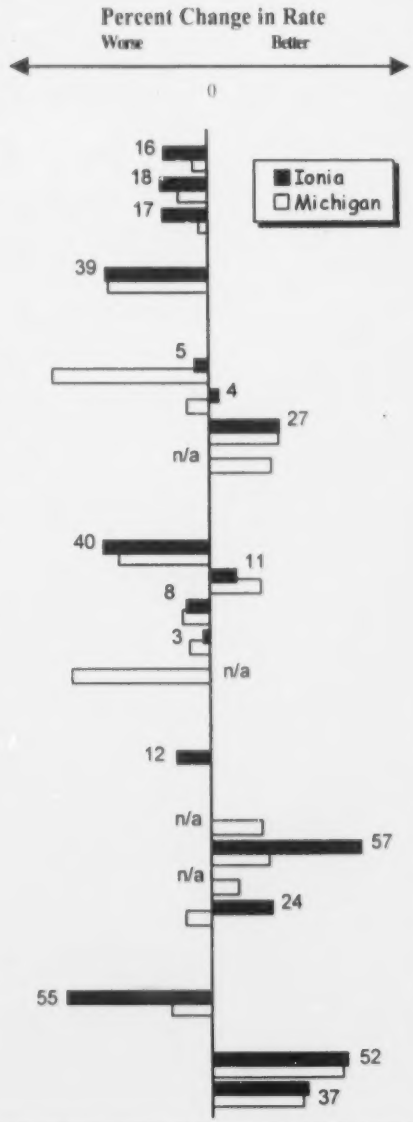
	Trend Period Years (Base Year vs Recent Year)	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1995					
✧ Child poverty		2,109	13.0%	2,566	15.1%	22 of 83
—Ages 0-4		790	16.6%	916	19.6%	20 of 83
—Ages 5-17		1,319	11.5%	1,650	13.4%	23 of 83
✧ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1997-98	2,198	19.5%	3,256	27.0%	22 of 82
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Inadequate prenatal care		41	4.8%	41	5.1%	35 of 66
✧ Low birth-weight babies		57	6.7%	52	6.4%	33 of 76
✧ Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)		9	10.2	6	7.4	14 of 26
✧ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		6	47.1	1	*	* of 17
Child Safety[2]	FY 1988 vs 1997					
✧ Children in investigated families		552	34.3	809	48.1	30 of 83
✧ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		92	5.7	86	5.1	19 of 79
✧ Children in out-of-home care		47	2.9	53	3.2	20 of 78
—for abuse or neglect		24	1.5	25	1.5	15 of 74
—for delinquency		4	*	7	0.4	4 of 62
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		36	26.5	42	29.7	47 of 70
✧ Deaths by accident, homicide, or suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		4	*	3	*	* of 20
✧ Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		122	17.0	57	7.3	12 of 80
—violent index crimes		4	*	4	*	* of 43
✧ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1996-97	160	5.1%	137	3.9%	39 of 82
Education: Students ...						
✧ in Special Education	1987-88 vs 1997-98	1,001	9.2%	1,711	14.2%	63 of 82
✧ with inadequate math skills	1993-94 vs 1997-98					
—fourth grade math		399	46.3%	165	22.4%	25 of 82
—seventh grade math		475	53.0%	299	33.4%	26 of 82



[1]A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
[2]All child safety indicator rates are per 1,000 children, ages 0-17.
**Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*
Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

IOSCO COUNTY

What we can do for kids in our communities ...

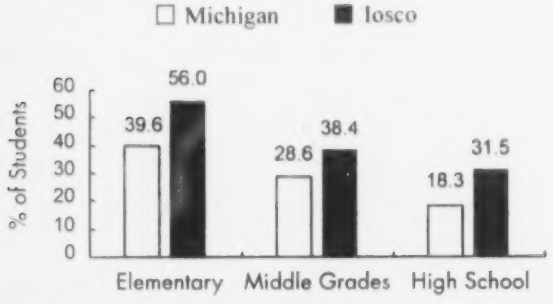
Ask legislators and community leaders about the impact of their decisions on kids.

Trends for Young Adolescents, Ages 10-14

	1995	1996	1997
Population	1,740	1,748	1,718
Births	0	0	0
Deaths from injury	0	0	0
Arrests			
✧ Index crimes	34	21	23
✧ Violent crimes	3	2	2

Sources: see Data Notes and Sources

Free/Reduced Price Lunch (1997-98)



	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Middle Grades	28.4%	34.6%	38.4%

Note: All buildings that serve young adolescents, except K-12 and elementary schools, were considered "middle grades."

Source: Michigan Department of Education

Population (1997)

✧ Total population	25,129
✧ Total child population	6,550
—Ages 0-5	2,308
—Ages 6-12	2,599
—Ages 13-17	1,643
—African American	3.0%
—American Indian	0.8%
—Asian/Pacific Islander	1.6%
—Hispanic	1.7%
—White (Non-Hispanic)	93.0%
✧ Total births	251

Employment

✧ Unemployment rate	8.1%
✧ Median household income (1995)	$24,546

Child Care and Early Education (1998)

✧ Regulated slots[1]	998
—Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	20
✧ Children in publicly subsidized care (FY97)	302
✧ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$89.16

Childhood Lead Poisoning, Ages 0-3

June 1997-July 1998

Children Ages 0 - 3	Screened for Lead #	Screened for Lead %	% Lead Poisoned
1,144	9	0.8	0.0

Note: Children at high risk of lead poisoning live in pre-1950s housing or are poor. Counties that test these children may have a larger share of children confirmed as lead poisoned.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health

Family Support (Dec. 1997)

	Number	% of All Children
✧ Children receiving food stamps (June 1998)	811	12.4
✧ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	429	6.5
—Ages 0-5	194	8.4
—Ages 6-12	160	6.2
—Ages 13-17	60	3.7
✧ Children insured by Medicaid	1,539	23.5

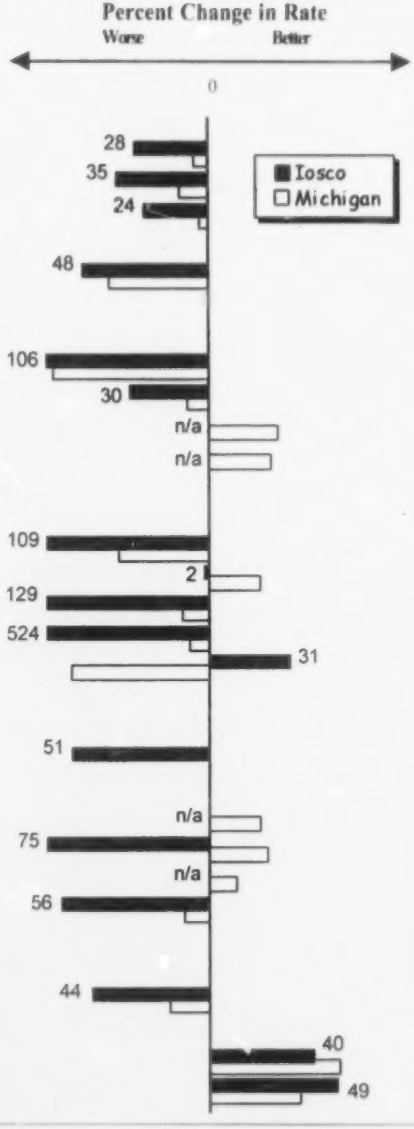
[1]Each slot accomodates one child in a licensed child care center, or group family day care home or in a registered family day care home. Not all slots provide full-day care.

[2]National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.

[3]FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).

TRENDS IN CHILD WELL-BEING

	Trend Period Years Base Year vs Recent Year	Base Year Number	 Rate	Recent Year Number	 Rate	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1995					
✧ Child poverty		1,421	17.8%	1,521	22.7%	61 of 83
—Ages 0-4		510	19.0%	533	25.6%	44 of 83
—Ages 5-17		911	17.2%	988	21.4%	65 of 83
✧ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1997-98	2,048	31.2%	2,995	46.2%	77 of 82
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Inadequate prenatal care		12	2.2%	12	4.6%	29 of 66
✧ Low birth-weight babies		27	4.9%	17	6.3%	30 of 76
✧ Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)		6	11.4	1	*	* of 26
✧ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		3	*	1	*	* of 17
Child Safety[2]	FY 1988 vs 1997					
✧ Children in investigated families		311	39.2	538	82.1	66 of 83
✧ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		75	9.5	63	9.6	49 of 79
✧ Children in out-of-home care		26	3.2	49	7.4	72 of 78
—for abuse or neglect		7	0.8	34	5.1	66 of 74
—for delinquency		16	2.1	9	1.4	35 of 62
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		12	19.7	13	29.8	48 of 70
✧ Deaths by accident, homicide, or suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	1	*	* of 20
✧ Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		47	14.6	69	25.5	69 of 80
—violent index crimes		2	*	6	2.1	32 of 43
✧ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1996-97	32	1.8%	46	2.9%	14 of 82
Education: Students ...						
✧ in Special Education	1987-88 vs 1997-98	674	9.9%	914	14.3%	65 of 82
✧ with inadequate math skills	1993-94 vs 1997-98					
—fourth grade math		265	58.2%	141	35.0%	72 of 82
—seventh grade math		283	64.7%	175	32.8%	23 of 82



[1]A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
[2]All child safety indicator rates are per 1,000 children, ages 0-17.
**Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*
Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

IRON COUNTY

What we can do for kids in our communities ...

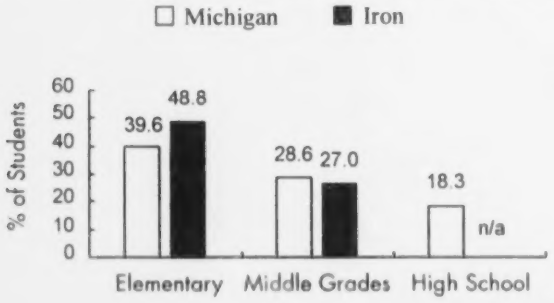
Find opportunities to read to children.

Trends for Young Adolescents, Ages 10-14

	1995	1996	1997
Population	905	882	844
Births	0	0	1
Deaths from injury	0	0	0
Arrests			
✧ Index crimes	19	9	13
✧ Violent crimes	1	0	0

Sources: see Data Notes and Sources

Free/Reduced Price Lunch (1997-98)



	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Middle Grades	28.2%	27.6%	27.0%

Note: All buildings that serve young adolescents, except K-12 and elementary schools, were considered "middle grades."

Source: Michigan Department of Education

Population (1997)

✧ Total population	13,067
✧ Total child population	2,718
—Ages 0-5	725
—Ages 6-12	1,145
—Ages 13-17	848
—African American	0.1%
—American Indian	1.3%
—Asian/Pacific Islander	0.6%
—Hispanic	1.1%
—White (Non-Hispanic)	97.0%
✧ Total births	106

Employment

✧ Unemployment rate	7.3%
✧ Median household income (1995)	$23,561

Child Care and Early Education (1998)

✧ Regulated slots[1]	351
—Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	19
✧ Children in publicly subsidized care (FY97)	87
✧ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$88.71

Childhood Lead Poisoning, Ages 0-3

June 1997-July 1998

Children Ages 0 - 3	Screened for Lead #	Screened for Lead %	% Lead Poisoned
358	4	1.1	0.0

Note: Children at high risk of lead poisoning live in pre-1950s housing or are poor. Counties that test these children may have a larger share of children confirmed as lead poisoned.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health

Family Support (Dec. 1997)

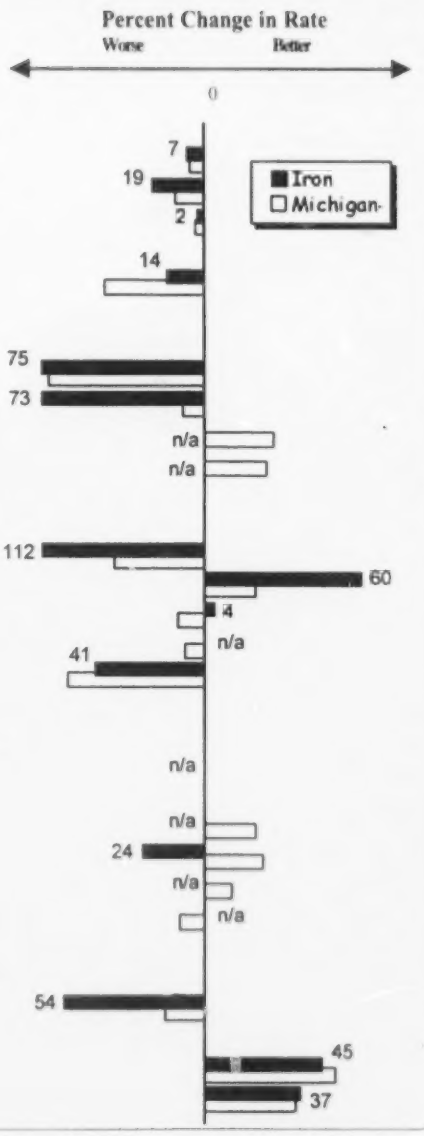
	Number	% of All Children
✧ Children receiving food stamps (June 1998)	351	12.9
✧ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	193	7.1
—Ages 0-5	87	12.0
—Ages 6-12	66	5.8
—Ages 13-17	22	2.6
✧ Children insured by Medicaid	714	26.3

[1]Each slot accomodates one child in a licensed child care center, or group family day care home or in a registered family day care home. Not all slots provide full-day care.

[2]National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.

[3]FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).

	Trend Period Years (Base Year vs Recent Year)	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1995					
✧ Child poverty		578	19.5%	595	20.8%	54 of 83
—Ages 0-4		190	25.0%	202	29.8%	66 of 83
—Ages 5-17		388	17.6%	393	18.0%	50 of 83
✧ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1997-98	656	30.6%	796	34.9%	46 of 82
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Inadequate prenatal care		6	4.5%	9	7.9%	53 of 66
✧ Low birth-weight babies		6	4.7%	9	8.2%	67 of 76
✧ Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)		0	*	0	*	* of 26
✧ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		2	*	1	*	* of 17
Child Safety[2]	FY 1988 vs 1997					
✧ Children in investigated families		172	59.7	345	126.9	83 of 83
✧ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		79	27.4	30	11.0	53 of 79
✧ Children in out-of-home care		16	5.4	14	5.2	42 of 78
—for abuse or neglect		7	2.3	5	*	* of 74
—for delinquency		7	2.3	9	3.3	60 of 62
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		7	22.8	5	*	* of 70
✧ Deaths by accident, homicide, or suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		2	*	0	*	* of 20
✧ Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		21	14.7	26	18.2	50 of 80
—violent index crimes		0	*	1	*	* of 43
✧ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1996-97	4	*	13	1.9%	5 of 82
Education: Students ...						
✧ in Special Education	1987-88 vs 1997-98	164	7.7%	260	11.9%	30 of 82
✧ with inadequate math skills	1993-94 vs 1997-98					
—fourth grade math		71	47.9%	38	26.4%	40 of 82
—seventh grade math		92	60.9%	63	38.4%	50 of 82



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**Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*
Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

ISABELLA COUNTY

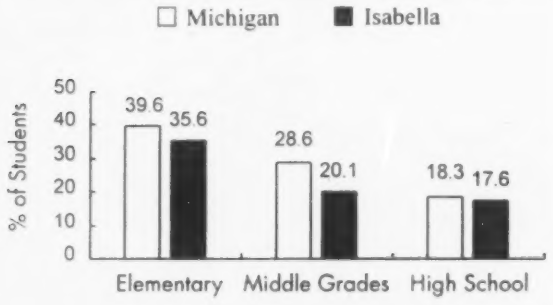
What we can do for kids in our communities ...
Include youth in community organizations; give them opportunities to lead and make decisions.

Trends for Young Adolescents, Ages 10-14

	1995	1996	1997
Population	3,651	3,927	3,815
Births	0	2	0
Deaths from injury	0	1	0
Arrests			
✧ Index crimes	42	46	39
✧ Violent crimes	4	6	1

Sources: see Data Notes and Sources

Free/Reduced Price Lunch (1997-98)



	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Middle Grades	18.5%	22.0%	20.1%

Note: All buildings that serve young adolescents, except K-12 and elementary schools, were considered "middle grades."

Source: Michigan Department of Education

Population (1997)

✧ Total population	57,623
✧ Total child population	13,227
—Ages 0-5	4,145
—Ages 6-12	5,322
—Ages 13-17	3,760
—African American	1.7%
—American Indian	2.5%
—Asian/Pacific Islander	1.3%
—Hispanic	2.3%
—White (Non-Hispanic)	92.6%
✧ Total births	633

Employment

✧ Unemployment rate	3.5%
✧ Median household income (1995)	$31,201

Child Care and Early Education (1998)

✧ Regulated slots[1]	2,042
—Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	22
✧ Children in publicly subsidized care (FY97)	483
✧ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$84.79

Childhood Lead Poisoning, Ages 0-3

June 1997-July 1998

Children Ages 0 - 3	Screened for Lead #	Screened for Lead %	% Lead Poisoned
2,080	64	3.1	0.0

Note: Children at high risk of lead poisoning live in pre-1950s housing or are poor. Counties that test these children may have a larger share of children confirmed as lead poisoned.

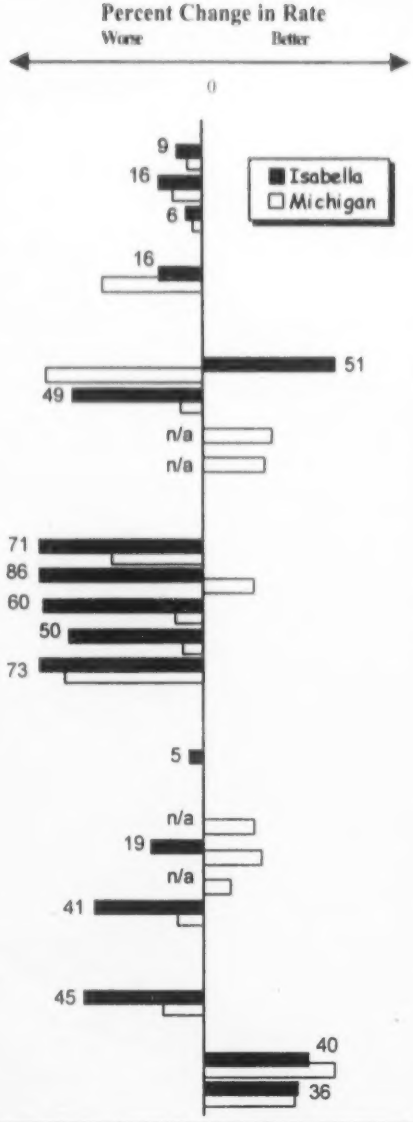
Source: Michigan Department of Community Health

Family Support (Dec. 1997)

	Number	% of All Children
✧ Children receiving food stamps (June 1998)	1,362	10.3
✧ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	590	4.5
—Ages 0-5	250	6.0
—Ages 6-12	247	4.6
—Ages 13-17	82	2.2
✧ Children insured by Medicaid	2,549	19.3

[1]Each slot accomodates one child in a licensed child care center, or group family day care home or in a registered family day care home. Not all slots provide full-day care.
[2]National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.
[3]FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).

	Trend Period Years (Base Year vs Recent Year)	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1995					
✧ Child poverty		2,219	17.6%	2,607	19.2%	44 of 83
—Ages 0-4		777	20.7%	920	24.0%	34 of 83
—Ages 5-17		1,442	16.3%	1,687	17.3%	45 of 83
✧ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1997-98	1,335	22.8%	1,697	26.4%	20 of 82
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Inadequate prenatal care		43	6.6%	20	3.3%	10 of 66
✧ Low birth-weight babies		27	4.1%	38	6.2%	27 of 76
✧ Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)		2	*	3	*	* of 26
✧ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		3	*	2	*	* of 17
Child Safety[2]	FY 1988 vs 1997					
✧ Children in investigated families		686	47.1	1,067	80.7	65 of 83
✧ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		115	7.9	194	14.7	69 of 79
✧ Children in out-of-home care		54	3.7	79	6.0	57 of 78
—for abuse or neglect		42	2.9	58	4.4	61 of 74
—for delinquency		11	0.8	17	1.3	31 of 62
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		19	17.1	22	18.0	19 of 70
✧ Deaths by accident, homicide, or suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		5	*	3	*	* of 20
✧ Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		110	17.6	129	21.1	56 of 80
—violent index crimes		3	*	8	1.3	16 of 43
✧ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1996-97	54	3.2%	82	4.5%	47 of 82
Education: Students ...						
✧ in Special Education	1987-88 vs 1997-98	633	10.4%	1,009	15.1%	74 of 82
✧ with inadequate math skills	1993-94 vs 1997-98					
—fourth grade math		194	45.2%	104	27.0%	43 of 82
—seventh grade math		255	56.4%	163	35.9%	42 of 82



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[2]All child safety indicator rates are per 1,000 children, ages 0-17.
**Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*
Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

JACKSON COUNTY

What we can do for kids in our communities ...

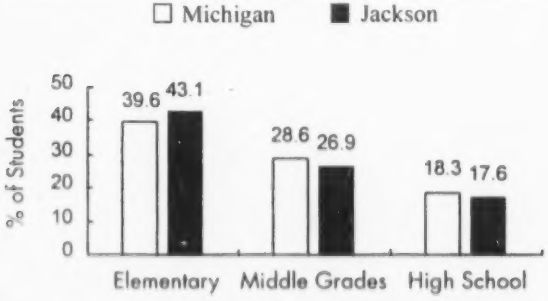
Learn the names of the neighborhood children and adolescents and greet them when you see them.

Trends for Young Adolescents, Ages 10-14

	1995	1996	1997
Population	11,100	11,434	11,106
Births	6	2	9
Deaths from injury	0	1	1
Arrests			
✧ Index crimes	11	38	36
✧ Violent crimes	1	4	4

Sources: see Data Notes and Sources

Free/Reduced Price Lunch (1997-98)



	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Middle Grades	25.4%	15.8%	26.9%

Note: All buildings that serve young adolescents, except K-12 and elementary schools, were considered "middle grades."

Source: Michigan Department of Education

Population (1997)

✧ Total population	155,346
✧ Total child population	38,802
—Ages 0-5	12,112
—Ages 6-12	15,420
—Ages 13-17	11,270
—African American	7.9%
—American Indian	0.5%
—Asian/Pacific Islander	0.8%
—Hispanic	2.5%
—White (Non-Hispanic)	88.6%
✧ Total births	2,072

Employment

✧ Unemployment rate	4.5%
✧ Median household income (1995)	$35,963

Child Care and Early Education (1998)

✧ Regulated slots[1]	5,672
—Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	21
✧ Children in publicly subsidized care (FY97)	898
✧ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$81.66

Childhood Lead Poisoning, Ages 0-3

June 1997-July 1998

Children Ages 0 - 3	Screened for Lead #	Screened for Lead %	% Lead Poisoned
6,118	198	3.2	6.1

Note: Children at high risk of lead poisoning live in pre-1950s housing or are poor. Counties that test these children may have a larger share of children confirmed as lead poisoned.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health

Family Support (Dec. 1997)

	Number	% of All Children
✧ Children receiving food stamps (June 1998)	5,218	13.4
✧ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	3,085	7.9
—Ages 0-5	1,500	12.4
—Ages 6-12	1,278	8.3
—Ages 13-17	286	2.5
✧ Children insured by Medicaid	8,753	22.6

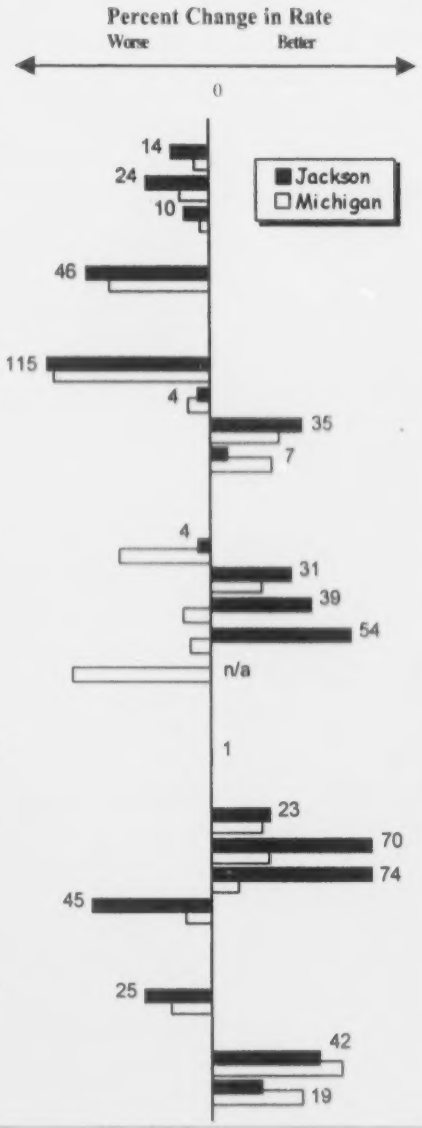
[1]Each slot accomodates one child in a licensed child care center, or group family day care home or in a registered family day care home. Not all slots provide full-day care.

[2]National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.

[3]FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).

TRENDS IN CHILD WELL-BEING

	Trend Period Years Base Year vs Recent Year	Base Year Number	 Rate	Recent Year Number	 Rate	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1995					
✧ Child poverty		6,222	16.0%	7,219	18.2%	36 of 83
—Ages 0-4		2,249	19.0%	2,646	23.5%	32 of 83
—Ages 5-17		3,973	14.7%	4,573	16.1%	36 of 83
✧ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1997-98	5,240	22.4%	8,556	32.9%	37 of 82
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Inadequate prenatal care		159	7.5%	337	16.1%	65 of 66
✧ Low birth-weight babies		140	6.6%	144	6.9%	45 of 76
✧ Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)		26	12.3	17	8.0	18 of 26
✧ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		8	27.3	8	25.4	10 of 17
Child Safety[2]	FY 1988 vs 1997					
✧ Children in investigated families		1,888	49.3	1,999	51.5	33 of 83
✧ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		446	11.7	312	8.0	41 of 79
✧ Children in out-of-home care		325	8.5	202	5.2	43 of 78
—for abuse or neglect		288	7.5	135	3.5	48 of 74
—for delinquency		1	*	25	0.7	13 of 62
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		125	36.3	117	35.8	60 of 70
✧ Deaths by accident, homicide, or suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		7	65.5	5	50.5	9 of 20
✧ Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		359	20.8	113	6.3	8 of 80
—violent index crimes		63	3.7	17	1.0	8 of 43
✧ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1996-97	240	3.9%	359	5.6%	60 of 82
Education: Students ...						
✧ in Special Education	1987-88 vs 1997-98	2,533	10.8%	3,525	13.5%	55 of 82
✧ with inadequate math skills	1993-94 vs 1997-98					
—fourth grade math		1,061	58.7%	609	34.2%	70 of 82
—seventh grade math		1,115	63.8%	912	51.4%	78 of 82



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KALAMAZOO COUNTY

What we can do for kids in our communities ...

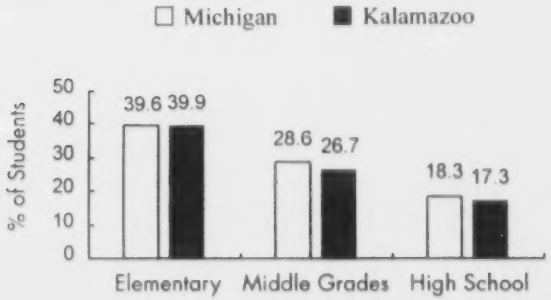
Help find ways to strengthen the systems of youth clubs, team and organizations.

Trends for Young Adolescents, Ages 10-14

	1995	1996	1997
Population	15,698	15,329	14,822
Births	5	4	3
Deaths from injury	1	0	0
Arrests			
✧ Index crimes	386	296	179
✧ Violent crimes	91	61	11

Sources: see Data Notes and Sources

Free/Reduced Price Lunch (1997-98)



	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Middle Grades	25.5%	26.9%	26.7%

Note: All buildings that serve young adolescents, except K-12 and elementary schools, were considered "middle grades."

Source: Michigan Department of Education

Population (1997)

✧ Total population	229,192
✧ Total child population	54,643
—Ages 0-5	18,092
—Ages 6-12	21,605
—Ages 13-17	14,946
—African American	14.0%
—American Indian	0.5%
—Asian/Pacific Islander	2.0%
—Hispanic	3.2%
—White (Non-Hispanic)	80.8%
✧ Total births	3,124

Employment

✧ Unemployment rate	3.2%
✧ Median household income (1995)	$37,864

Child Care and Early Education (1998)

✧ Regulated slots[1]	9,831
—Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	25
✧ Children in publicly subsidized care (FY97)	1,642
✧ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$97.30

Childhood Lead Poisoning, Ages 0-3

June 1997-July 1998

Children Ages 0 - 3	Screened for Lead #	Screened for Lead %	% Lead Poisoned
9,243	680	7.4	7.2

Note: Children at high risk of lead poisoning live in pre-1950s housing or are poor. Counties that test these children may have a larger share of children confirmed as lead poisoned.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health

Family Support (Dec. 1997)

	Number	% of All Children
✧ Children receiving food stamps (June 1998)	7,810	14.3
✧ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	4,455	8.2
—Ages 0-5	2,259	12.5
—Ages 6-12	1,733	8.0
—Ages 13-17	442	3.0
✧ Children insured by Medicaid	11,058	20.2

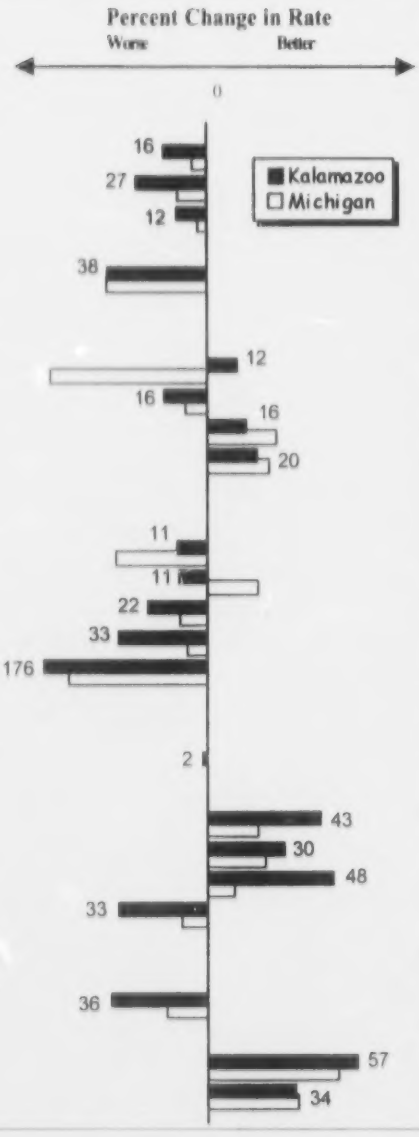
[1]Each slot accomodates one child in a licensed child care center, or group family day care home or in a registered family day care home. Not all slots provide full-day care.

[2]National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.

[3]FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).

TRENDS IN CHILD WELL-BEING

	Trend Period Years (Base Year vs Recent Year)	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)	Percent Change in Rate
Economic Security	1989 vs 1995						
✧ Child poverty		7,894	14.3%	9,369	16.6%	28 of 83	16
—Ages 0-4		3,001	17.1%	3,600	21.6%	26 of 83	27
—Ages 5-17		4,893	13.0%	5,769	14.5%	28 of 83	12
✧ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1997-98	7,409	22.7%	10,700	31.3%	33 of 82	38
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97						
✧ Inadequate prenatal care		156	4.7%	127	4.1%	18 of 66	12
✧ Low birth-weight babies		222	6.7%	239	7.7%	63 of 76	16
✧ Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)		36	10.9	28	9.2	22 of 26	16
✧ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		10	25.1	9	20.1	4 of 17	20
Child Safety[2]	FY 1988 vs 1997						
✧ Children in investigated families		3,031	53.4	3,251	59.5	42 of 83	11
✧ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		652	11.5	695	12.7	62 of 79	11
✧ Children in out-of-home care		345	6.1	405	7.4	71 of 78	22
—for abuse or neglect		213	3.8	273	5.0	65 of 74	33
—for delinquency		30	0.5	79	1.4	37 of 62	176
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97						
✧ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		140	30.4	140	30.9	50 of 70	2
✧ Deaths by accident, homicide, or suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		10	52.6	6	29.8	2 of 20	43
✧ Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		1,020	42.3	724	29.6	74 of 80	30
—violent index crimes		207	8.6	108	4.4	40 of 43	48
✧ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1996-97	194	2.5%	282	3.3%	20 of 82	33
Education: Students ...							
✧ in Special Education	1987-88 vs 1997-98	2,332	7.4%	3,443	10.0%	10 of 82	36
✧ with inadequate math skills	1993-94 vs 1997-98						
—fourth grade math		1,286	50.1%	539	21.4%	19 of 82	57
—seventh grade math		1,325	53.3%	859	35.2%	35 of 82	34



[1]A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
[2]All child safety indicator rates are per 1,000 children, ages 0-17.
**Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*
Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

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KALKASKA COUNTY

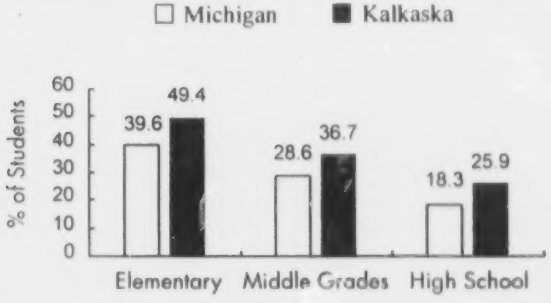
What we can do for kids in our communities ...
Promote the availability of safe places on weekends and evenings to obtain short-term child care.

Trends for Young Adolescents, Ages 10-14

	1995	1996	1997
Population	1,240	1,387	1,353
Births	0	0	0
Deaths from injury	0	2	1
Arrests			
✧ Index crimes	10	7	11
✧ Violent crimes	0	0	1

Sources: see Data Notes and Sources

Free/Reduced Price Lunch (1997-98)



	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Middle Grades	31.8%	36.8%	36.7%

Note: All buildings that serve young adolescents, except K-12 and elementary schools, were considered "middle grades."

Source: Michigan Department of Education

Population (1997)

✧ Total population	15,451
✧ Total child population	4,397
—Ages 0-5	1,274
—Ages 6-12	1,825
—Ages 13-17	1,298
—African American	0.2%
—American Indian	0.9%
—Asian/Pacific Islander	0.4%
—Hispanic	1.3%
—White (Non-Hispanic)	97.4%
✧ Total births	196

Employment

✧ Unemployment rate	6.5%
✧ Median household income (1995)	$30,073

Child Care and Early Education (1998)

✧ Regulated slots[1]	621
—Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	20
✧ Children in publicly subsidized care (FY97)	226
✧ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$87.88

Childhood Lead Poisoning, Ages 0-3

June 1997-July 1998

Children Ages 0 - 3	Screened for Lead #	Screened for Lead %	% Lead Poisoned
611	19	3.1	5.3

Note: Children at high risk of lead poisoning live in pre-1950s housing or are poor. Counties that test these children may have a larger share of children confirmed as lead poisoned.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health

Family Support (Dec. 1997)

	Number	% of All Children
✧ Children receiving food stamps (June 1998)	378	8.6
✧ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	145	3.3
—Ages 0-5	56	4.4
—Ages 6-12	67	3.7
—Ages 13-17	14	1.1
✧ Children insured by Medicaid	1,037	23.6

[1]Each slot accomodates one child in a licensed child care center, or group family day care home or in a registered family day care home. Not all slots provide full-day care.

[2]National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.

[3]FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).

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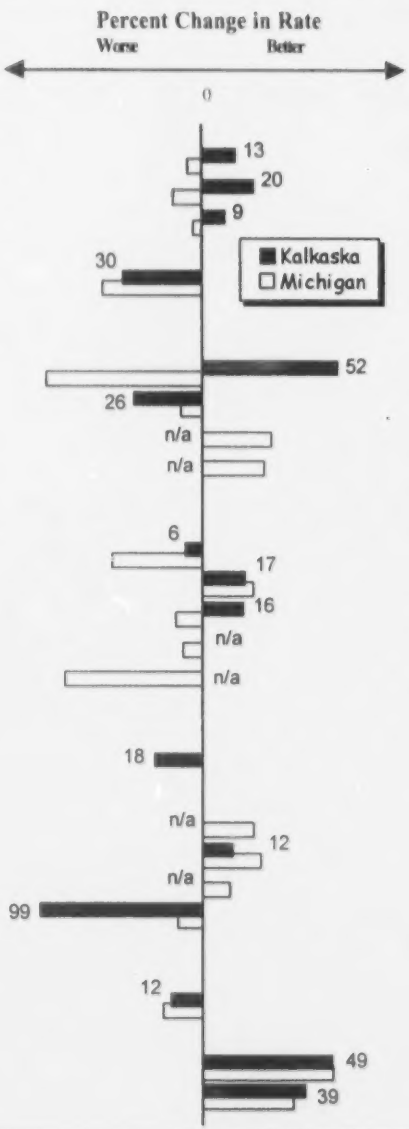
	Trend Period Years (Base Year vs Recent Year)	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1995					
✧ Child poverty		915	22.9%	899	19.9%	47 of 83
—Ages 0-4		303	27.0%	258	21.6%	26 of 83
—Ages 5-17		612	21.3%	641	19.3%	58 of 83
✧ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1997-98	901	30.1%	1,144	39.0%	57 of 82
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Inadequate prenatal care		22	10.9%	11	5.3%	36 of 66
✧ Low birth-weight babies		11	5.4%	14	6.8%	41 of 76
✧ Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)		2	*	1	*	* of 26
✧ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	2	*	* of 17
Child Safety[2]	FY 1988 vs 1997					
✧ Children in investigated families		354	91.5	428	97.3	77 of 83
✧ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		87	22.5	82	18.6	74 of 79
✧ Children in out-of-home care		26	6.7	25	5.6	50 of 78
—for abuse or neglect		4	*	14	3.1	43 of 74
—for delinquency		2	*	6	1.3	32 of 62
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		9	29.6	13	35.0	56 of 70
✧ Deaths by accident, homicide, or suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	1	*	* of 20
✧ Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		31	17.9	33	15.7	39 of 80
—violent index crimes		3	*	3	*	* of 43
✧ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1996-97	20	2.7%	47	5.3%	57 of 82
Education: Students ...						
✧ in Special Education	1987-88 vs 1997-98	315	10.7%	351	12.0%	33 of 82
✧ with inadequate math skills	1993-94 vs 1997-98					
—fourth grade math		137	62.0%	65	31.4%	66 of 82
—seventh grade math		124	62.0%	80	37.7%	47 of 82



[1]A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
[2]All child safety indicator rates are per 1,000 children, ages 0-17.
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Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

KENT COUNTY

What we can do for kids in our communities ...

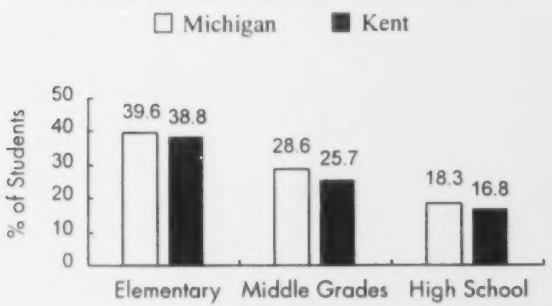
Encourage girls to develop assertiveness, a sense of personal control and mastery, and a healthy self-concept.

Trends for Young Adolescents, Ages 10-14

	1995	1996	1997
Population	42,260	40,756	39,776
Births	34	26	25
Deaths from injury	3	5	3
Arrests			
✧ Index crimes	1,078	871	877
✧ Violent crimes	174	124	157

Sources: see Data Notes and Sources

Free/Reduced Price Lunch (1997-98)



	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Middle Grades	27.4%	24.9%	25.7%

Note: All buildings that serve young adolescents, except K-12 and elementary schools, were considered "middle grades."

Source: Michigan Department of Education

Population (1997)

✧ Total population	539,425
✧ Total child population	148,765
—Ages 0-5	51,339
—Ages 6-12	59,497
—Ages 13-17	37,929
—African American	12.0%
—American Indian	0.8%
—Asian/Pacific Islander	2.1%
—Hispanic	5.2%
—White (Non-Hispanic)	81.0%
✧ Total births	8,998

Employment

✧ Unemployment rate	3.2%
✧ Median household income (1995)	$39,240

Child Care and Early Education (1998)

✧ Regulated slots[1]	25,487
—Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	23
✧ Children in publicly subsidized care (FY97)	4,150
✧ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$102.71

Childhood Lead Poisoning, Ages 0-3

June 1997-July 1998

Children Ages 0 - 3	Screened for Lead #	Screened for Lead %	% Lead Poisoned
25,975	6,963	26.8	6.6

Note: Children at high risk of lead poisoning live in pre-1950s housing or are poor. Counties that test these children may have a larger share of children confirmed as lead poisoned.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health

Family Support (Dec. 1997)

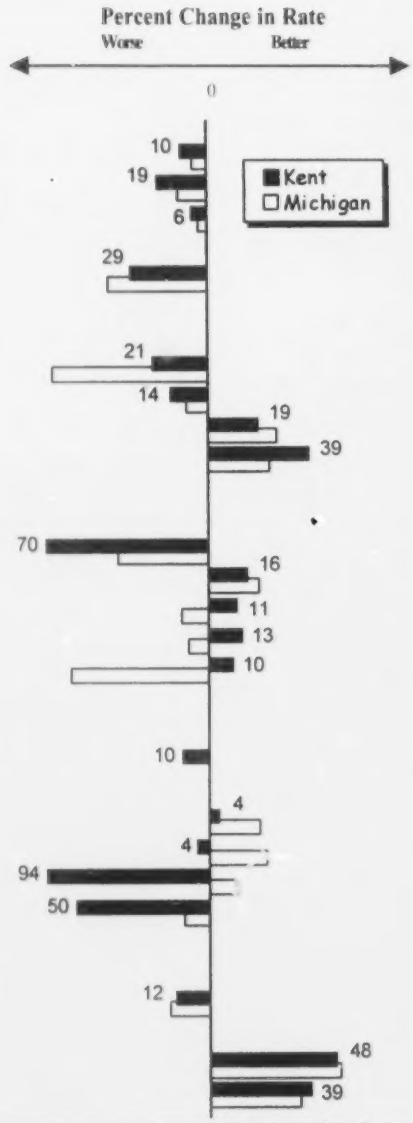
	Number	% of All Children
✧ Children receiving food stamps (June 1998)	14,749	9.9
✧ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	8,033	5.4
—Ages 0-5	4,057	7.9
—Ages 6-12	3,155	5.3
—Ages 13-17	808	2.1
✧ Children insured by Medicaid	25,259	17.0

[1]Each slot accomodates one child in a licensed child care center, or group family day care home or in a registered family day care home. Not all slots provide full-day care.

[2]National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.

[3]FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).

	Trend Period Years Base Year vs Recent Year	Base Year Number	 Rate	Recent Year Number	 Rate	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1995					
✧ Child poverty		18,374	12.8%	21,490	14.1%	18 of 83
—Ages 0-4		7,043	15.1%	8,367	18.0%	17 of 83
—Ages 5-17		11,331	11.7%	13,123	12.4%	17 of 83
✧ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1997-98	17,951	23.8%	29,257	30.8%	28 of 82
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Inadequate prenatal care		365	4.1%	447	5.0%	34 of 66
✧ Low birth-weight babies		534	6.0%	615	6.9%	44 of 76
✧ Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)		87	9.9	71	8.0	19 of 26
✧ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		38	36.4	26	22.3	8 of 17
Child Safety[2]	FY 1988 vs 1997					
✧ Children in investigated families		3,067	22.3	5,634	37.9	18 of 83
✧ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		790	5.7	720	4.8	17 of 79
✧ Children in out-of-home care		555	4.0	532	3.6	28 of 78
—for abuse or neglect		366	2.7	343	2.3	30 of 74
—for delinquency		65	0.5	63	0.4	6 of 62
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		349	32.3	388	35.5	58 of 70
✧ Deaths by accident, homicide, or suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		20	52.6	19	50.3	8 of 20
✧ Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		2,061	36.5	2,402	38.0	79 of 80
—violent index crimes		171	3.0	372	5.9	43 of 43
✧ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1996-97	599	3.2%	1,076	4.8%	52 of 82
Education: Students ...						
✧ in Special Education	1987-88 vs 1997-98	9,404	13.2%	14,127	14.8%	72 of 82
✧ with inadequate math skills	1993-94 vs 1997-98					
—fourth grade math		2,942	46.2%	1,431	23.9%	27 of 82
—seventh grade math		3,284	54.6%	2,143	33.5%	27 of 82



[1]A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
[2]All child safety indicator rates are per 1,000 children, ages 0-17.
**Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*
Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

KEWEENAW COUNTY

What we can do for kids in our communities ...

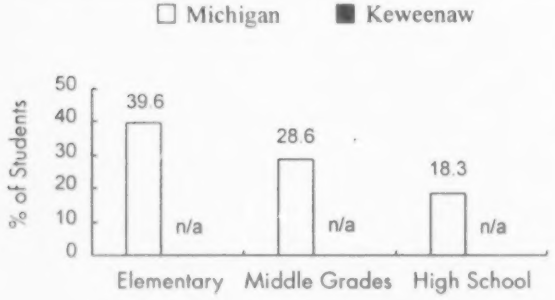
Encourage boys to develop and express compassion and caring.

Trends for Young Adolescents, Ages 10-14

	1995	1996	1997
Population	107	133	131
Births	0	0	0
Deaths from injury	0	0	0
Arrests			
✧ Index crimes	0	0	0
✧ Violent crimes	0	0	0

Sources: see Data Notes and Sources

Free/Reduced Price Lunch (1997-98)



	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Middle Grades	n/a	n/a	n/a

Note: All buildings that serve young adolescents, except K-12 and elementary schools, were considered "middle grades."

Source: Michigan Department of Education

Population (1997)

✧ Total population	2,078
✧ Total child population	392
—Ages 0-5	111
—Ages 6-12	156
—Ages 13-17	125
—African American	0.0%
—American Indian	0.2%
—Asian/Pacific Islander	1.4%
—Hispanic	1.4%
—White (Non-Hispanic)	96.9%
✧ Total births	18

Employment

✧ Unemployment rate	10.4%
✧ Median household income (1995)	$21,981

Child Care and Early Education (1998)

✧ Regulated slots[1]	25
—Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	9
✧ Children in publicly subsidized care (FY97)	8
✧ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$101.25

Childhood Lead Poisoning, Ages 0-3

June 1997-July 1998

Children Ages 0 - 3	Screened for Lead #	Screened for Lead %	% Lead Poisoned
52	2	3.8	100.0

Note: Children at high risk of lead poisoning live in pre-1950s housing or are poor. Counties that test these children may have a larger share of children confirmed as lead poisoned.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health

Family Support (Dec. 1997)

	Number	% of All Children
✧ Children receiving food stamps (June 1998)	37	9.6
✧ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	12	3.1
—Ages 0-5	3	2.7
—Ages 6-12	4	2.6
—Ages 13-17	0	0.0
✧ Children insured by Medicaid	77	19.6

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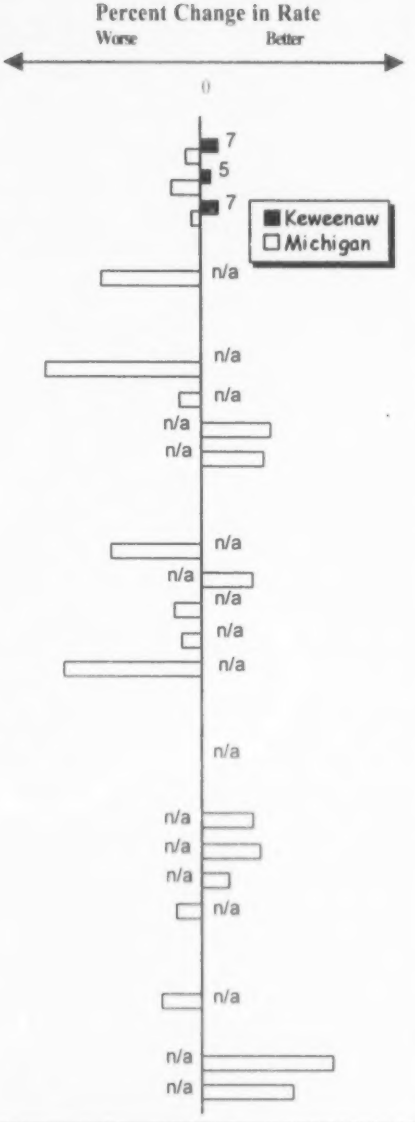
TRENDS IN CHILD WELL-BEING

	Trend Period Years Base Year vs Recent Year	Base Year Number	 Rate	Recent Year Number	 Rate	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1995					
✧ Child poverty		66	19.5%	71	18.1%	35 of 83
—Ages 0-4		22	25.7%	22	24.5%	41 of 83
—Ages 5-17		44	17.4%	49	16.2%	37 of 83
✧ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1997-98	0	*	0	*	* of 82
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Inadequate prenatal care		1	*	1	*	* of 66
✧ Low birth-weight babies		0	*	1	*	* of 76
✧ Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)		0	*	0	*	* of 26
✧ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		0	*	0	*	* of 17
Child Safety[2]	FY 1988 vs 1997					
✧ Children in investigated families		0	0.0	6	15.3	1 of 83
✧ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		0	0.0	4	*	* of 79
✧ Children in out-of-home care		0	*	0	*	* of 78
—for abuse or neglect		*	*	*	*	* of 74
—for delinquency		*	*	*	*	* of 62
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		0	*	0	*	* of 70
✧ Deaths by accident, homicide, or suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		0	*	0	*	* of 20
✧ Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		6	34.0	2	*	* of 80
—violent index crimes		0	*	0	*	* of 43
✧ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1996-97	*	*	*	*	* of 82
Education: Students ...						
✧ in Special Education	1987-88 vs 1997-98	0	*	*	*	* of 82
✧ with inadequate math skills	1993-94 vs 1997-98					
—fourth grade math		0	*	0	*	* of 82
—seventh grade math		*	*	0	*	* of 82



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[2]*All child safety indicator rates are per 1,000 children, ages 0-17.*

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Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

LAKE COUNTY

What we can do for kids in our communities ...

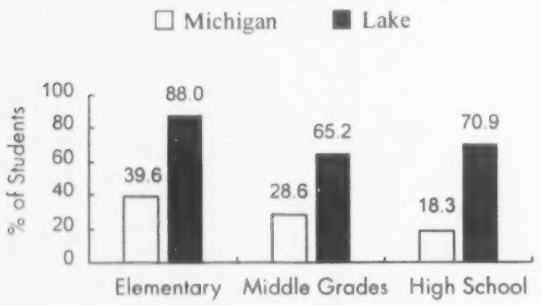
Build caring relationships with youth in our communities through dialogue, listening, and recognizing positive behavior.

Trends for Young Adolescents, Ages 10-14

	1995	1996	1997
Population	775	740	734
Births	0	0	1
Deaths from injury	0	0	0
Arrests			
✧ Index crimes	9	41	5
✧ Violent crimes	1	0	2

Sources: see Data Notes and Sources

Free/Reduced Price Lunch (1997-98)



	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Middle Grades	81.7%	n/a	65.2%

Note: All buildings that serve young adolescents, except K-12 and elementary schools, were considered "middle grades."

Source: Michigan Department of Education

Population (1997)

✧ Total population	10,153
✧ Total child population	2,446
—Ages 0-5	737
—Ages 6-12	1,006
—Ages 13-17	703
—African American	16.5%
—American Indian	1.3%
—Asian/Pacific Islander	0.3%
—Hispanic	1.5%
—White (Non-Hispanic)	80.8%
✧ Total births	114

Employment

✧ Unemployment rate	8.8%
✧ Median household income (1995)	$21,038

Child Care and Early Education (1998)

✧ Regulated slots[1]	209
—Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	12
✧ Children in publicly subsidized care (FY97)	155
✧ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$82.13

Childhood Lead Poisoning, Ages 0-3

June 1997-July 1998

Children Ages 0 - 3	Screened for Lead #	Screened for Lead %	% Lead Poisoned
345	34	9.9	2.9

Note: Children at high risk of lead poisoning live in pre-1950s housing or are poor. Counties that test these children may have a larger share of children confirmed as lead poisoned.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health

Family Support (Dec. 1997)

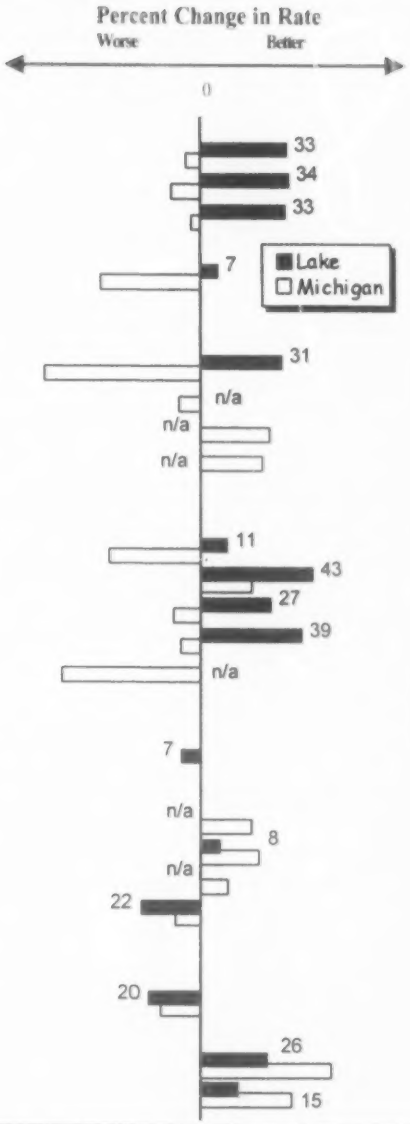
	Number	% of All Children
✧ Children receiving food stamps (June 1998)	540	22.1
✧ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	347	14.2
—Ages 0-5	141	19.1
—Ages 6-12	121	12.0
—Ages 13-17	54	7.7
✧ Children insured by Medicaid	1,040	42.5

[1]Each slot accomodates one child in a licensed child care center, or group family day care home or in a registered family day care home. Not all slots provide full-day care.

[2]National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.

[3]FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).

	Trend Period Years (Base Year vs Recent Year)	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1995					
✧ Child poverty		1,130	53.1%	853	35.4%	83 of 83
—Ages 0-4		356	56.9%	249	37.5%	81 of 83
—Ages 5-17		774	51.5%	604	34.6%	83 of 83
✧ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1997-98	709	84.7%	613	78.5%	82 of 82
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Inadequate prenatal care		15	13.2%	10	9.1%	60 of 66
✧ Low birth-weight babies		5	*	11	10.3%	76 of 76
✧ Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)		1	*	1	*	* of 26
✧ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	1	*	* of 17
Child Safety[2]	FY 1988 vs 1997					
✧ Children in investigated families		210	102.2	223	91.2	73 of 83
✧ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		47	22.9	32	13.1	64 of 79
✧ Children in out-of-home care		28	13.8	25	10.0	77 of 78
—for abuse or neglect		18	8.5	13	5.2	68 of 74
—for delinquency		5	*	6	2.4	52 of 62
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		8	46.0	10	49.2	70 of 70
✧ Deaths by accident, homicide, or suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		0	*	1	*	* of 20
✧ Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		29	31.0	33	28.5	73 of 80
—violent index crimes		1	*	4	*	* of 43
✧ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1996-97	20	9.2%	22	11.3%	81 of 82
Education: Students ...						
✧ in Special Education	1987-88 vs 1997-98	141	16.1%	153	19.2%	82 of 82
✧ with inadequate math skills	1993-94 vs 1997-98					
—fourth grade math		33	63.5%	25	47.2%	80 of 82
—seventh grade math		46	86.8%	34	73.9%	82 of 82



[1]A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
[2]All child safety indicator rates are per 1,000 children, ages 0-17.
**Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*
Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

LAPEER COUNTY

What we can do for kids in our communities ...

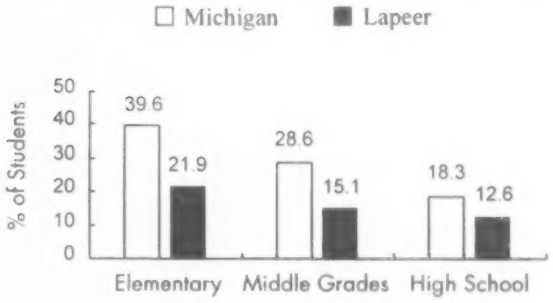
Provide opportunities for older children to mentor younger children.

Trends for Young Adolescents, Ages 10-14

	1995	1996	1997
Population	7,172	7,688	7,554
Births	1	0	1
Deaths from injury	1	1	1
Arrests			
✧ Index crimes	19	37	23
✧ Violent crimes	2	1	1

Sources: see Data Notes and Sources

Free/Reduced Price Lunch (1997-98)



	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Middle Grades	16.1%	18.0%	15.1%

Note: All buildings that serve young adolescents, except K-12 and elementary schools, were considered "middle grades."

Source: Michigan Department of Education

Population (1997)

✧ Total population	86,893
✧ Total child population	24,824
—Ages 0-5	6,887
—Ages 6-12	10,254
—Ages 13-17	7,683
—African American	0.3%
—American Indian	0.5%
—Asian/Pacific Islander	0.8%
—Hispanic	3.4%
—White (Non-Hispanic)	95.1%
✧ Total births	1,097

Employment

✧ Unemployment rate	4.5%
✧ Median household income (1995)	$45,424

Child Care and Early Education (1998)

✧ Regulated slots[1]	2,050
—Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	12
✧ Children in publicly subsidized care (FY97)	448
✧ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$100.58

Childhood Lead Poisoning, Ages 0-3

June 1997-July 1998

Children Ages 0 - 3	Screened for Lead #	Screened for Lead %	% Lead Poisoned
3,312	32	1.0	0.0

Note: Children at high risk of lead poisoning live in pre-1950s housing or are poor. Counties that test these children may have a larger share of children confirmed as lead poisoned.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health

Family Support (Dec. 1997)

	Number	% of All Children
✧ Children receiving food stamps (June 1998)	1,157	4.7
✧ Children receiving FIP assistance[1]	473	1.9
—Ages 0-5	216	3.1
—Ages 6-12	194	1.9
—Ages 13-17	58	0.8
✧ Children insured by Medicaid	2,561	10.3

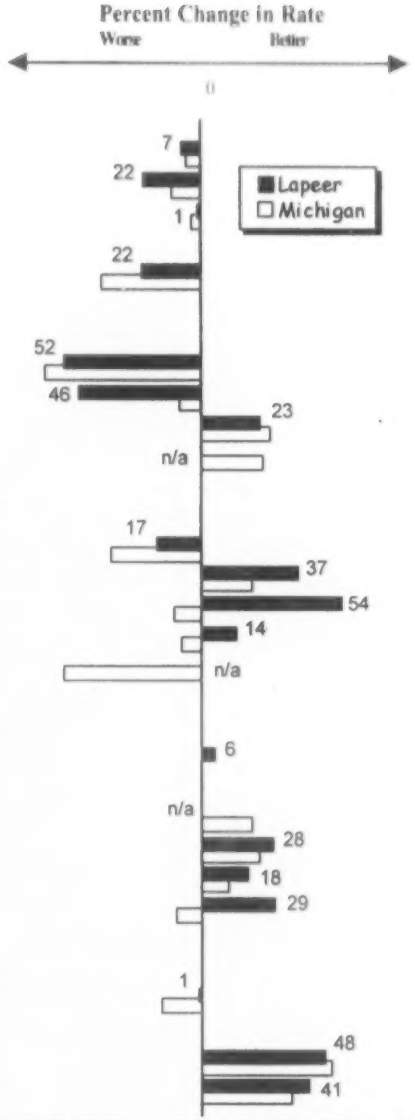
[1]Each slot accomodates one child in a licensed child care center, or group family day care home or in a registered family day care home. Not all slots provide full-day care.

[2]National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.

[1]FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).

TRENDS IN CHILD WELL-BEING

	Trend Period Years (Base Year vs Recent Year)	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1995					
✧ Child poverty		2,169	9.7%	2,647	10.4%	7 of 83
—Ages 0-4		766	13.1%	997	15.9%	10 of 83
—Ages 5-17		1,403	8.5%	1,650	8.6%	8 of 83
✧ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1997-98	1,908	14.2%	2,632	17.4%	7 of 82
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Inadequate prenatal care		27	2.7%	46	4.1%	19 of 66
✧ Low birth-weight babies		49	4.8%	78	7.1%	51 of 76
✧ Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)		9	8.6	7	6.6	7 of 26
✧ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		4	*	4	*	* of 17
Child Safety[2]	FY 1988 vs 1997					
✧ Children in investigated families		665	30.7	892	35.9	15 of 83
✧ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		189	8.7	136	5.5	21 of 79
✧ Children in out-of-home care		84	3.9	45	1.8	2 of 78
—for abuse or neglect		31	1.4	31	1.2	11 of 74
—for delinquency		10	0.5	1	*	* of 62
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		37	18.3	38	17.2	16 of 70
✧ Deaths by accident, homicide, or suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		7	104.3	3	*	* of 20
✧ Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		106	10.3	89	7.4	13 of 80
—violent index crimes		6	0.6	6	0.5	1 of 43
✧ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1996-97	208	5.3%	164	3.8%	36 of 82
Education: Students ...						
✧ in Special Education	1987-88 vs 1997-98	1,508	11.1%	1,654	11.3%	22 of 82
✧ with inadequate math skills	1993-94 vs 1997-98					
—fourth grade math		387	39.2%	200	20.5%	16 of 82
—seventh grade math		606	52.8%	350	31.0%	21 of 82



[1]A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
[2]All child safety indicator rates are per 1,000 children, ages 0-17.
**Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*
Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

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LEELANAU COUNTY

What we can do for kids in our communities ...

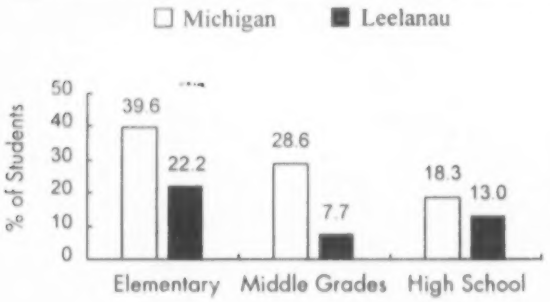
Make sure youth have safe places to socialize.

Trends for Young Adolescents, Ages 10-14

	1995	1996	1997
Population	1,500	1,327	1,305
Births	0	2	0
Deaths from injury	0	0	0
Arrests			
✧ Index crimes	1	0	0
✧ Violent crimes	0	0	0

Sources: see Data Notes and Sources

Free/Reduced Price Lunch (1997-98)



	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Middle Grades	n/a	8.4%	7.7%

Note: All buildings that serve young adolescents, except K-12 and elementary schools, were considered "middle grades."

Source: Michigan Department of Education

Population (1997)

✧ Total population	18,755
✧ Total child population	4,653
—Ages 0-5	1,480
—Ages 6-12	1,887
—Ages 13-17	1,286
—African American	0.3%
—American Indian	3.7%
—Asian/Pacific Islander	0.7%
—Hispanic	2.1%
—White (Non-Hispanic)	93.3%
✧ Total births	197

Employment

✧ Unemployment rate	4.1%
✧ Median household income (1995)	$38,252

Child Care and Early Education (1998)

✧ Regulated slots[1]	1,071
—Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	32
✧ Children in publicly subsidized care (FY97)	187
✧ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$95.36

Childhood Lead Poisoning, Ages 0-3

June 1997-July 1998

Children Ages 0 - 3	Screened for Lead #	Screened for Lead %	% Lead Poisoned
712	3	0.4	0.0

Note: Children at high risk of lead poisoning live in pre-1950s housing or are poor. Counties that test these children may have a larger share of children confirmed as lead poisoned.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health

Family Support (Dec. 1997)

	Number	% of All Children
✧ Children receiving food stamps (June 1998)	251	5.4
✧ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	82	1.8
—Ages 0-5	35	2.4
—Ages 6-12	33	1.7
—Ages 13-17	10	0.8
✧ Children insured by Medicaid	583	12.5

[1]Each slot accomodates one child in a licensed child care center, or group family day care home or in a registered family day care home. Not all slots provide full-day care.

[2]National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.

[3]FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).

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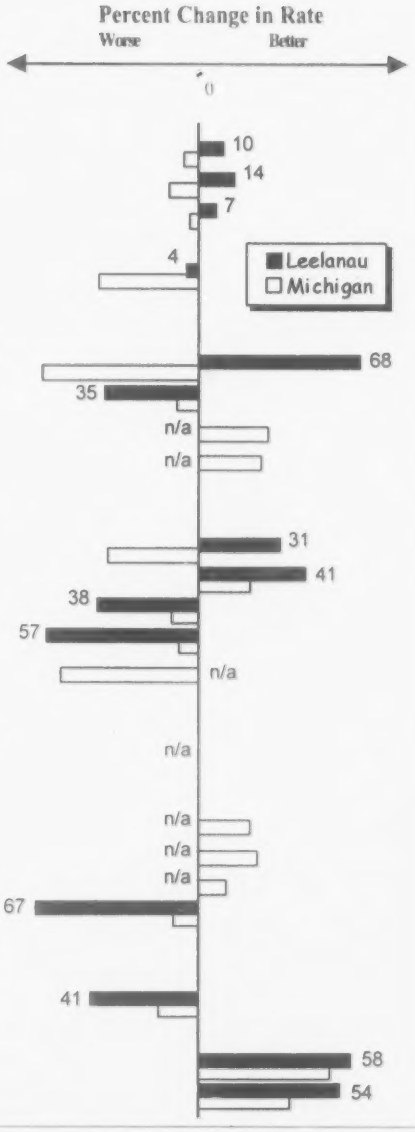
TRENDS IN CHILD WELL-BEING

	Trend Period Years (Base Year vs Recent Year)	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1995					
✧ Child poverty		664	15.0%	641	13.5%	16 of 83
—Ages 0-4		236	17.2%	198	14.8%	6 of 83
—Ages 5-17		428	14.0%	443	13.0%	18 of 83
✧ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1997-98	440	20.2%	575	21.1%	13 of 82
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Inadequate prenatal care		29	12.4%	8	4.0%	17 of 66
✧ Low birth-weight babies		10	4.3%	12	5.8%	20 of 76
✧ Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)		3	*	1	*	* of 26
✧ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		0	*	0	*	* of 17
Child Safety[2]	FY 1988 vs 1997					
✧ Children in investigated families		122	29.6	95	20.4	3 of 83
✧ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		21	5.1	14	3.0	6 of 79
✧ Children in out-of-home care		16	3.8	25	5.3	44 of 78
—for abuse or neglect		8	1.9	14	3.0	41 of 74
—for delinquency		2	*	7	1.5	39 of 62
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		5	*	4	*	* of 70
✧ Deaths by accident, homicide, or suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		0	*	1	*	* of 20
✧ Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		8	4.5	3	*	* of 80
—violent index crimes		0	*	0	*	* of 43
✧ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1996-97	8	1.4%	18	2.3%	8 of 82
Education: Students ...						
✧ in Special Education	1987-88 vs 1997-98	129	6.8%	258	9.6%	8 of 82
✧ with inadequate math skills	1993-94 vs 1997-98					
—fourth grade math		79	43.1%	32	18.2%	9 of 82
—seventh grade math		88	46.8%	44	21.6%	2 of 82



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[2]*All child safety indicator rates are per 1,000 children, ages 0-17.*
**Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*
Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

LENAWEE COUNTY

What we can do for kids in our communities ...

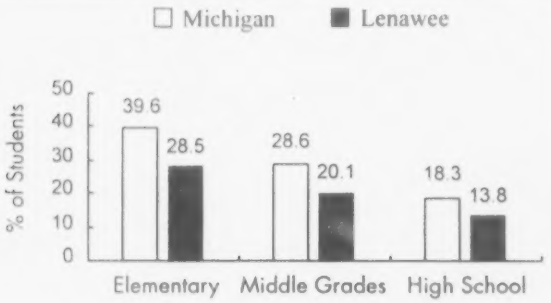
Support policies that improve resources for working-poor families.

Trends for Young Adolescents, Ages 10-14

	1995	1996	1997
Population	7,560	7,937	7,756
Births	4	0	2
Deaths from injury	1	0	0
Arrests			
✧ Index crimes	100	46	15
✧ Violent crimes	4	3	2

Sources: see Data Notes and Sources

Free/Reduced Price Lunch (1997-98)



	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Middle Grades	19.1%	19.5%	20.1%

Note: All buildings that serve young adolescents, except K-12 and elementary schools, were considered "middle grades."

Source: Michigan Department of Education

Population (1997)

✧ Total population	97,998
✧ Total child population	26,519
—Ages 0-5	7,775
—Ages 6-12	10,528
—Ages 13-17	8,216
—African American	1.9%
—American Indian	0.4%
—Asian/Pacific Islander	0.9%
—Hispanic	10.5%
—White (Non-Hispanic)	86.7%
✧ Total births	1,184

Employment

✧ Unemployment rate	3.8%
✧ Median household income (1995)	$39,195

Child Care and Early Education (1998)

✧ Regulated slots[1]	2,987
—Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	16
✧ Children in publicly subsidized care (FY97)	767
✧ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$87.08

Childhood Lead Poisoning, Ages 0-3

June 1997-July 1998

Children Ages 0 - 3	Screened for Lead #	Screened for Lead %	% Lead Poisoned
3,865	82	2.1	12.2

Note: Children at high risk of lead poisoning live in pre-1950s housing or are poor. Counties that test these children may have a larger share of children confirmed as lead poisoned.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health

Family Support (Dec. 1997)

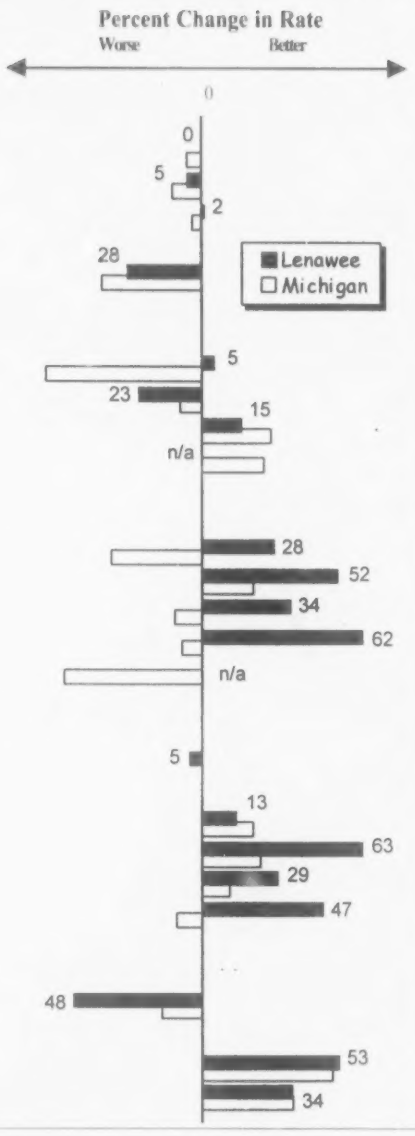
	Number	% of All Children
✧ Children receiving food stamps (June 1998)	2,172	8.2
✧ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	1,078	4.1
—Ages 0-5	561	7.2
—Ages 6-12	398	3.8
—Ages 13-17	108	1.3
✧ Children insured by Medicaid	4,081	15.4

[1]Each slot accomodates one child in a licensed child care center, or group family day care home or in a registered family day care home. Not all slots provide full-day care.

[2]National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.

[3]FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).

	Trend Period Years (Base Year vs Recent Year)	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1995					
✧ Child poverty		3,555	13.8%	3,723	13.8%	17 of 83
—Ages 0-4		1,267	17.7%	1,318	18.6%	18 of 83
—Ages 5-17		2,288	12.3%	2,405	12.1%	16 of 83
✧ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1997-98	2,857	17.2%	4,028	22.0%	15 of 82
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Inadequate prenatal care		65	5.2%	58	4.9%	33 of 66
✧ Low birth-weight babies		63	5.0%	72	6.2%	26 of 76
✧ Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)		8	6.4	6	5.4	1 of 26
✧ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		5	*	4	*	* of 17
Child Safety[2]	FY 1988 vs 1997					
✧ Children in investigated families		1,285	50.9	978	36.9	16 of 83
✧ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		382	15.1	193	7.3	37 of 79
✧ Children in out-of-home care		232	9.2	160	6.0	58 of 78
—for abuse or neglect		162	6.4	65	2.4	31 of 74
—for delinquency		2	*	42	1.6	41 of 62
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		51	21.9	54	22.9	32 of 70
✧ Deaths by accident, homicide, or suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		7	92.2	6	79.8	15 of 20
✧ Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		325	27.6	130	10.2	22 of 80
—violent index crimes		11	1.0	9	0.7	3 of 43
✧ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1996-97	343	6.4%	178	3.4%	24 of 82
Education: Students ...						
✧ in Special Education	1987-88 vs 1997-98	1,640	9.2%	2,537	13.7%	58 of 82
✧ with inadequate math skills	1993-94 vs 1997-98					
—fourth grade math		798	58.5%	351	27.8%	46 of 82
—seventh grade math		798	60.6%	553	39.8%	55 of 82



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[2]*All child safety indicator rates are per 1,000 children, ages 0-17.*
**Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*
Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

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LIVINGSTON COUNTY

What we can do for kids in our communities ...

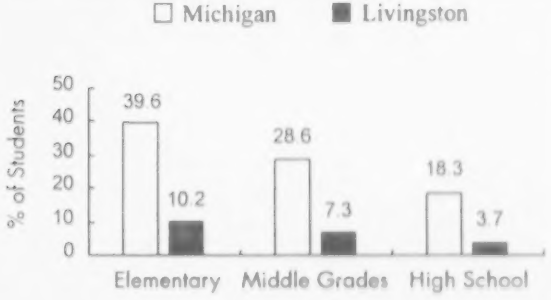
Support efforts to increase access to health care for children and their families.

Trends for Young Adolescents, Ages 10-14

	1995	1996	1997
Population	11,221	11,491	11,457
Births	0	1	1
Deaths from injury	0	0	1
Arrests			
✧ Index crimes	77	63	73
✧ Violent crimes	3	7	1

Sources: see Data Notes and Sources

Free/Reduced Price Lunch (1997-98)



	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Middle Grades	7.6%	7.1%	7.3%

Note: All buildings that serve young adolescents, except K-12 and elementary schools, were considered "middle grades."

Source: Michigan Department of Education

Population (1997)

✧ Total population	141,914
✧ Total child population	38,923
—Ages 0-5	11,409
—Ages 6-12	15,533
—Ages 13-17	11,981
—African American	0.9%
—American Indian	0.8%
—Asian/Pacific Islander	0.7%
—Hispanic	1.4%
—White (Non-Hispanic)	96.3%
✧ Total births	1,901

Employment

✧ Unemployment rate	2.7%
✧ Median household income (1995)	$58,349

Child Care and Early Education (1998)

✧ Regulated slots[1]	5,110
—Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	19
✧ Children in publicly subsidized care (FY97)	315
✧ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$115.99

Childhood Lead Poisoning, Ages 0-3

June 1997-July 1998

Children Ages 0 - 3	Screened for Lead #	Screened for Lead %	% Lead Poisoned
5,409	42	0.8	0.0

Note: Children at high risk of lead poisoning live in pre-1950s housing or are poor. Counties that test these children may have a larger share of children confirmed as lead poisoned.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health

Family Support (Dec. 1997)

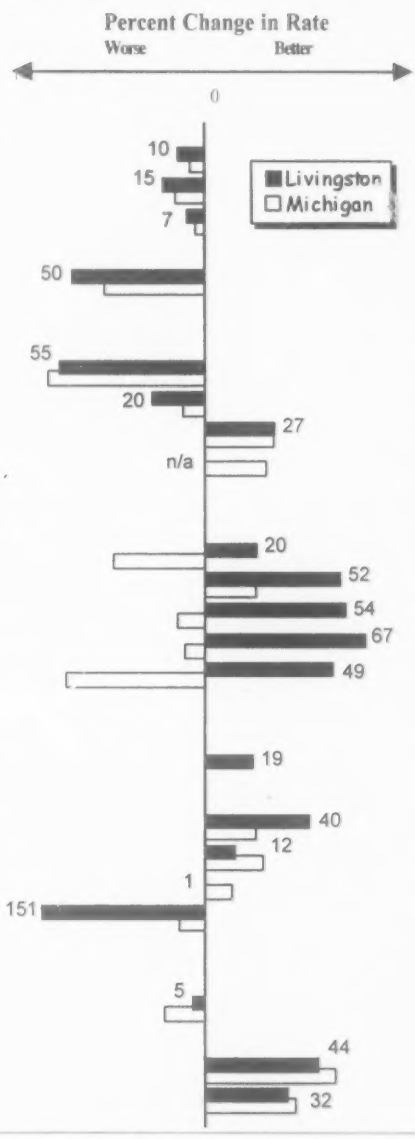
	Number	% of All Children
✧ Children receiving food stamps (June 1998)	673	1.7
✧ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	302	0.8
—Ages 0-5	122	1.1
—Ages 6-12	134	0.9
—Ages 13-17	44	0.4
✧ Children insured by Medicaid	1,864	4.8

[1]Each slot accomodates one child in a licensed child care center, or group family day care home or in a registered family day care home. Not all slots provide full-day care.

[2]National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.

[3]FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).

	Trend Period Years Base Year vs Recent Year	Base Year Number	 Rate	Recent Year Number	 Rate	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1995					
✧ Child poverty		1,677	5.1%	2,189	5.6%	1 of 83
—Ages 0-4		620	7.0%	842	8.1%	2 of 83
—Ages 5-17		1,057	4.4%	1,347	4.7%	1 of 83
✧ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1997-98	951	5.0%	1,757	7.5%	1 of 82
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Inadequate prenatal care		67	4.5%	127	6.9%	49 of 66
✧ Low birth-weight babies		64	4.2%	93	5.1%	8 of 76
✧ Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)		12	7.7	10	5.6	3 of 26
✧ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		5	*	3	*	* of 17
Child Safety[2]	FY 1988 vs 1997					
✧ Children in investigated families		954	30.2	935	24.0	5 of 83
✧ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		119	3.8	71	1.8	1 of 79
✧ Children in out-of-home care		63	2.0	36	0.9	1 of 78
—for abuse or neglect		32	1.0	13	0.3	1 of 74
—for delinquency		23	0.7	14	0.4	2 of 62
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		28	10.0	26	8.1	1 of 70
✧ Deaths by accident, homicide, or suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		7	74.7	5	44.8	6 of 20
✧ Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		199	13.5	217	11.9	30 of 80
—violent index crimes		12	0.8	14	0.8	4 of 43
✧ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1996-97	95	1.7%	287	4.4%	45 of 82
Education: Students ...						
✧ in Special Education	1987-88 vs 1997-98	2,224	12.1%	3,154	12.6%	44 of 82
✧ with inadequate math skills	1993-94 vs 1997-98					
—fourth grade math		528	34.6%	339	19.5%	13 of 82
—seventh grade math		674	42.6%	535	29.0%	15 of 82



[1]A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
[2]All child safety indicator rates are per 1,000 children, ages 0-17.
**Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*
Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

LUCE COUNTY

What we can do for kids in our communities ...

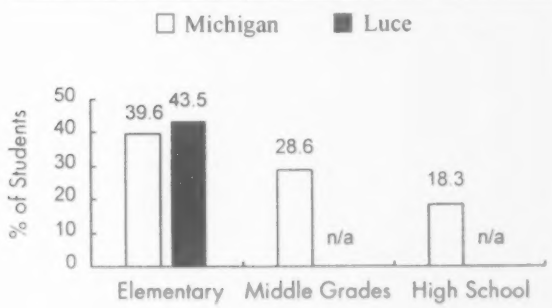
Help shape a neighborhood or community service initiative and make sure kids are part of the whole process.

Trends for Young Adolescents, Ages 10-14

	1995	1996	1997
Population	427	510	497
Births	0	0	0
Deaths from injury	0	1	0
Arrests			
✧ Index crimes	6	11	4
✧ Violent crimes	0	2	0

Sources: see Data Notes and Sources

Free/Reduced Price Lunch (1997-98)



	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Middle Grades	n/a	n/a	n/a

Note: All buildings that serve young adolescents, except K-12 and elementary schools, were considered "middle grades."

Source: Michigan Department of Education

Population (1997)

✧ Total population	6,584
✧ Total child population	1,582
—Ages 0-5	429
—Ages 6-12	607
—Ages 13-17	546
—African American	2.6%
—American Indian	8.5%
—Asian/Pacific Islander	0.6%
—Hispanic	1.4%
—White (Non-Hispanic)	87.2%
✧ Total births	72

Employment

✧ Unemployment rate	9.1%
✧ Median household income (1995)	$26,363

Child Care and Early Education (1998)

✧ Regulated slots[1]	193
—Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	22
✧ Children in publicly subsidized care (FY97)	71
✧ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$91.84

Childhood Lead Poisoning, Ages 0-3

June 1997-July 1998

Children Ages 0 - 3	Screened for Lead #	Screened for Lead %	% Lead Poisoned
209	72	34.4	1.4

Note: Children at high risk of lead poisoning live in pre-1950s housing or are poor. Counties that test these children may have a larger share of children confirmed as lead poisoned.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health

Family Support (Dec. 1997)

	Number	% of All Children
✧ Children receiving food stamps (June 1998)	309	19.6
✧ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	132	8.4
—Ages 0-5	59	13.8
—Ages 6-12	39	6.4
—Ages 13-17	14	2.6
✧ Children insured by Medicaid	528	33.4

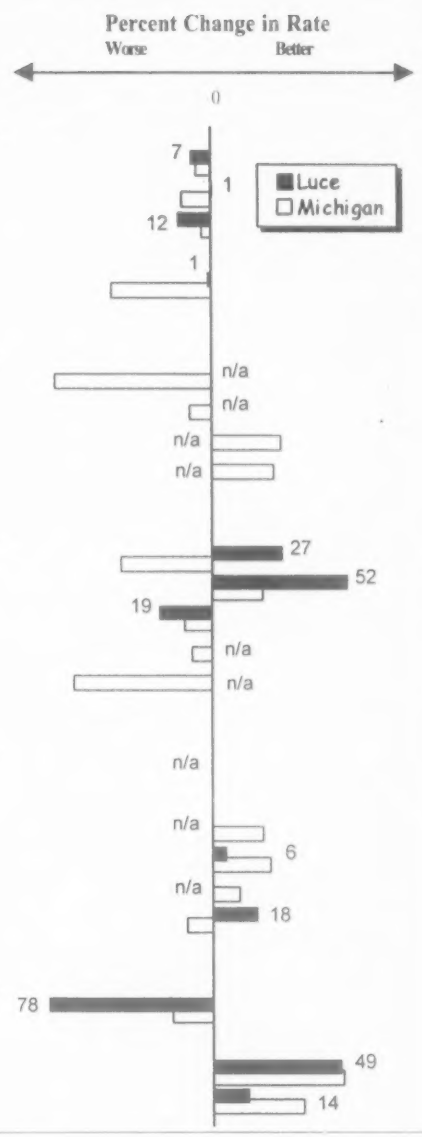
[1]Each slot accomodates one child in a licensed child care center, or group family day care home or in a registered family day care home. Not all slots provide full-day care.

[2]National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.

[3]FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).

TRENDS IN CHILD WELL-BEING

	Trend Period Years Base Year vs Recent Year	Base Year Number	 Rate	Recent Year Number	 Rate	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1995					
✧ Child poverty		362	22.7%	391	24.4%	67 of 83
—Ages 0-4		119	29.5%	113	29.1%	64 of 83
—Ages 5-17		243	20.4%	278	22.9%	70 of 83
✧ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1997-98	514	43.2%	543	43.5%	69 of 82
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Inadequate prenatal care		4	*	4	*	* of 66
✧ Low birth-weight babies		4	*	5	*	* of 76
✧ Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)		1	*	1	*	* of 26
✧ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	1	*	* of 17
Child Safety[2]	FY 1988 vs 1997					
✧ Children in investigated families		116	76.2	88	55.6	38 of 83
✧ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		28	18.4	14	8.8	45 of 79
✧ Children in out-of-home care		7	4.8	9	5.7	51 of 78
—for abuse or neglect		4	*	6	3.8	54 of 74
—for delinquency		3	*	3	*	* of 62
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		5	*	5	*	* of 70
✧ Deaths by accident, homicide, or suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	0	*	* of 20
✧ Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		14	18.7	14	17.7	48 of 80
—violent index crimes		0	*	2	*	* of 43
✧ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1996-97	22	5.6%	16	4.6%	48 of 82
Education: Students ...						
✧ in Special Education	1987-88 vs 1997-98	100	7.7%	167	13.7%	59 of 82
✧ with inadequate math skills	1993-94 vs 1997-98					
—fourth grade math		55	65.5%	30	33.4%	69 of 82
—seventh grade math		53	63.1%	44	54.4%	80 of 82



[1]*A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.*
[2]*All child safety indicator rates are per 1,000 children, ages 0-17.*
**Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*
Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

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MACKINAC COUNTY

What we can do for kids in our communities ...

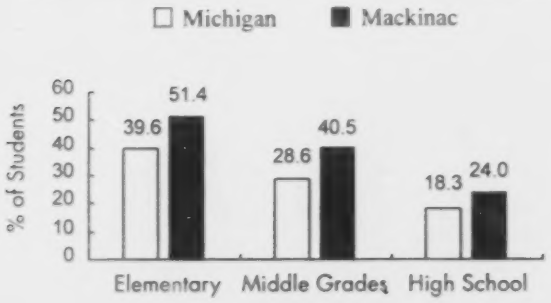
Organize community clean-up days: focus on waterways, recycling, or park improvements.

Trends for Young Adolescents, Ages 10-14

	1995	1996	1997
Population	792	868	842
Births	1	0	0
Deaths from injury	0	0	0
Arrests			
✧ Index crimes	9	20	20
✧ Violent crimes	0	3	1

Sources: see Data Notes and Sources

Free/Reduced Price Lunch (1997-98)



	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Middle Grades	35.2%	36.6%	40.5%

Note: All buildings that serve young adolescents, except K-12 and elementary schools, were considered "middle grades."

Source: Michigan Department of Education

Population (1997)

✧ Total population	11,113
✧ Total child population	2,719
—Ages 0-5	779
—Ages 6-12	1,053
—Ages 13-17	887
—African American	0.1%
—American Indian	23.3%
—Asian/Pacific Islander	0.2%
—Hispanic	0.7%
—White (Non-Hispanic)	75.8%
✧ Total births	114

Employment

✧ Unemployment rate	10.2%
✧ Median household income (1995)	$27,567

Child Care and Early Education (1998)

✧ Regulated slots[1]	402
—Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	19
✧ Children in publicly subsidized care (FY97)	66
✧ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$87.76

Childhood Lead Poisoning, Ages 0-3

June 1997-July 1998

Children Ages 0 - 3	Screened for Lead #	Screened for Lead %	% Lead Poisoned
401	47	11.7	0.0

Note: Children at high risk of lead poisoning live in pre-1950s housing or are poor. Counties that test these children may have a larger share of children confirmed as lead poisoned.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health

Family Support (Dec. 1997)

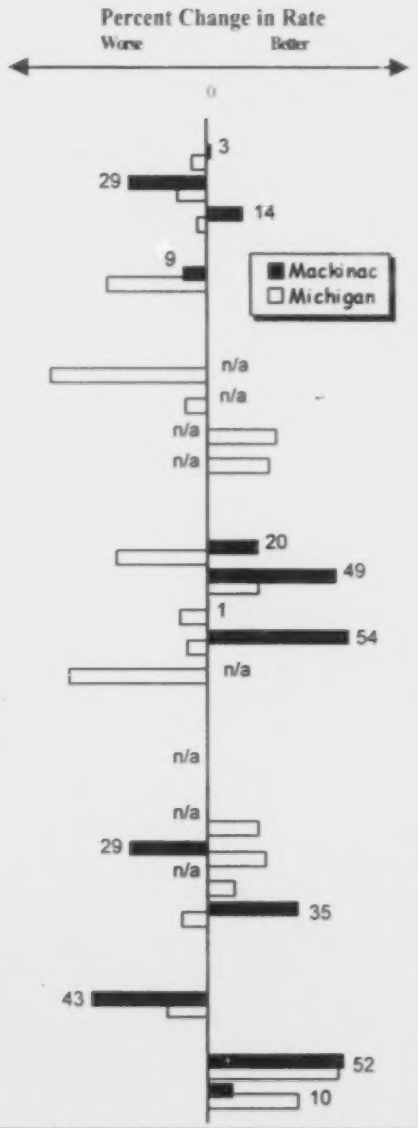
	Number	% of All Children
✧ Children receiving food stamps (June 1998)	245	9.0
✧ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	100	3.7
—Ages 0-5	36	4.6
—Ages 6-12	36	3.4
—Ages 13-17	20	2.3
✧ Children insured by Medicaid	419	15.4

[1]Each slot accomodates one child in a licensed child care center, or group family day care home or in a registered family day care home. Not all slots provide full-day care.

[2]National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.

[3]FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).

	Trend Period Years (Base Year vs Recent Year)	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1995					
✧ Child poverty		552	19.5%	538	19.0%	40 of 83
—Ages 0-4		164	21.1%	195	27.3%	53 of 83
—Ages 5-17		388	18.9%	343	16.2%	37 of 83
✧ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1997-98	593	41.1%	821	44.6%	72 of 82
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Inadequate prenatal care		12	8.2%	4	*	* of 66
✧ Low birth-weight babies		7	5.0%	5	*	* of 76
✧ Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)		2	*	1	*	* of 26
✧ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	1	*	* of 17
Child Safety[2]	FY 1988 vs 1997					
✧ Children in investigated families		208	77.3	169	62.2	44 of 83
✧ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		35	13.0	18	6.6	35 of 79
✧ Children in out-of-home care		18	6.7	18	6.6	65 of 78
—for abuse or neglect		16	5.9	8	2.8	36 of 74
—for delinquency		1	*	6	2.0	49 of 62
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		6	20.9	4	*	* of 70
✧ Deaths by accident, homicide, or suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		2	*	1	*	* of 20
✧ Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		36	27.1	48	34.9	78 of 80
—violent index crimes		3	*	3	*	* of 43
✧ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1996-97	24	4.5%	16	2.9%	17 of 82
Education: Students ...						
✧ in Special Education	1987-88 vs 1997-98	88	4.9%	132	7.1%	1 of 82
✧ with inadequate math skills	1993-94 vs 1997-98					
—fourth grade math		78	56.9%	45	27.6%	45 of 82
—seventh grade math		64	43.8%	54	39.4%	53 of 82



[1]*A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.*
[2]*All child safety indicator rates are per 1,000 children, ages 0-17.*
**Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*
Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

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MACOMB COUNTY

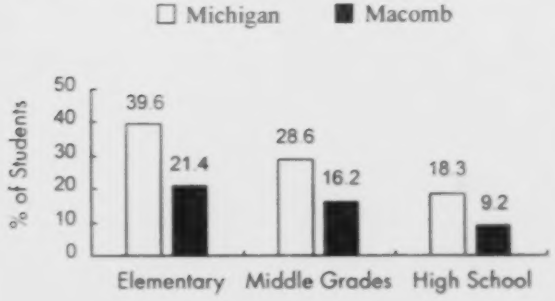
What we can do for kids in our communities ...
Organize a block party to socialize and celebrate with neighbors.

Trends for Young Adolescents, Ages 10-14

	1995	1996	1997
Population	48,013	49,698	51,185
Births	5	6	8
Deaths from injury	2	4	3
Arrests			
✧ Index crimes	156	115	152
✧ Violent crimes	6	6	11

Sources: see Data Notes and Sources

Free/Reduced Price Lunch (1997-98)



	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Middle Grades	15.2%	16.3%	16.2%

Note: All buildings that serve young adolescents, except K-12 and elementary schools, were considered "middle grades."

Source: Michigan Department of Education

Population (1997)

✧ Total population	783,451
✧ Total child population	181,130
—Ages 0-5	56,640
—Ages 6-12	70,600
—Ages 13-17	53,890
—African American	2.0%
—American Indian	0.4%
—Asian/Pacific Islander	2.2%
—Hispanic	1.8%
—White (Non-Hispanic)	93.6%
✧ Total births	9,776

Employment

✧ Unemployment rate	3.5%
✧ Median household income (1995)	$46,611

Child Care and Early Education (1998)

✧ Regulated slots[1]	23,964
—Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	25
✧ Children in publicly subsidized care (FY97)	1,577
✧ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$118.25

Childhood Lead Poisoning, Ages 0-3

June 1997-July 1998

Children Ages 0 - 3	Screened for Lead #	Screened for Lead %	% Lead Poisoned
27,160	908	3.3	1.5

Note: Children at high risk of lead poisoning live in pre-1950s housing or are poor. Counties that test these children may have a larger share of children confirmed as lead poisoned.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health

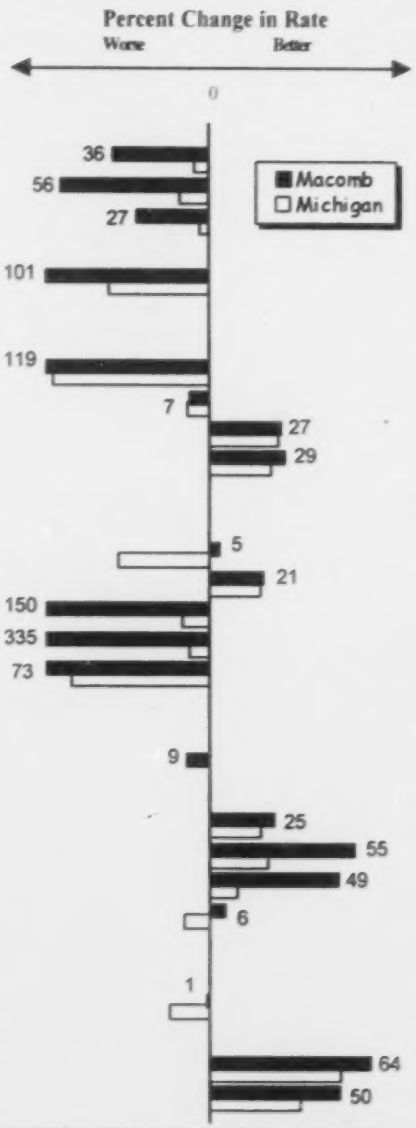
Family Support (Dec. 1997)

	Number	% of All Children
✧ Children receiving food stamps (June 1998)	9,975	5.5
✧ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	5,547	3.1
—Ages 0-5	2,612	4.6
—Ages 6-12	2,255	3.2
—Ages 13-17	672	1.2
✧ Children insured by Medicaid	17,840	9.8

[1]Each slot accomodates one child in a licensed child care center, or group family day care home or in a registered family day care home. Not all slots provide full-day care.
[2]National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.
[3]FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).

TRENDS IN CHILD WELL-BEING

	Trend Period Years (Base Year vs Recent Year)	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1995					
✧ Child poverty		11,978	6.9%	17,662	9.4%	4 of 83
—Ages 0-4		4,299	8.3%	6,894	12.9%	3 of 83
—Ages 5-17		7,679	6.3%	10,768	8.0%	5 of 83
✧ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1997-98	8,905	8.6%	19,875	17.2%	5 of 82
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Inadequate prenatal care		354	3.7%	795	8.1%	55 of 66
✧ Low birth-weight babies		570	6.0%	626	6.4%	32 of 76
✧ Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)		81	8.4	60	6.1	5 of 26
✧ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		38	28.8	28	20.3	5 of 17
Child Safety[2]	FY 1988 vs 1997					
✧ Children in investigated families		5,685	32.7	5,649	31.2	10 of 83
✧ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		1,307	7.5	1,074	5.9	26 of 79
✧ Children in out-of-home care		278	1.6	726	4.0	32 of 78
—for abuse or neglect		79	0.5	359	2.0	27 of 74
—for delinquency		50	0.3	90	0.5	11 of 62
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		184	10.9	181	11.9	4 of 70
✧ Deaths by accident, homicide, or suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		32	59.0	22	44.4	5 of 20
✧ Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		1,554	19.0	699	8.6	16 of 80
—violent index crimes		154	1.9	78	1.0	6 of 43
✧ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1996-97	1,175	4.0%	1,219	3.8%	34 of 82
Education: Students ...						
✧ in Special Education	1987-88 vs 1997-98	13,449	12.8%	15,773	13.0%	50 of 82
✧ with inadequate math skills	1993-94 vs 1997-98					
—fourth grade math		3,655	44.4%	1,336	16.1%	4 of 82
—seventh grade math		4,309	54.1%	2,270	27.3%	10 of 82



[1]A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.

[2]All child safety indicator rates are per 1,000 children, ages 0-17.

•Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)

Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

MANISTEE COUNTY

What we can do for kids in our communities ...

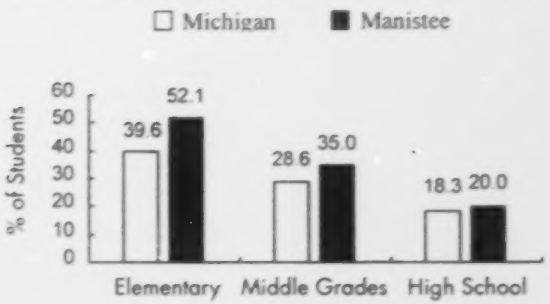
Act as an advisor to a neighborhood kids council.

Trends for Young Adolescents, Ages 10-14

	1995	1996	1997
Population	1,568	1,594	1,554
Births	0	0	0
Deaths from injury	0	0	0
Arrests			
✧ Index crimes	34	45	17
✧ Violent crimes	1	3	2

Sources: see Data Notes and Sources

Free/Reduced Price Lunch (1997-98)



	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Middle Grades	39.7%	35.4%	35.0%

Note: All buildings that serve young adolescents, except K-12 and elementary schools, were considered "middle grades."

Source: Michigan Department of Education

Population (1997)

✧ Total population	23,179
✧ Total child population	5,208
—Ages 0-5	1,484
—Ages 6-12	2,091
—Ages 13-17	1,633
—African American	0.5%
—American Indian	1.1%
—Asian/Pacific Islander	0.5%
—Hispanic	3.1%
—White (Non-Hispanic)	94.9%
✧ Total births	248

Employment

✧ Unemployment rate	8.2%
✧ Median household income (1995)	$27,112

Child Care and Early Education (1998)

✧ Regulated slots[1]	884
—Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	20
✧ Children in publicly subsidized care (FY97)	281
✧ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$92.25

Childhood Lead Poisoning, Ages 0-3

June 1997-July 1998

Children Ages 0 - 3	Screened for Lead #	Screened for Lead %	% Lead Poisoned
727	53	7.3	3.8

Note: Children at high risk of lead poisoning live in pre-1950s housing or are poor. Counties that test these children may have a larger share of children confirmed as lead poisoned.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health

Family Support (Dec. 1997)

	Number	% of All Children
✧ Children receiving food stamps (June 1998)	836	16.1
✧ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	296	5.7
—Ages 0-5	134	9.0
—Ages 6-12	115	5.5
—Ages 13-17	32	2.0
✧ Children insured by Medicaid	1,562	30.0

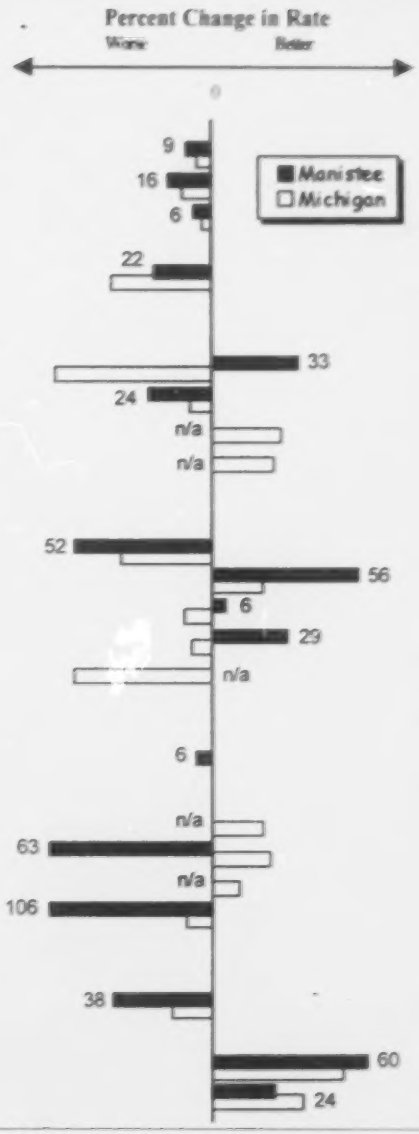
[1]Each slot accomodates one child in a licensed child care center, or group family day care home or in a registered family day care home. Not all slots provide full-day care.

[2]National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.

[3]FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).

TRENDS IN CHILD WELL-BEING

	Trend Period Years (Base Year vs Recent Year)	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1995					
✧ Child poverty		1,157	22.4%	1,313	24.4%	67 of 83
—Ages 0-4		398	27.9%	450	32.5%	72 of 83
—Ages 5-17		759	20.3%	863	21.6%	66 of 83
✧ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1997-98	1,049	32.0%	1,414	38.9%	56 of 82
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Inadequate prenatal care		23	8.9%	14	6.0%	42 of 66
✧ Low birth-weight babies		14	5.4%	16	6.7%	38 of 76
✧ Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)		2	*	2	*	* of 26
✧ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	1	*	* of 17
Child Safety[2]	FY 1988 vs 1997					
✧ Children in investigated families		239	46.4	366	70.3	50 of 83
✧ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		49	9.5	22	4.2	10 of 79
✧ Children in out-of-home care		20	3.8	19	3.6	27 of 78
—for abuse or neglect		14	2.7	10	1.9	26 of 74
—for delinquency		3	*	5	*	* of 62
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		10	18.0	10	19.1	23 of 70
✧ Deaths by accident, homicide, or suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		2	*	1	*	* of 20
✧ Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		35	13.9	58	22.7	62 of 80
—violent index crimes		2	*	4	*	* of 43
✧ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1996-97	17	1.8%	40	3.7%	31 of 82
Education: Students ...						
✧ in Special Education	1987-88 vs 1997-98	368	10.5%	548	14.4%	66 of 82
✧ with inadequate math skills	1993-94 vs 1997-98					
—fourth grade math		120	44.8%	42	18.1%	8 of 82
—seventh grade math		137	53.6%	105	40.6%	58 of 82



[1]A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
[2]All child safety indicator rates are per 1,000 children, ages 0-17.
**Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*
Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

MARQUETTE COUNTY

What we can do for kids in our communities ...

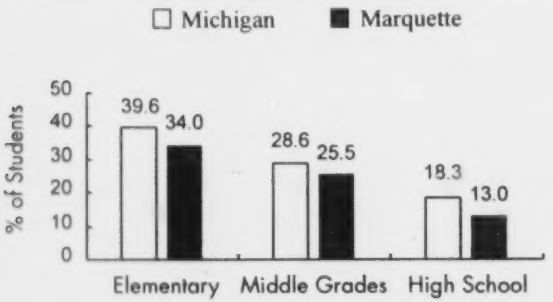
Provide opportunities for children and youth from diverse social and economic backgrounds to learn about one another.

Trends for Young Adolescents, Ages 10-14

	1995	1996	1997
Population	5,090	3,812	4,565
Births	0	1	1
Deaths from injury	1	1	0
Arrests			
✧ Index crimes	133	97	123
✧ Violent crimes	8	3	5

Sources: see Data Notes and Sources

Free/Reduced Price Lunch (1997-98)



	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Middle Grades	23.2%	24.3%	25.5%

Note: All buildings that serve young adolescents, except K-12 and elementary schools, were considered "middle grades."

Source: Michigan Department of Education

Population (1997)

✧ Total population	61,792
✧ Total child population	15,634
—Ages 0-5	4,799
—Ages 6-12	6,382
—Ages 13-17	4,453
—African American	1.4%
—American Indian	1.8%
—Asian/Pacific Islander	1.2%
—Hispanic	1.3%
—White (Non-Hispanic)	94.4%
✧ Total births	638

Employment

✧ Unemployment rate	6.0%
✧ Median household income (1995)	$33,317

Child Care and Early Education (1998)

✧ Regulated slots[1]	2,185
—Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	24
✧ Children in publicly subsidized care (FY97)	466
✧ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$106.53

Childhood Lead Poisoning, Ages 0-3

June 1997-July 1998

Children Ages 0 - 3	Screened for Lead #	Screened for Lead %	% Lead Poisoned
2,367	49	2.1	8.2

Note: Children at high risk of lead poisoning live in pre-1950s housing or are poor. Counties that test these children may have a larger share of children confirmed as lead poisoned.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health

Family Support (Dec. 1997)

	Number	% of All Children
✧ Children receiving food stamps (June 1998)	1,392	8.9
✧ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	695	4.4
—Ages 0-5	352	7.3
—Ages 6-12	252	3.9
—Ages 13-17	80	1.8
✧ Children insured by Medicaid	2,499	16.0

[1]Each slot accomodates one child in a licensed child care center, or group family day care home or in a registered family day care home. Not all slots provide full-day care.

[2]National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.

[3]FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).

300

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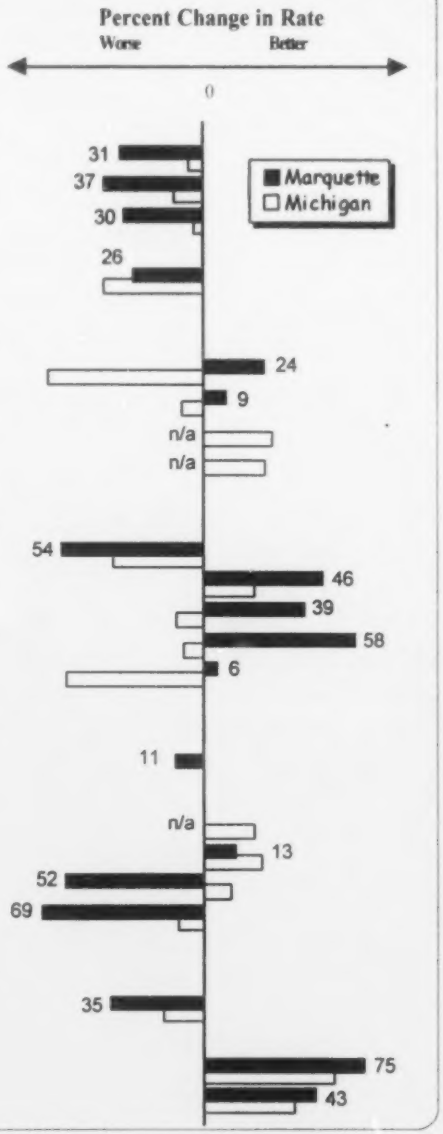
TRENDS IN CHILD WELL-BEING

	Trend Period Years (Base Year vs Recent Year)	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1995					
✧ Child poverty		2,220	11.9%	2,549	15.6%	24 of 83
—Ages 0-4		833	15.3%	927	21.0%	23 of 83
—Ages 5-17		1,387	10.5%	1,622	13.6%	25 of 83
✧ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1997-98	2,562	20.3%	2,641	25.7%	18 of 82
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Inadequate prenatal care		44	4.2%	21	3.2%	9 of 66
✧ Low birth-weight babies		57	5.4%	33	4.9%	6 of 76
✧ Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)		8	7.3	4	*	* of 26
✧ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		5	*	3	*	* of 17
Child Safety[2]	FY 1988 vs 1997					
✧ Children in investigated families		573	30.2	726	46.4	27 of 83
✧ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		161	8.5	72	4.6	16 of 79
✧ Children in out-of-home care		102	5.4	52	3.3	21 of 78
—for abuse or neglect		56	3.0	20	1.2	12 of 74
—for delinquency		9	0.5	7	0.4	7 of 62
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		23	15.5	22	17.2	15 of 70
✧ Deaths by accident, homicide, or suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		5	*	4	*	* of 20
✧ Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		316	38.6	252	33.7	77 of 80
—violent index crimes		9	1.1	12	1.6	21 of 43
✧ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1996-97	50	1.4%	81	2.4%	9 of 82
Education: Students ...						
✧ in Special Education	1987-88 vs 1997-98	1,271	10.3%	1,448	13.9%	60 of 82
✧ with inadequate math skills	1993-94 vs 1997-98					
—fourth grade math		435	46.8%	83	11.7%	1 of 82
—seventh grade math		373	41.5%	185	23.7%	4 of 82



[1]A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
[2]All child safety indicator rates are per 1,000 children, ages 0-17.
**Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*
Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

MASON COUNTY

What we can do for kids in our communities ...

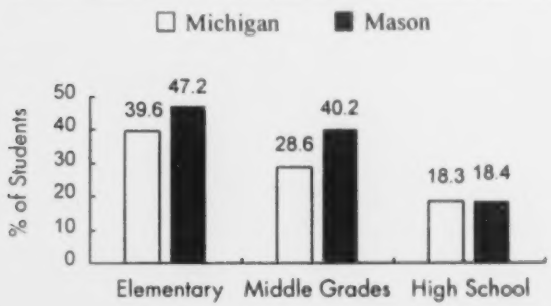
Support or initiate a local children's theater.

Trends for Young Adolescents, Ages 10-14

	1995	1996	1997
Population	2,087	2,153	2,087
Births	1	0	2
Deaths from injury	0	1	0
Arrests			
✧ Index crimes	52	38	34
✧ Violent crimes	5	4	1

Sources: see Data Notes and Sources

Free/Reduced Price Lunch (1997-98)



	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Middle Grades	41.9%	40.5%	40.2%

Note: All buildings that serve young adolescents, except K-12 and elementary schools, were considered "middle grades."

Source: Michigan Department of Education

Population (1997)

✧ Total population	27,854
✧ Total child population	7,023
—Ages 0-5	2,083
—Ages 6-12	2,832
—Ages 13-17	2,108
—African American	1.8%
—American Indian	0.9%
—Asian/Pacific Islander	0.5%
—Hispanic	3.2%
—White (Non-Hispanic)	93.7%
✧ Total births	288

Employment

✧ Unemployment rate	7.3%
✧ Median household income (1995)	$29,664

Child Care and Early Education (1998)

✧ Regulated slots[1]	1,174
—Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	21
✧ Children in publicly subsidized care (FY97)	405
✧ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$88.52

Childhood Lead Poisoning, Ages 0-3

June 1997-July 1998

Children Ages 0 - 3	Screened for Lead #	Screened for Lead %	% Lead Poisoned
1,013	57	5.6	0.0

Note: Children at high risk of lead poisoning live in pre-1950s housing or are poor. Counties that test these children may have a larger share of children confirmed as lead poisoned.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health

Family Support (Dec. 1997)

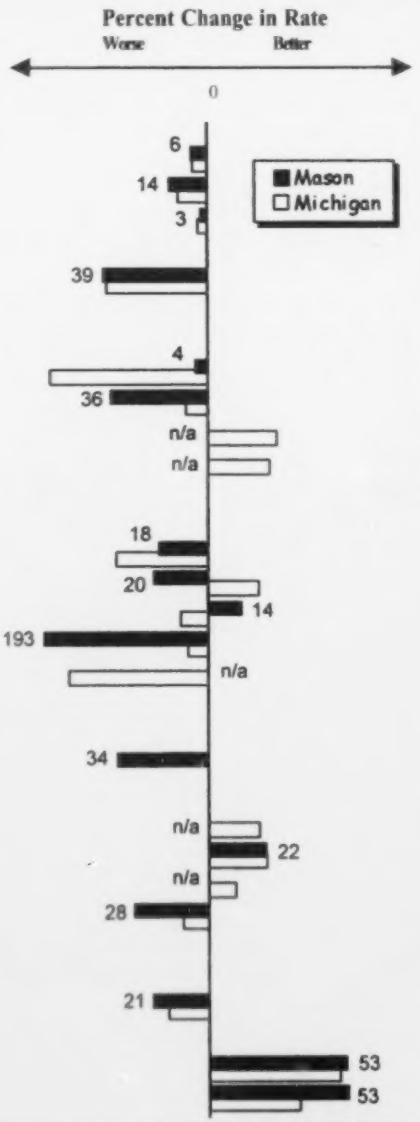
	Number	% of All Children
✧ Children receiving food stamps (June 1998)	943	13.4
✧ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	432	6.1
—Ages 0-5	182	8.7
—Ages 6-12	171	6.0
—Ages 13-17	64	3.0
✧ Children insured by Medicaid	1,895	27.0

[1]Each slot accomodates one child in a licensed child care center, or group family day care home or in a registered family day care home. Not all slots provide full-day care.

[2]National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.

[3]FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).

	Trend Period Years (Base Year vs Recent Year)	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1995					
✧ Child poverty		1,379	20.2%	1,542	21.4%	59 of 83
—Ages 0-4		474	24.8%	539	28.4%	58 of 83
—Ages 5-17		905	18.4%	1,003	18.9%	56 of 83
✧ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1997-98	1,342	26.9%	1,921	37.4%	51 of 82
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Inadequate prenatal care		21	5.9%	18	6.1%	43 of 66
✧ Low birth-weight babies		19	5.4%	22	7.4%	56 of 76
✧ Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)		2	*	3	*	* of 26
✧ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		2	*	0	*	* of 17
Child Safety[2]	FY 1988 vs 1997					
✧ Children in investigated families		371	56.5	469	66.8	48 of 83
✧ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		46	7.0	59	8.4	43 of 79
✧ Children in out-of-home care		36	5.4	33	4.7	37 of 78
—for abuse or neglect		8	1.2	24	3.5	47 of 74
—for delinquency		18	2.7	5	*	* of 62
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		16	26.7	22	35.8	59 of 70
✧ Deaths by accident, homicide, or suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		2	*	2	*	* of 20
✧ Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		99	32.7	86	25.4	67 of 80
—violent index crimes		2	*	7	2.1	31 of 43
✧ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1996-97	44	3.3%	68	4.2%	43 of 82
Education: Students ...						
✧ in Special Education	1987-88 vs 1997-98	509	11.2%	716	13.6%	57 of 82
✧ with inadequate math skills	1993-94 vs 1997-98					
—fourth grade math		173	49.5%	80	23.4%	26 of 82
—seventh grade math		225	55.1%	94	25.7%	6 of 82



[1]A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
[2]All child safety indicator rates are per 1,000 children, ages 0-17.
**Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*
Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

MECOSTA COUNTY

What we can do for kids in our communities ...

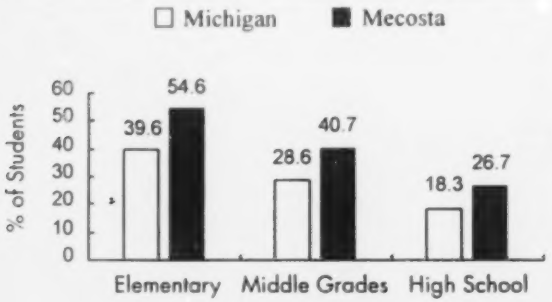
Support or initiate community scholarships to allow low-income kids access to club sports and activities.

Trends for Young Adolescents, Ages 10-14

	1995	1996	1997
Population	2,377	2,674	2,627
Births	0	0	0
Deaths from injury	0	0	1
Arrests			
✧ Index crimes	32	22	2
✧ Violent crimes	0	0	0

Sources: see Data Notes and Sources

Free/Reduced Price Lunch (1997-98)



	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Middle Grades	27.1%	32.2%	40.7%

Note: All buildings that serve young adolescents, except K-12 and elementary schools, were considered "middle grades."

Source: Michigan Department of Education

Population (1997)

✧ Total population	39,178
✧ Total child population	9,043
—Ages 0-5	2,815
—Ages 6-12	3,533
—Ages 13-17	2,695
—African American	3.2%
—American Indian	1.0%
—Asian/Pacific Islander	0.8%
—Hispanic	1.7%
—White (Non-Hispanic)	93.5%
✧ Total births	444

Employment

✧ Unemployment rate	4.7%
✧ Median household income (1995)	$28,873

Child Care and Early Education (1998)

✧ Regulated slots[1]	1,357
—Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	12
✧ Children in publicly subsidized care (FY97)	377
✧ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$82.32

Childhood Lead Poisoning, Ages 0-3

June 1997-July 1998

Children Ages 0 - 3	Screened for Lead #	Screened for Lead %	% Lead Poisoned
1,362	246	18.1	1.2

Note: Children at high risk of lead poisoning live in pre-1950s housing or are poor. Counties that test these children may have a larger share of children confirmed as lead poisoned.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health

Family Support (Dec. 1997)

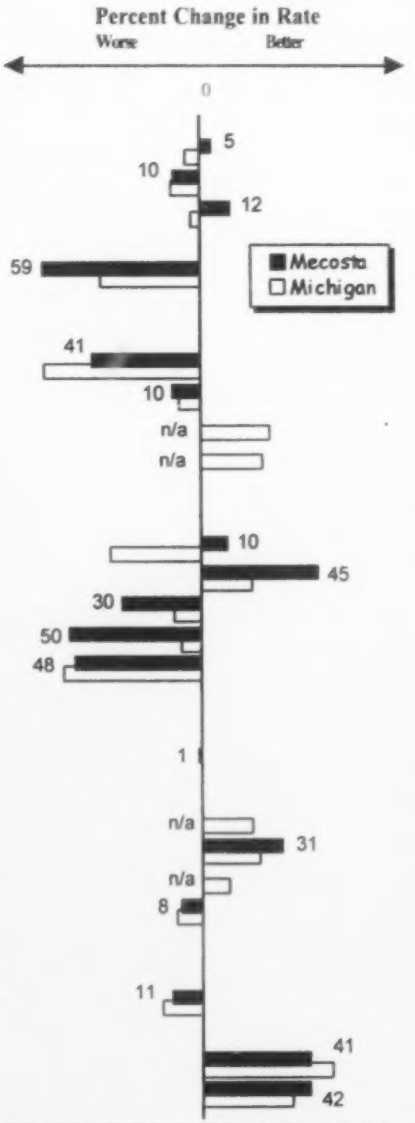
	Number	% of All Children
✧ Children receiving food stamps (June 1998)	1,269	14.0
✧ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	588	6.5
—Ages 0-5	310	11.0
—Ages 6-12	203	5.7
—Ages 13-17	58	2.2
✧ Children insured by Medicaid	2,244	24.8

[1]Each slot accomodates one child in a licensed child care center, or group family day care home or in a registered family day care home. Not all slots provide full-day care.

[2]National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.

[3]FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).

	Trend Period Years (Base Year vs Recent Year)	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1995					
✧ Child poverty		2,025	24.7%	2,131	23.4%	63 of 83
—Ages 0-4		704	29.0%	812	31.9%	70 of 83
—Ages 5-17		1,321	22.9%	1,319	20.1%	61 of 83
✧ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1997-98	1,613	28.2%	3,001	45.0%	73 of 82
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Inadequate prenatal care		34	7.7%	49	10.9%	64 of 66
✧ Low birth-weight babies		21	4.7%	23	5.2%	10 of 76
✧ Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)		5	*	3	*	* of 26
✧ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		3	*	2	*	* of 17
Child Safety[2]	FY 1988 vs 1997					
✧ Children in investigated families		629	64.2	520	57.5	40 of 83
✧ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		110	11.2	56	6.2	30 of 79
✧ Children in out-of-home care		37	3.8	44	4.9	40 of 78
—for abuse or neglect		17	1.7	24	2.6	33 of 74
—for delinquency		13	1.3	18	2.0	48 of 62
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		16	22.4	18	22.6	31 of 70
✧ Deaths by accident, homicide, or suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	1	*	* of 20
✧ Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		59	14.0	40	9.6	21 of 80
—violent index crimes		2	*	2	*	* of 43
✧ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1996-97	55	3.4%	67	3.7%	32 of 82
Education: Students ...						
✧ in Special Education	1987-88 vs 1997-98	790	14.4%	1,047	16.0%	80 of 82
✧ with inadequate math skills	1993-94 vs 1997-98					
—fourth grade math		193	45.4%	122	26.7%	41 of 82
—seventh grade math		313	61.2%	172	35.8%	38 of 82



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[2]All child safety indicator rates are per 1,000 children, ages 0-17.
**Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*
Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

MENOMINEE COUNTY

What we can do for kids in our communities ...

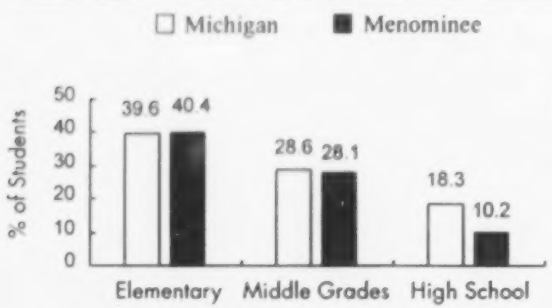
Support policies that widen education opportunities for low-income youth and parents.

Trends for Young Adolescents, Ages 10-14

	1995	1996	1997
Population	1,968	2,024	1,947
Births	0	0	0
Deaths from injury	0	0	0
Arrests			
✧ Index crimes	33	20	20
✧ Violent crimes	2	2	0

Sources: see Data Notes and Sources

Free/Reduced Price Lunch (1997-98)



	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Middle Grades	27.3%	28.5%	28.1%

Note: All buildings that serve young adolescents, except K-12 and elementary schools, were considered "middle grades."

Source: Michigan Department of Education

Population (1997)

✧ Total population	24,443
✧ Total child population	6,193
—Ages 0-5	1,685
—Ages 6-12	2,650
—Ages 13-17	1,858
—African American	0.0%
—American Indian	2.4%
—Asian/Pacific Islander	0.6%
—Hispanic	0.4%
—White (Non-Hispanic)	96.6%
✧ Total births	218

Employment

✧ Unemployment rate	6.0%
✧ Median household income (1995)	$30,012

Child Care and Early Education (1998)

✧ Regulated slots[1]	529
—Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	25
✧ Children in publicly subsidized care (FY97)	247
✧ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$85.94

Childhood Lead Poisoning, Ages 0-3

June 1997-July 1998

Children Ages 0 - 3	Screened for Lead #	Screened for Lead %	% Lead Poisoned
814	98	12.0	2.0

Note: Children at high risk of lead poisoning live in pre-1950s housing or are poor. Counties that test these children may have a larger share of children confirmed as lead poisoned.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health

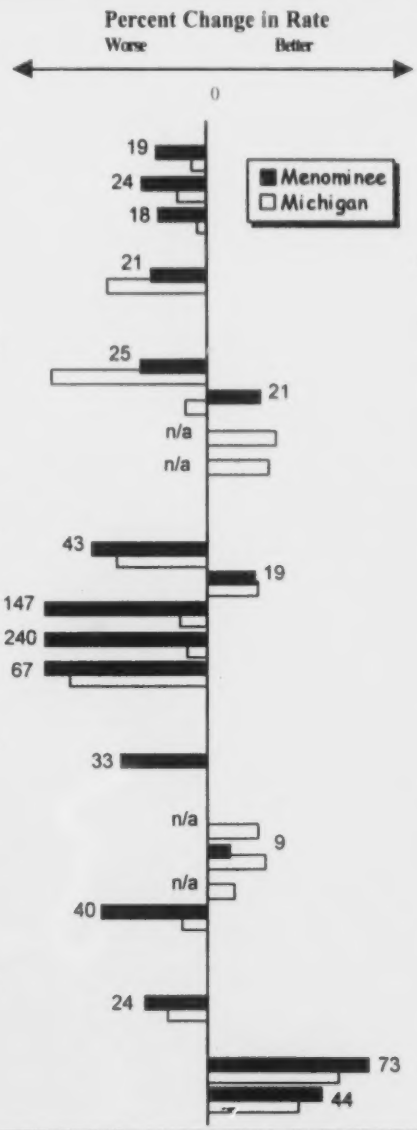
Family Support (Dec. 1997)	Number	% of All Children
✧ Children receiving food stamps (June 1998)	509	8.2
✧ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	169	2.7
—Ages 0-5	74	4.4
—Ages 6-12	66	2.5
—Ages 13-17	22	1.2
✧ Children insured by Medicaid	1,098	17.7

[1]Each slot accomodates one child in a licensed child care center, or group family day care home or in a registered family day care home. Not all slots provide full-day care.

[2]National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.

[3]FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).

	Trend Period Years Base Year vs Recent Year	Base Year Number	 Rate	Recent Year Number	 Rate	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1995					
✧ Child poverty		849	12.6%	967	15.0%	21 of 83
—Ages 0-4		293	16.9%	325	21.0%	23 of 83
—Ages 5-17		556	11.1%	642	13.1%	21 of 83
✧ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1997-98	1,176	26.2%	1,307	31.7%	36 of 82
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Inadequate prenatal care		17	5.1%	16	6.3%	45 of 66
✧ Low birth-weight babies		21	6.4%	13	5.1%	7 of 76
✧ Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)		4	*	1	*	* of 26
✧ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		2	*	1	*	* of 17
Child Safety[2]	FY 1988 vs 1997					
✧ Children in investigated families		342	50.8	451	72.8	54 of 83
✧ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		51	7.6	38	6.1	28 of 79
✧ Children in out-of-home care		17	2.5	38	6.1	59 of 78
—for abuse or neglect		6	0.9	18	2.9	39 of 74
—for delinquency		11	1.6	17	2.7	55 of 62
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		8	13.3	10	17.7	17 of 70
✧ Deaths by accident, homicide, or suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	1	*	* of 20
✧ Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		56	17.3	49	15.7	40 of 80
—violent index crimes		0	*	3	*	* of 43
✧ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1996-97	32	2.7%	53	3.8%	35 of 82
Education: Students ...						
✧ in Special Education	1987-88 vs 1997-98	445	10.4%	549	12.9%	48 of 82
✧ with inadequate math skills	1993-94 vs 1997-98					
—fourth grade math		197	61.6%	44	16.7%	6 of 82
—seventh grade math		211	61.5%	106	34.6%	31 of 82



[1]A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
[2]All child safety indicator rates are per 1,000 children, ages 0-17.
**Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*
Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

MIDLAND COUNTY

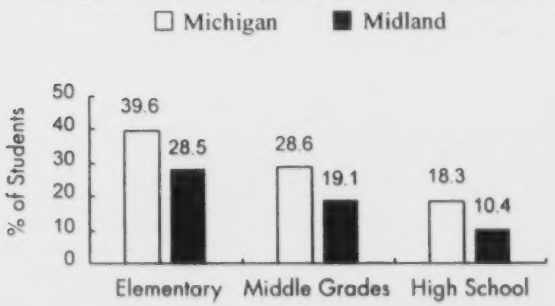
What we can do for kids in our communities ...
Find out about legislators' positions on issues affecting children.

Trends for Young Adolescents, Ages 10-14

	1995	1996	1997
Population	5,989	6,440	6,266
Births	0	2	0
Deaths from injury	1	0	2
Arrests			
✧ Index crimes	4	9	11
✧ Violent crimes	1	4	2

Sources: see Data Notes and Sources

Free/Reduced Price Lunch (1997-98)



	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Middle Grades	18.0%	17.8%	19.1%

Note: All buildings that serve young adolescents, except K-12 and elementary schools, were considered "middle grades."

Source: Michigan Department of Education

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Population (1997)

✧ Total population	81,248
✧ Total child population	21,471
—Ages 0-5	6,498
—Ages 6-12	8,558
—Ages 13-17	6,415
—African American	1.5%
—American Indian	0.5%
—Asian/Pacific Islander	1.6%
—Hispanic	2.3%
—White (Non-Hispanic)	94.2%
✧ Total births	988

Employment

✧ Unemployment rate	3.3%
✧ Median household income (1995)	$45,080

Child Care and Early Education (1998)

✧ Regulated slots[1]	3,800
—Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	14
✧ Children in publicly subsidized care (FY97)	334
✧ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$112.43

Childhood Lead Poisoning, Ages 0-3

June 1997-July 1998

Children Ages 0 - 3	Screened for Lead #	Screened for Lead %	% Lead Poisoned
3,274	29	0.9	3.4

Note: Children at high risk of lead poisoning live in pre-1950s housing or are poor. Counties that test these children may have a larger share of children confirmed as lead poisoned.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health

Family Support (Dec. 1997)

	Number	% of All Children
✧ Children receiving food stamps (June 1998)	1,756	8.2
✧ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	771	3.6
—Ages 0-5	342	5.3
—Ages 6-12	326	3.8
—Ages 13-17	94	1.5
✧ Children insured by Medicaid	3,387	15.8

[1]Each slot accomodates one child in a licensed child care center, or group family day care home or in a registered family day care home. Not all slots provide full-day care.
[2]National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.
[3]FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).

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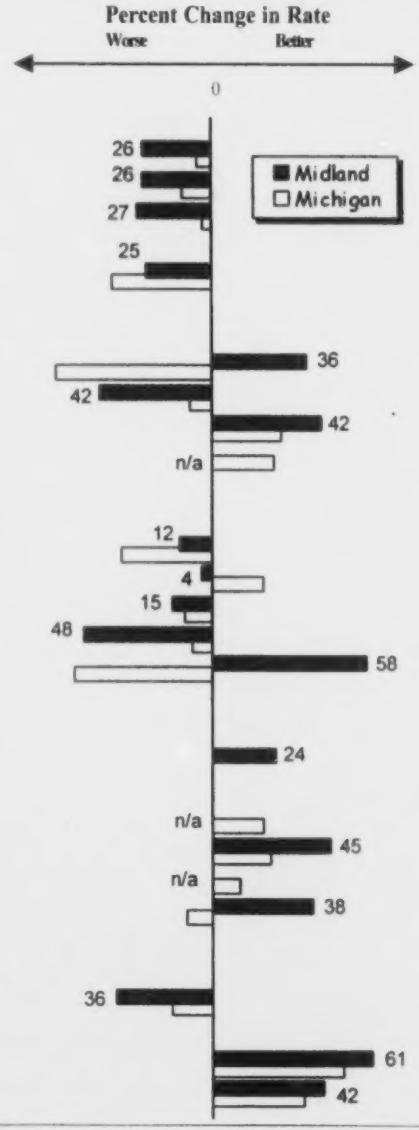
TRENDS IN CHILD WELL-BEING

	Trend Period Years (Base Year vs Recent Year)	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1995					
✧ Child poverty		2,428	11.6%	3,238	14.6%	20 of 83
—Ages 0-4		919	15.0%	1,141	18.9%	19 of 83
—Ages 5-17		1,509	10.2%	2,097	13.0%	18 of 83
✧ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1997-98	2,084	16.8%	2,983	20.9%	11 of 82
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Inadequate prenatal care		34	3.2%	21	2.1%	1 of 66
✧ Low birth-weight babies		49	4.7%	68	6.7%	39 of 76
✧ Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)		10	9.5	6	5.6	2 of 26
✧ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		6	38.1	5	*	* of 17
Child Safety[2]	FY 1988 vs 1997					
✧ Children in investigated families		993	48.4	1,160	54.0	36 of 83
✧ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		232	11.3	252	11.7	56 of 79
✧ Children in out-of-home care		100	4.8	120	5.6	49 of 78
—for abuse or neglect		60	2.9	92	4.3	60 of 74
—for delinquency		19	0.9	8	0.4	3 of 62
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		29	15.7	22	11.9	3 of 70
✧ Deaths by accident, homicide, or suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		4	*	3	*	* of 20
✧ Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		116	12.4	67	6.8	10 of 80
—violent index crimes		4	*	11	1.1	10 of 43
✧ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1996-97	122	3.2%	81	2.0%	6 of 82
Education: Students ...						
✧ in Special Education	1987-88 vs 1997-98	1,366	10.7%	2,102	14.5%	69 of 82
✧ with inadequate math skills	1993-94 vs 1997-98					
—fourth grade math		369	39.2%	152	15.4%	2 of 82
—seventh grade math		466	44.7%	266	25.8%	7 of 82



[1]A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
[2]All child safety indicator rates are per 1,000 children, ages 0-17.
**Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*
Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

MISSAUKEE COUNTY

What we can do for kids in our communities ...

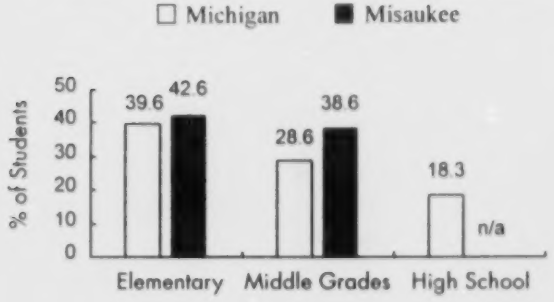
Learn about the current issues affecting children through contacting child advocacy organizations by phone, mail, or the internet.

Trends for Young Adolescents, Ages 10-14

	1995	1996	1997
Population	1,291	1,173	1,142
Births	0	1	0
Deaths from injury	0	1	0
Arrests			
✧ Index crimes	11	14	12
✧ Violent crimes	0	1	3

Sources: see Data Notes and Sources

Free/Reduced Price Lunch (1997-98)



	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Middle Grades	38.1%	38.0%	38.6%

Note: All buildings that serve young adolescents, except K-12 and elementary schools, were considered "middle grades."

Source: Michigan Department of Education

Population (1997)

✧ Total population	13,682
✧ Total child population	3,916
—Ages 0-5	1,158
—Ages 6-12	1,695
—Ages 13-17	1,063
—African American	0.0%
—American Indian	0.8%
—Asian/Pacific Islander	0.5%
—Hispanic	1.1%
—White (Non-Hispanic)	97.8%
✧ Total births	173

Employment

✧ Unemployment rate	6.5%
✧ Median household income (1995)	$28,605

Child Care and Early Education (1998)

✧ Regulated slots[1]	403
—Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	12
✧ Children in publicly subsidized care (FY97)	181
✧ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$82.01

Childhood Lead Poisoning, Ages 0-3

June 1997-July 1998

Children Ages 0 - 3	Screened for Lead #	Screened for Lead %	% Lead Poisoned
545	9	1.7	0.0

Note: Children at high risk of lead poisoning live in pre-1950s housing or are poor. Counties that test these children may have a larger share of children confirmed as lead poisoned.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health

Family Support (Dec. 1997)

	Number	% of All Children
✧ Children receiving food stamps (June 1998)	540	13.8
✧ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	250	6.4
—Ages 0-5	99	8.5
—Ages 6-12	105	6.2
—Ages 13-17	31	2.9
✧ Children insured by Medicaid	249	6.4

[1]Each slot accomodates one child in a licensed child care center, or group family day care home or in a registered family day care home. Not all slots provide full-day care.

[2]National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.

[3]FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).

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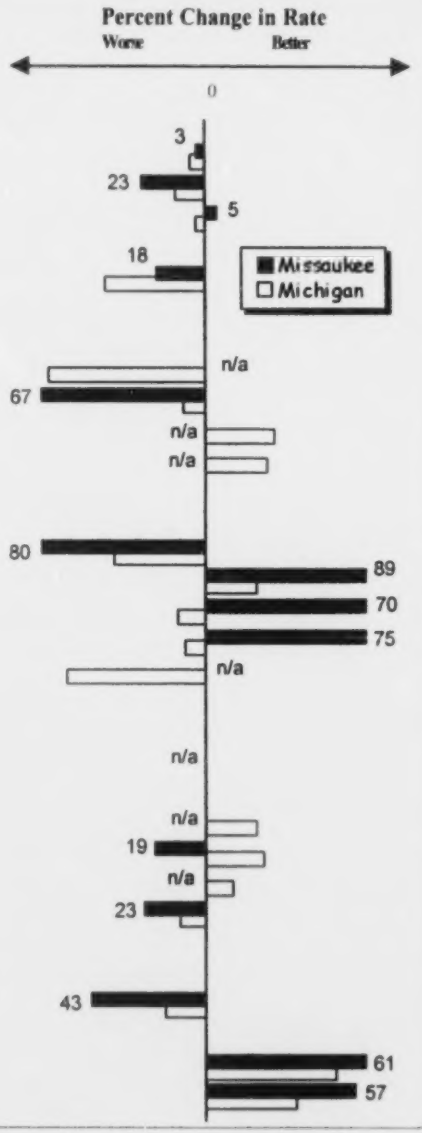
	Trend Period Years (Base Year vs Recent Year)	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1995					
✧ Child poverty		741	20.4%	848	21.0%	55 of 83
—Ages 0-4		230	22.1%	294	27.3%	53 of 83
—Ages 5-17		511	19.7%	554	18.7%	53 of 83
✧ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1997-98	656	34.2%	984	40.5%	62 of 82
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Inadequate prenatal care		4	*	5	*	* of 66
✧ Low birth-weight babies		8	5.0%	14	8.3%	68 of 76
✧ Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)		2	*	1	*	* of 26
✧ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		3	*	1	*	* of 17
Child Safety[2]	FY 1988 vs 1997					
✧ Children in investigated families		168	49.6	351	89.5	71 of 83
✧ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		74	21.8	9	2.3	2 of 79
✧ Children in out-of-home care		34	10.1	12	3.1	17 of 78
—for abuse or neglect		21	6.2	6	1.5	17 of 74
—for delinquency		6	1.8	3	*	* of 62
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		4	*	8	23.8	35 of 70
✧ Deaths by accident, homicide, or suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	1	*	* of 20
✧ Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		21	14.4	32	17.1	45 of 80
—violent index crimes		0	*	3	*	* of 43
✧ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1996-97	15	2.9%	25	3.5%	30 of 82
Education: Students ...						
✧ in Special Education	1987-88 vs 1997-98	131	6.6%	226	9.5%	7 of 82
✧ with inadequate math skills	1993-94 vs 1997-98					
—fourth grade math		115	62.8%	37	24.3%	32 of 82
—seventh grade math		147	72.0%	54	30.7%	18 of 82



[1]A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
[2]All child safety indicator rates are per 1,000 children, ages 0-17.
**Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*
Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

MONROE COUNTY

What we can do for kids in our communities ...

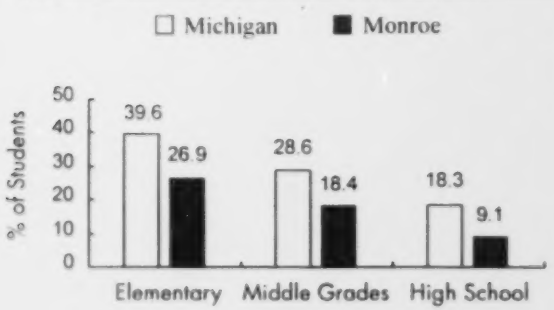
Ensure equal opportunities for girls in the neighborhood and schools for sports, clubs, and other activities.

Trends for Young Adolescents, Ages 10-14

	1995	1996	1997
Population	10,927	11,909	11,665
Births	2	6	0
Deaths from injury	0	2	1
Arrests			
✧ Index crimes	50	50	36
✧ Violent crimes	12	5	5

Sources: see Data Notes and Sources

Free/Reduced Price Lunch (1997-98)



	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Middle Grades	15.7%	16.1%	18.4%

Note: All buildings that serve young adolescents, except K-12 and elementary schools, were considered "middle grades."

Source: Michigan Department of Education

Population (1997)

✧ Total population	142,301
✧ Total child population	39,377
—Ages 0-5	11,678
—Ages 6-12	15,696
—Ages 13-17	12,003
—African American	2.3%
—American Indian	0.4%
—Asian/Pacific Islander	0.7%
—Hispanic	2.5%
—White (Non-Hispanic)	94.2%
✧ Total births	1,789

Employment

✧ Unemployment rate	3.8%
✧ Median household income (1995)	$46,096

Child Care and Early Education (1998)

✧ Regulated slots[1]	3,276
—Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	15
✧ Children in publicly subsidized care (FY97)	435
✧ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$101.24

Childhood Lead Poisoning, Ages 0-3

June 1997-July 1998

Children Ages 0 - 3	Screened for Lead #	Screened for Lead %	% Lead Poisoned
5,789	145	2.5	4.1

Note: Children at high risk of lead poisoning live in pre-1950s housing or are poor. Counties that test these children may have a larger share of children confirmed as lead poisoned.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health

Family Support (Dec. 1997)

	Number	% of All Children
✧ Children receiving food stamps (June 1998)	2,913	7.4
✧ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	1,677	4.3
—Ages 0-5	769	6.6
—Ages 6-12	737	4.7
—Ages 13-17	160	1.3
✧ Children insured by Medicaid	4,946	12.6

[1]Each slot accomodates one child in a licensed child care center, or group family day care home or in a registered family day care home. Not all slots provide full-day care.

[2]National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.

[3]FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).

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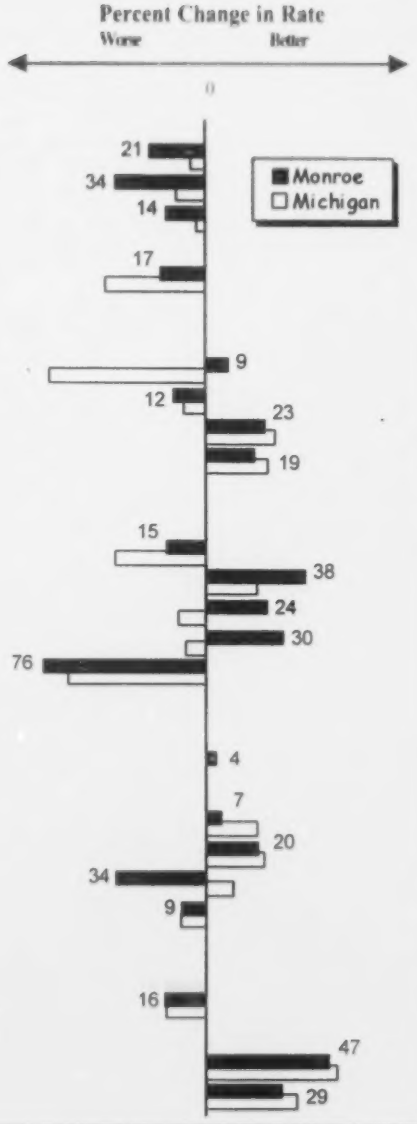
	Trend Period Years (Base Year vs Recent Year)	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1995					
✧ Child poverty		3,962	10.2%	4,983	12.3%	12 of 83
—Ages 0-4		1,460	13.2%	1,939	17.7%	15 of 83
—Ages 5-17		2,502	9.0%	3,044	10.3%	10 of 83
✧ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1997-98	3,393	16.2%	4,517	18.9%	8 of 82
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Inadequate prenatal care		78	4.2%	68	3.8%	15 of 66
✧ Low birth-weight babies		114	6.0%	122	6.8%	42 of 76
✧ Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)		18	9.4	13	7.2	13 of 26
✧ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		8	27.2	7	22.0	7 of 17
Child Safety[2]	FY 1988 vs 1997					
✧ Children in investigated families		1,350	35.5	1,605	40.8	19 of 83
✧ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		269	7.1	172	4.4	11 of 79
✧ Children in out-of-home care		133	3.5	105	2.7	8 of 78
—for abuse or neglect		63	1.7	46	1.2	9 of 74
—for delinquency		9	0.2	16	0.4	5 of 62
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		77	21.5	72	20.6	25 of 70
✧ Deaths by accident, homicide, or suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		7	58.3	6	54.5	10 of 20
✧ Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		176	9.9	146	7.9	15 of 80
—violent index crimes		13	0.7	18	1.0	7 of 43
✧ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1996-97	294	4.4%	341	4.8%	53 of 82
Education: Students ...						
✧ in Special Education	1987-88 vs 1997-98	3,026	13.1%	3,718	15.2%	76 of 82
✧ with inadequate math skills	1993-94 vs 1997-98					
—fourth grade math		777	48.5%	420	25.8%	38 of 82
—seventh grade math		911	54.3%	687	38.5%	51 of 82



[1]A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
[2]All child safety indicator rates are per 1,000 children, ages 0-17.
**Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*
Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

MONTCALM COUNTY

What we can do for kids in our communities ...

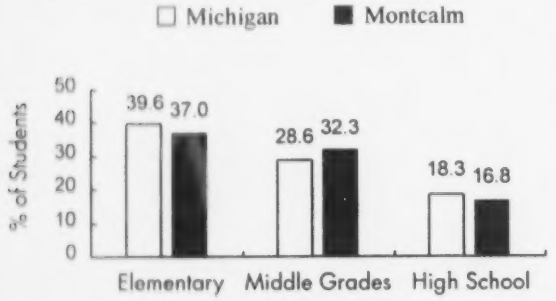
Help out with a local outdoor or adventure club for youth.

Trends for Young Adolescents, Ages 10-14

	1995	1996	1997
Population	4,795	4,822	4,721
Births	3	1	1
Deaths from injury	0	0	0
Arrests			
✧ Index crimes	30	39	41
✧ Violent crimes	3	0	5

Sources: see Data Notes and Sources

Free/Reduced Price Lunch (1997-98)



	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Middle Grades	29.1%	30.3%	32.3%

Note: All buildings that serve young adolescents, except K-12 and elementary schools, were considered "middle grades."

Source: Michigan Department of Education

Population (1997)

✧ Total population	59,647
✧ Total child population	16,405
—Ages 0-5	4,926
—Ages 6-12	6,620
—Ages 13-17	4,859
—African American	0.5%
—American Indian	0.8%
—Asian/Pacific Islander	0.7%
—Hispanic	3.0%
—White (Non-Hispanic)	95.2%
✧ Total births	845

Employment

✧ Unemployment rate	7.3%
✧ Median household income (1995)	$31,047

Child Care and Early Education (1998)

✧ Regulated slots[1]	1,769
—Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	14
✧ Children in publicly subsidized care (FY97)	396
✧ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$88.63

Childhood Lead Poisoning, Ages 0-3

June 1997-July 1998

Children Ages 0 - 3	Screened for Lead #	Screened for Lead %	% Lead Poisoned
2,487	320	12.9	1.3

Note: Children at high risk of lead poisoning live in pre-1950s housing or are poor. Counties that test these children may have a larger share of children confirmed as lead poisoned.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health

Family Support (Dec. 1997)

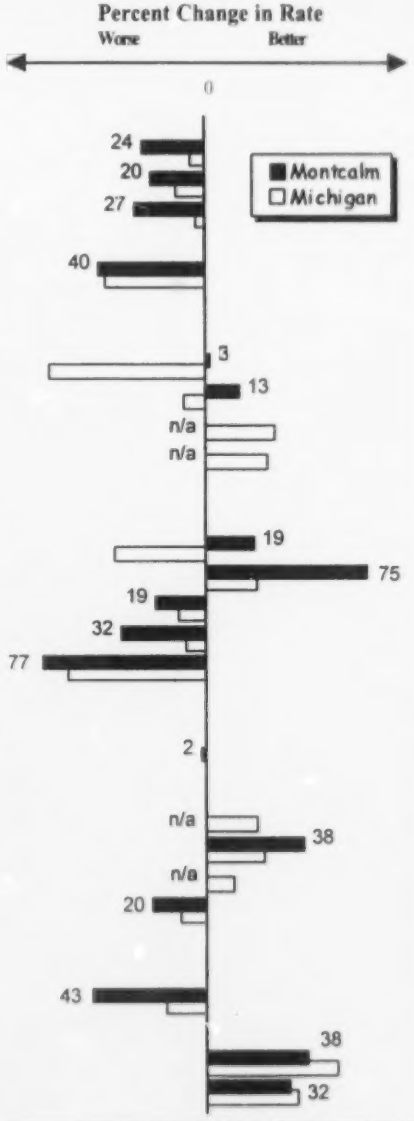
	Number	% of All Children
✧ Children receiving food stamps (June 1998)	1,575	9.6
✧ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	682	4.2
—Ages 0-5	315	6.4
—Ages 6-12	284	4.3
—Ages 13-17	72	1.5
✧ Children insured by Medicaid	3,228	19.7

[1]Each slot accomodates one child in a licensed child care center, or group family day care home or in a registered family day care home. Not all slots provide full-day care.

[2]National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.

[3]FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).

	Trend Period Years (Base Year vs Recent Year)	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1995					
✧ Child poverty		2,574	16.7%	3,475	20.7%	50 of 83
—Ages 0-4		887	19.9%	1,089	23.9%	33 of 83
—Ages 5-17		1,687	15.4%	2,386	19.5%	59 of 83
✧ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1997-98	2,676	22.4%	4,333	31.3%	34 of 82
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Inadequate prenatal care		57	7.2%	56	7.0%	50 of 66
✧ Low birth-weight babies		52	6.6%	46	5.7%	17 of 76
✧ Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)		7	8.9	5	*	* of 26
✧ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		5	*	4	*	* of 17
Child Safety[2]	FY 1988 vs 1997					
✧ Children in investigated families		651	43.8	584	35.6	14 of 83
✧ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		167	11.2	46	2.8	4 of 79
✧ Children in out-of-home care		43	2.9	57	3.4	26 of 78
—for abuse or neglect		21	1.4	30	1.8	24 of 74
—for delinquency		6	0.4	12	0.7	16 of 62
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		39	30.4	42	30.9	49 of 70
✧ Deaths by accident, homicide, or suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		6	142.8	4	*	* of 20
✧ Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		132	19.8	95	12.4	31 of 80
—violent index crimes		5	*	9	1.2	11 of 43
✧ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1996-97	164	4.8%	215	5.8%	63 of 82
Education: Students ...						
✧ in Special Education	1987-88 vs 1997-98	1,224	9.8%	1,937	14.0%	62 of 82
✧ with inadequate math skills	1993-94 vs 1997-98					
—fourth grade math		459	49.5%	275	30.5%	65 of 82
—seventh grade math		601	60.3%	398	41.3%	62 of 82



[1]*A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.*

[2]*All child safety indicator rates are per 1,000 children, ages 0-17.*

**Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

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MONTMORENCY COUNTY

What we can do for kids in our communities ...

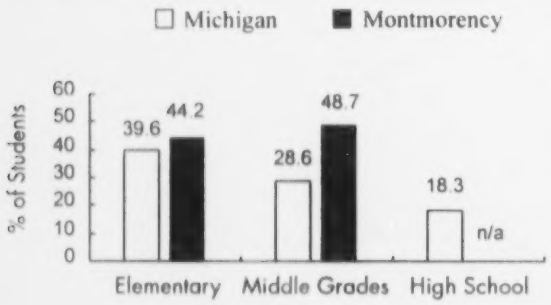
Offer time or resources to support extra curricular activities at school.

Trends for Young Adolescents, Ages 10-14

	1995	1996	1997
Population	663	724	706
Births	0	1	0
Deaths from injury	0	0	0
Arrests			
✧ Index crimes	3	2	6
✧ Violent crimes	1	0	0

Sources: see Data Notes and Sources

Free/Reduced Price Lunch (1997-98)



	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Middle Grades	40.5%	43.8%	48.7%

Note: All buildings that serve young adolescents, except K-12 and elementary schools, were considered "middle grades."

Source: Michigan Department of Education

Population (1997)

✧ Total population	9,980
✧ Total child population	2,260
—Ages 0-5	625
—Ages 6-12	945
—Ages 13-17	690
—African American	0.0%
—American Indian	0.9%
—Asian/Pacific Islander	0.2%
—Hispanic	1.5%
—White (Non-Hispanic)	97.5%
✧ Total births	91

Employment

✧ Unemployment rate	11.6%
✧ Median household income (1995)	$23,765

Child Care and Early Education (1998)

✧ Regulated slots[1]	222
—Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	17
✧ Children in publicly subsidized care (FY97)	58
✧ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$85.54

Childhood Lead Poisoning, Ages 0-3

June 1997-July 1998

Children Ages 0 - 3	Screened for Lead #	Screened for Lead %	% Lead Poisoned
329	9	2.7	0.0

Note: Children at high risk of lead poisoning live in pre-1950s housing or are poor. Counties that test these children may have a larger share of children confirmed as lead poisoned.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health

Family Support (Dec. 1997)

	Number	% of All Children
✧ Children receiving food stamps (June 1998)	340	15.1
✧ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	148	6.5
—Ages 0-5	56	9.0
—Ages 6-12	64	6.8
—Ages 13-17	12	1.7
✧ Children insured by Medicaid	565	25.0

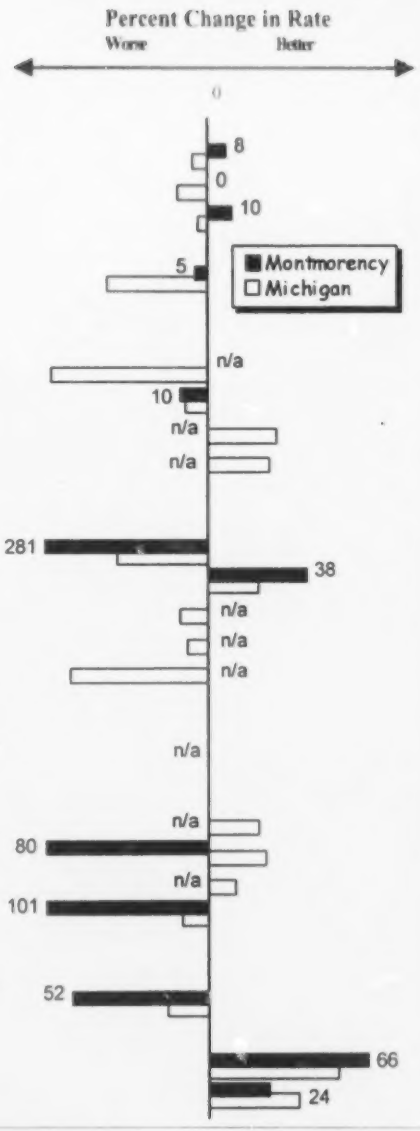
[1]Each slot accomodates one child in a licensed child care center, or group family day care home or in a registered family day care home. Not all slots provide full-day care.

[2]National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.

[3]FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).

TRENDS IN CHILD WELL-BEING

	Trend Period Years (Base Year vs Recent Year)	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1995					
✧ Child poverty		591	28.2%	599	26.0%	72 of 83
—Ages 0-4		190	33.3%	192	33.1%	74 of 83
—Ages 5-17		401	26.3%	407	23.6%	72 of 83
✧ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1997-98	480	40.0%	512	41.9%	66 of 82
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Inadequate prenatal care		4	*	3	*	* of 66
✧ Low birth-weight babies		6	7.6%	8	8.3%	69 of 76
✧ Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)		1	*	0	*	* of 26
✧ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		0	*	0	*	* of 17
Child Safety[2]	FY 1988 vs 1997					
✧ Children in investigated families		57	29.0	250	110.6	80 of 83
✧ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		14	7.1	10	4.4	12 of 79
✧ Children in out-of-home care		16	8.2	5	*	* of 78
—for abuse or neglect		8	3.8	1	*	* of 74
—for delinquency		1	*	3	*	* of 62
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		4	*	3	*	* of 70
✧ Deaths by accident, homicide, or suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		0	*	0	*	* of 20
✧ Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		11	11.4	23	20.5	54 of 80
—violent index crimes		0	*	2	*	* of 43
✧ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1996-97	12	3.4%	27	6.8%	71 of 82
Education: Students ...						
✧ in Special Education	1987-88 vs 1997-98	74	6.6%	123	10.0%	9 of 82
✧ with inadequate math skills	1993-94 vs 1997-98					
—fourth grade math		59	65.5%	12	22.2%	22 of 82
—seventh grade math		73	76.9%	59	58.4%	81 of 82



[1]A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
[2]All child safety indicator rates are per 1,000 children, ages 0-17.
**Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*
Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

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MUSKEGON COUNTY

What we can do for kids in our communities ...

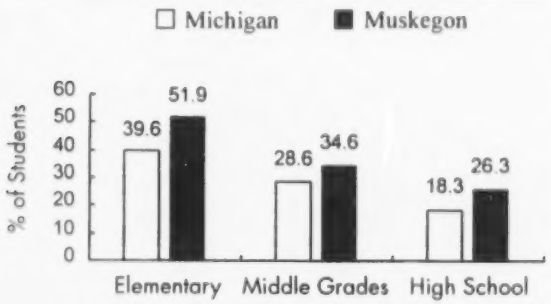
Volunteer time to create extra curricular activities to promote skills in computers, languages, and the arts.

Trends for Young Adolescents, Ages 10-14

	1995	1996	1997
Population	13,224	12,925	12,608
Births	11	12	4
Deaths from injury	0	1	2
Arrests			
✧ Index crimes	267	208	174
✧ Violent crimes	54	31	21

Sources: see Data Notes and Sources

Free/Reduced Price Lunch (1997-98)



	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Middle Grades	34.5%	34.9%	34.6%

Note: All buildings that serve young adolescents, except K-12 and elementary schools, were considered "middle grades."

Source: Michigan Department of Education

Population (1997)

✧ Total population	165,882
✧ Total child population	44,984
—Ages 0-5	14,514
—Ages 6-12	18,148
—Ages 13-17	12,322
—African American	18.7%
—American Indian	1.1%
—Asian/Pacific Islander	0.6%
—Hispanic	4.0%
—White (Non-Hispanic)	76.0%
✧ Total births	2,385

Employment

✧ Unemployment rate	4.9%
✧ Median household income (1995)	$32,718

Child Care and Early Education (1998)

✧ Regulated slots[1]	5,497
—Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	17
✧ Children in publicly subsidized care (FY97)	1,590
✧ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$90.49

Childhood Lead Poisoning, Ages 0-3

June 1997-July 1998

Children Ages 0 - 3	Screened for Lead #	Screened for Lead %	% Lead Poisoned
7,163	810	11.3	11.2

Note: Children at high risk of lead poisoning live in pre-1950s housing or are poor. Counties that test these children may have a larger share of children confirmed as lead poisoned.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health

Family Support (Dec. 1997)

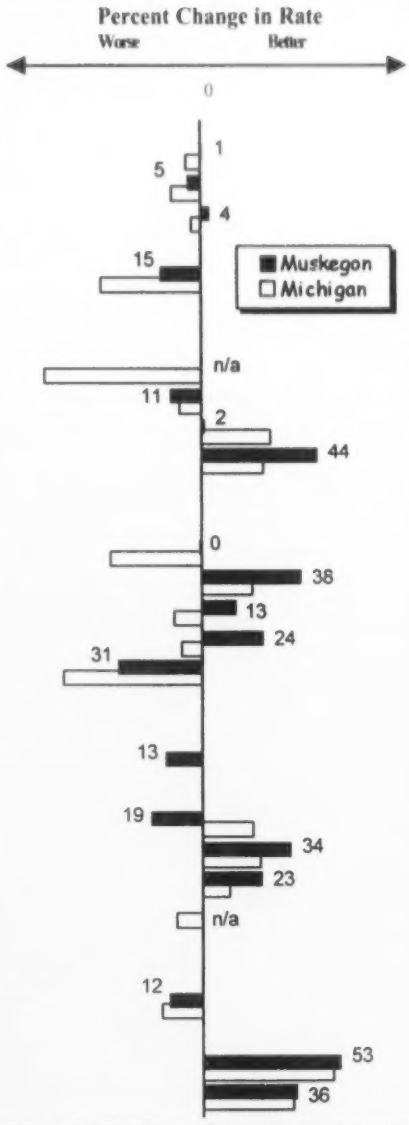
	Number	% of All Children
✧ Children receiving food stamps (June 1998)	8,422	18.7
✧ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	5,009	11.1
—Ages 0-5	2,343	16.1
—Ages 6-12	2,051	11.3
—Ages 13-17	588	4.8
✧ Children insured by Medicaid	12,720	28.3

[1]Each slot accomodates one child in a licensed child care center, or group family day care home or in a registered family day care home. Not all slots provide full-day care.

[2]National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.

[3]FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).

	Trend Period Years (Base Year vs Recent Year)	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1995					
✧ Child poverty		10,875	24.0%	11,026	23.7%	65 of 83
—Ages 0-4		3,972	28.8%	4,039	30.1%	67 of 83
—Ages 5-17		6,903	21.9%	6,987	21.1%	64 of 83
✧ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1997-98	10,120	35.2%	13,010	40.3%	61 of 82
Child Health	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Inadequate prenatal care		*	*	191	8.2%	57 of 66
✧ Low birth-weight babies		173	6.9%	179	7.7%	62 of 76
✧ Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)		23	9.2	21	9.0	21 of 26
✧ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		15	45.2	9	25.3	9 of 17
Child Safety[2]	FY 1988 vs 1997					
✧ Children in investigated families		2,214	50.1	2,259	50.2	32 of 83
✧ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		519	11.7	328	7.3	38 of 79
✧ Children in out-of-home care		311	7.0	275	6.1	60 of 78
—for abuse or neglect		238	5.4	184	4.1	57 of 74
—for delinquency		42	0.9	56	1.2	29 of 62
Adolescence	Avg 1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		141	36.2	149	41.0	66 of 70
✧ Deaths by accident, homicide, or suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		7	53.1	7	63.2	11 of 20
✧ Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		747	38.4	514	25.5	68 of 80
—violent index crimes		101	5.2	81	4.0	39 of 43
✧ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1996-97	*	*	606	7.3%	74 of 82
Education: Students ...						
✧ in Special Education	1987-88 vs 1997-98	3,875	13.5%	4,984	15.2%	77 of 82
✧ with inadequate math skills	1993-94 vs 1997-98					
—fourth grade math		1,455	61.2%	631	28.9%	52 of 82
—seventh grade math		1,579	68.0%	1,040	43.7%	66 of 82



[1]A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
[2]All child safety indicator rates are per 1,000 children, ages 0-17.
**Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*
Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

NEWAYGO COUNTY

What we can do for kids in our communities ...

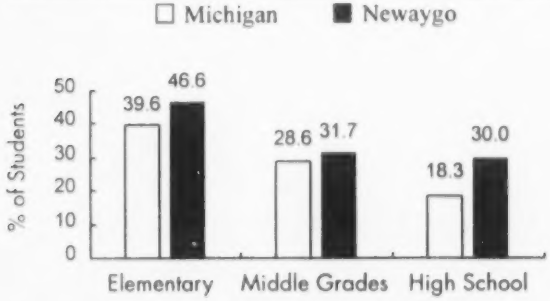
Contact legislators about the importance of making sure all kids have access to proper nutrition by keeping free and reduced price breakfast and lunch at school.

Trends for Young Adolescents, Ages 10-14

	1995	1996	1997
Population	3,880	3,756	3,690
Births	1	2	4
Deaths from injury	0	0	3
Arrests			
✧ Index crimes	37	57	41
✧ Violent crimes	4	6	3

Sources: see Data Notes and Sources

Free/Reduced Price Lunch (1997-98)



	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Middle Grades	33.9%	36.2%	31.7%

Note: All buildings that serve young adolescents, except K-12 and elementary schools, were considered "middle grades."

Source: Michigan Department of Education

Population (1997)

✧ Total population	45,059
✧ Total child population	12,835
—Ages 0-5	4,044
—Ages 6-12	5,145
—Ages 13-17	3,646
—African American	1.3%
—American Indian	0.9%
—Asian/Pacific Islander	0.7%
—Hispanic	4.9%
—White (Non-Hispanic)	92.5%
✧ Total births	633

Employment

✧ Unemployment rate	8.1%
✧ Median household income (1995)	$31,923

Child Care and Early Education (1998)

✧ Regulated slots[1]	1,531
—Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	17
✧ Children in publicly subsidized care (FY97)	359
✧ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$89.17

Childhood Lead Poisoning, Ages 0-3

June 1997-July 1998

Children Ages 0 - 3	Screened for Lead #	Screened for Lead %	% Lead Poisoned
2,020	169	8.4	2.4

Note: Children at high risk of lead poisoning live in pre-1950s housing or are poor. Counties that test these children may have a larger share of children confirmed as lead poisoned.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health

Family Support (Dec. 1997)

	Number	% of All Children
✧ Children receiving food stamps (June 1998)	1,587	12.4
✧ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	662	5.2
—Ages 0-5	303	7.5
—Ages 6-12	241	4.7
—Ages 13-17	106	2.9
✧ Children insured by Medicaid	2,773	21.6

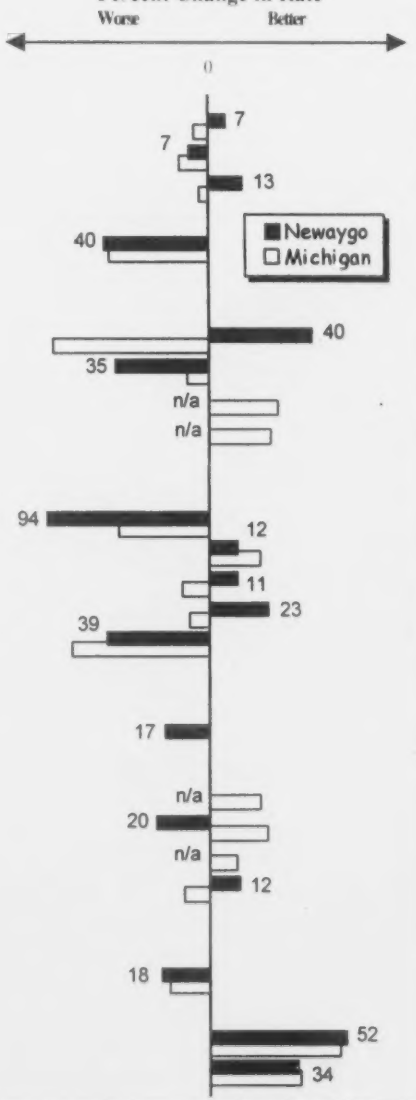
[1]Each slot accomodates one child in a licensed child care center , or group family day care home or in a registered family day care home. Not all slots provide full-day care.

[2]National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.

[3]FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).

TRENDS IN CHILD WELL-BEING

	Trend Period Years (Base Year vs Recent Year)	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1995					
✧ Child poverty		2,377	20.8%	2,524	19.3%	45 of 83
—Ages 0-4		776	22.4%	895	24.1%	37 of 83
—Ages 5-17		1,601	20.1%	1,629	17.4%	46 of 83
✧ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1997-98	2,203	26.8%	3,602	37.4%	50 of 82
Child Health	Avg.1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Inadequate prenatal care		48	7.7%	29	4.6%	30 of 66
✧ Low birth-weight babies		35	5.7%	48	7.7%	61 of 76
✧ Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)		6	10.2	4	*	* of 26
✧ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		3	*	3	*	* of 17
Child Safety[2]	FY 1988 vs 1997					
✧ Children in investigated families		594	54.7	1,362	106.1	79 of 83
✧ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		177	16.3	185	14.4	68 of 79
✧ Children in out-of-home care		73	6.7	76	5.9	55 of 78
—for abuse or neglect		38	3.5	35	2.7	34 of 74
—for delinquency		15	1.3	24	1.9	47 of 62
Adolescence	Avg.1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		27	28.4	34	33.2	53 of 70
✧ Deaths by accident, homicide, or suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		3	*	3	*	* of 20
✧ Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		87	18.1	129	21.9	58 of 80
—violent index crimes		3	*	10	1.6	24 of 43
✧ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1996-97	97	4.5%	98	4.0%	40 of 82
Education: Students ...						
✧ in Special Education	1987-88 vs 1997-98	944	12.5%	1,464	14.8%	71 of 82
✧ with inadequate math skills	1993-94 vs 1997-98					
—fourth grade math		362	50.3%	166	24.0%	28 of 82
—seventh grade math		414	62.9%	286	41.5%	63 of 82



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[2]*All child safety indicator rates are per 1,000 children, ages 0-17.*
**Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*
Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

OAKLAND COUNTY

What we can do for kids in our communities ...

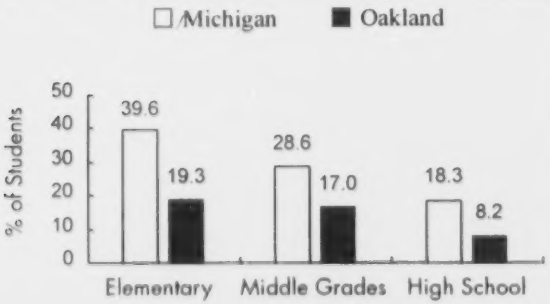
Support policies that will lower child poverty rates.

Trends for Young Adolescents, Ages 10-14

	1995	1996	1997
Population	78,445	79,728	77,325
Births	20	17	6
Deaths from injury	6	4	6
Arrests			
✧ Index crimes	590	598	528
✧ Violent crimes	42	54	51

Sources: see Data Notes and Sources

Free/Reduced Price Lunch (1997-98)



	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Middle Grades	16.1%	17.3%	17.0%

Note: All buildings that serve young adolescents, except K-12 and elementary schools, were considered "middle grades."

Source: Michigan Department of Education

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Population (1997)

✧ Total population	1,166,512
✧ Total child population	278,103
—Ages 0-5	89,356
—Ages 6-12	108,945
—Ages 13-17	79,802
—African American	9.8%
—American Indian	0.5%
—Asian/Pacific Islander	3.9%
—Hispanic	3.1%
—White (Non-Hispanic)	83.1%
✧ Total births	15,992

Employment

✧ Unemployment rate	2.8%
✧ Median household income (1995)	$55,263

Child Care and Early Education (1998)

✧ Regulated slots[1]	46,114
—Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	20
✧ Children in publicly subsidized care (FY97)	2,414
✧ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$124.06

Childhood Lead Poisoning, Ages 0-3

June 1997-July 1998

Children Ages 0 - 3	Screened for Lead #	Screened for Lead %	% Lead Poisoned
45,953	1,103	2.4	2.9

Note: Children at high risk of lead poisoning live in pre-1950s housing or are poor. Counties that test these children may have a larger share of children confirmed as lead poisoned.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health

Family Support (Dec. 1997)

	Number	% of All Children
✧ Children receiving food stamps (June 1998)	16,841	6.1
✧ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	10,900	3.9
—Ages 0-5	4,969	5.6
—Ages 6-12	4,541	4.2
—Ages 13-17	1,380	1.7
✧ Children insured by Medicaid	28,402	10.2

[1]Each slot accomodates one child in a licensed child care center , or group family day care home or in a registered family day care home. Not all slots provide full-day care.

[2]National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.

[3]FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).

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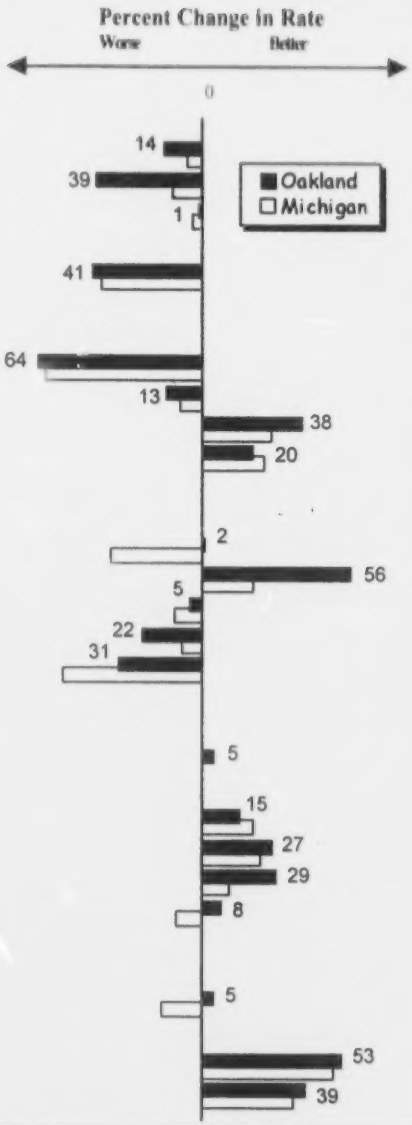
	Trend Period Years (Base Year vs Recent Year)	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1995					
✧ Child poverty		23,254	8.6%	28,045	9.8%	5 of 83
—Ages 0-4		8,775	10.7%	12,065	14.8%	6 of 83
—Ages 5-17		14,479	7.7%	15,980	7.8%	4 of 83
✧ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1997-98	18,169	11.4%	29,275	16.1%	3 of 82
Child Health	Avg.1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Inadequate prenatal care		494	3.2%	855	5.3%	37 of 66
✧ Low birth-weight babies		932	6.1%	1,115	6.9%	48 of 76
✧ Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)		143	9.4	94	5.8	4 of 26
✧ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		48	24.0	42	19.3	3 of 17
Child Safety[2]	FY 1988 vs 1997					
✧ Children in investigated families		7,414	28.1	7,673	27.6	8 of 83
✧ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		2,168	8.2	998	3.6	7 of 79
✧ Children in out-of-home care		746	2.8	823	3.0	15 of 78
—for abuse or neglect		350	1.3	451	1.6	21 of 74
—for delinquency		99	0.4	137	0.5	10 of 62
Adolescence	Avg.1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		357	14.8	326	14.0	9 of 70
✧ Deaths by accident, homicide, or suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		39	50.9	32	43.4	4 of 20
✧ Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		2,351	19.7	1,805	14.4	37 of 80
—violent index crimes		240	2.0	181	1.4	19 of 43
✧ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1996-97	1,644	3.7%	1,620	3.4%	23 of 82
Education: Students ...						
✧ in Special Education	1987-88 vs 1997-98	19,352	12.0%	20,955	11.4%	23 of 82
✧ with inadequate math skills	1993-94 vs 1997-98					
—fourth grade math		4,763	37.9%	2,278	17.7%	7 of 82
—seventh grade math		5,723	46.0%	3,683	28.0%	12 of 82



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[2]*All child safety indicator rates are per 1,000 children, ages 0-17.*
**Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*
Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

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OCEANA COUNTY

What we can do for kids in our communities ...

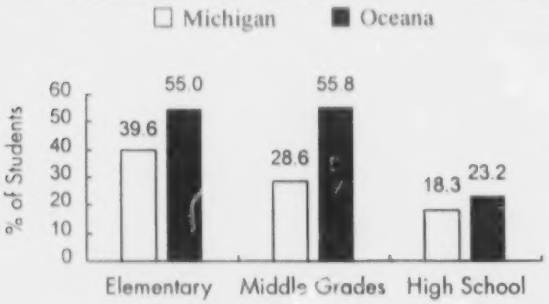
Support job training, education, and job retention opportunities for low-income workers so that they can support their children.

Trends for Young Adolescents, Ages 10-14

	1995	1996	1997
Population	2,092	2,128	2,073
Births	1	0	0
Deaths from injury	0	0	0
Arrests			
✧ Index crimes	1	16	5
✧ Violent crimes	0	5	0

Sources: see Data Notes and Sources

Free/Reduced Price Lunch (1997-98)



	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Middle Grades	52.3%	54.9%	55.8%

Note: All buildings that serve young adolescents, except K-12 and elementary schools, were considered "middle grades."

Source: Michigan Department of Education

Population (1997)

✧ Total population	24,599
✧ Total child population	7,070
—Ages 0-5	2,150
—Ages 6-12	2,904
—Ages 13-17	2,016
—African American	0.3%
—American Indian	1.4%
—Asian/Pacific Islander	0.5%
—Hispanic	12.1%
—White (Non-Hispanic)	86.1%
✧ Total births	323

Employment

✧ Unemployment rate	8.1%
✧ Median household income (1995)	$29,575

Child Care and Early Education (1998)

✧ Regulated slots[1]	857
—Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	18
✧ Children in publicly subsidized care (FY97)	483
✧ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$83.57

Childhood Lead Poisoning, Ages 0-3

June 1997-July 1998

Children Ages 0 - 3	Screened for Lead #	Screened for Lead %	% Lead Poisoned
1,067	118	11.1	0.0

Note: Children at high risk of lead poisoning live in pre-1950s housing or are poor. Counties that test these children may have a larger share of children confirmed as lead poisoned.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health

Family Support (Dec. 1997)

	Number	% of All Children
✧ Children receiving food stamps (June 1998)	1,436	20.3
✧ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	533	7.5
—Ages 0-5	192	8.9
—Ages 6-12	224	7.7
—Ages 13-17	100	5.0
✧ Children insured by Medicaid	1,870	26.4

[1]Each slot accomodates one child in a licensed child care center , or group family day care home or in a registered family day care home. Not all slots provide full-day care.

[2]National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.

[3]FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).

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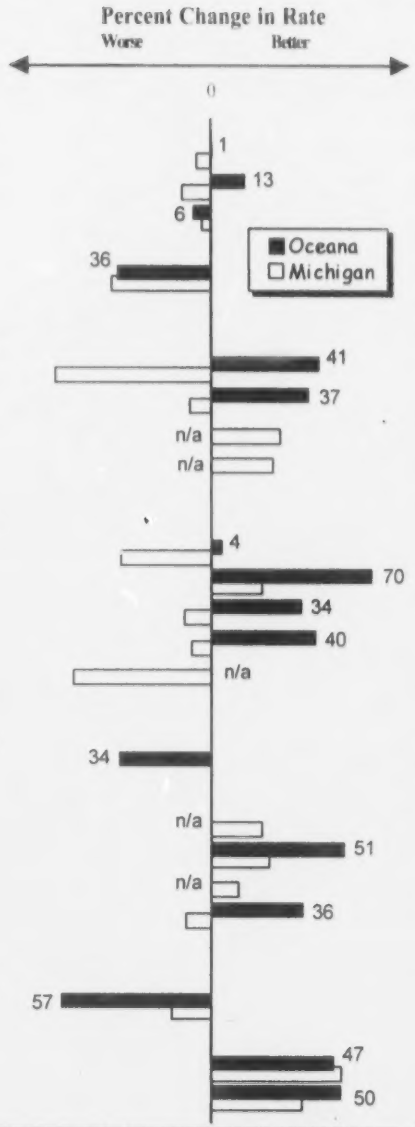
TRENDS IN CHILD WELL-BEING

	Trend Period Years (Base Year vs Recent Year)	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1995					
✧ Child poverty		1,778	26.5%	1,909	26.3%	74 of 83
—Ages 0-4		625	33.2%	562	28.7%	61 of 83
—Ages 5-17		1,153	23.9%	1,347	25.4%	76 of 83
✧ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1997-98	1,237	34.0%	1,912	46.2%	76 of 82
Child Health	Avg.1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Inadequate prenatal care		48	13.7%	27	8.0%	54 of 66
✧ Low birth-weight babies		19	5.5%	12	3.4%	1 of 76
✧ Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)		4	*	1	*	* of 26
✧ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		2	*	3	*	* of 17
Child Safety[2]	FY 1988 vs 1997					
✧ Children in investigated families		502	77.4	524	74.1	59 of 83
✧ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		166	25.6	54	7.6	39 of 79
✧ Children in out-of-home care		27	4.2	20	2.8	13 of 78
—for abuse or neglect		19	3.0	13	1.8	22 of 74
—for delinquency		5	*	3	*	* of 62
Adolescence	Avg.1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		15	26.3	22	35.3	57 of 70
✧ Deaths by accident, homicide, or suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	1	*	* of 20
✧ Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		36	12.0	20	5.9	7 of 80
—violent index crimes		2	*	3	*	* of 43
✧ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1996-97	26	2.8%	20	1.8%	3 of 82
Education: Students ...						
✧ in Special Education	1987-88 vs 1997-98	351	9.8%	651	15.3%	78 of 82
✧ with inadequate math skills	1993-94 vs 1997-98					
—fourth grade math		155	53.8%	64	28.4%	48 of 82
—seventh grade math		157	55.7%	70	28.0%	13 of 82



[1]*A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.*
[2]*All child safety indicator rates are per 1,000 children, ages 0-17.*
**Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*
Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

OGEMAW COUNTY

What we can do for kids in our communities ...

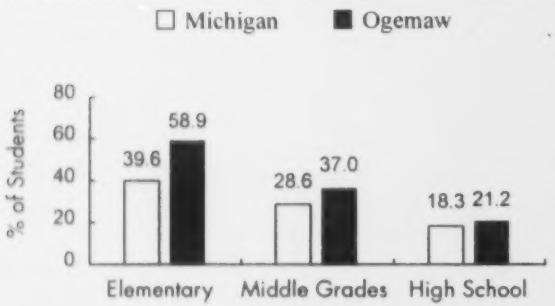
Support school readiness programs for low-income children.

Trends for Young Adolescents, Ages 10-14

	1995	1996	1997
Population	1,634	1,645	1,597
Births	1	1	0
Deaths from injury	0	1	0
Arrests			
✧ Index crimes	29	14	12
✧ Violent crimes	1	3	1

Sources: see Data Notes and Sources

Free/Reduced Price Lunch (1997-98)



	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Middle Grades	31.9%	33.9%	37.0%

Note: All buildings that serve young adolescents, except K-12 and elementary schools, were considered "middle grades."

Source: Michigan Department of Education

Population (1997)

✧ Total population	20,955
✧ Total child population	5,338
—Ages 0-5	1,531
—Ages 6-12	2,190
—Ages 13-17	1,617
—African American	0.2%
—American Indian	0.8%
—Asian/Pacific Islander	0.2%
—Hispanic	1.4%
—White (Non-Hispanic)	97.4%
✧ Total births	238

Employment

✧ Unemployment rate	8.2%
✧ Median household income (1995)	$24,389

Child Care and Early Education (1998)

✧ Regulated slots[1]	743
—Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	21
✧ Children in publicly subsidized care (FY97)	257
✧ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$83.25

Childhood Lead Poisoning, Ages 0-3

June 1997-July 1998

Children Ages 0 - 3	Screened for Lead #	Screened for Lead %	% Lead Poisoned
689	8	1.2	0.0

Note: Children at high risk of lead poisoning live in pre-1950s housing or are poor. Counties that test these children may have a larger share of children confirmed as lead poisoned.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health

Family Support (Dec. 1997)

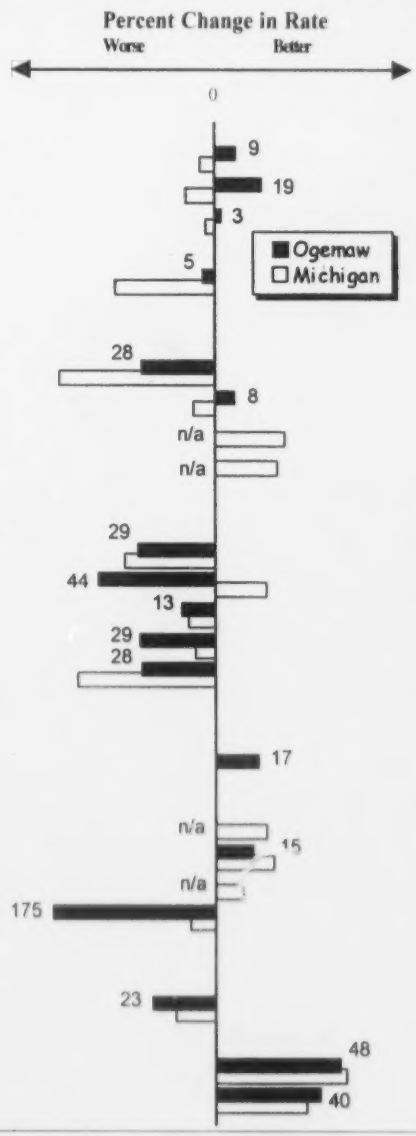
	Number	% of All Children
✧ Children receiving food stamps (June 1998)	1,095	20.5
✧ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	540	10.1
—Ages 0-5	214	14.0
—Ages 6-12	237	10.8
—Ages 13-17	64	4.0
✧ Children insured by Medicaid	1,692	31.7

[1]Each slot accomodates one child in a licensed child care center , or group family day care home or in a registered family day care home. Not all slots provide full-day care.

[2]National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.

[3]FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).

	Trend Period Years (Base Year vs Recent Year)	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1969 vs 1995					
✧ Child poverty		1,587	31.6%	1,588	28.9%	80 of 83
—Ages 0-4		537	39.8%	455	32.4%	71 of 83
—Ages 5-17		1,050	28.6%	1,133	27.7%	81 of 83
✧ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1997-98	1,035	39.1%	1,156	40.9%	63 of 82
Child Health	Avg.1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Inadequate prenatal care		7	2.7%	8	3.5%	11 of 66
✧ Low birth-weight babies		15	6.1%	13	5.6%	15 of 76
✧ Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)		1	*	2	*	* of 26
✧ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		2	*	1	*	* of 17
Child Safety[2]	FY 1988 vs 1997					
✧ Children in investigated families		329	69.3	477	89.4	70 of 83
✧ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		93	19.6	151	28.3	79 of 79
✧ Children in out-of-home care		40	8.4	51	9.5	76 of 78
—for abuse or neglect		21	4.4	30	5.6	71 of 74
—for delinquency		10	2.2	15	2.8	56 of 62
Adolescence	Avg.1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		10	22.9	9	19.1	24 of 70
✧ Deaths by accident, homicide, or suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	1	*	* of 20
✧ Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		48	22.0	48	18.7	52 of 80
—violent index crimes		3	*	5	*	* of 43
✧ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1996-97	24	3.1%	79	8.5%	78 of 82
Education: Students ...						
✧ in Special Education	1987-88 vs 1997-98	240	9.3%	331	11.4%	24 of 82
✧ with inadequate math skills	1993-94 vs 1997-98					
—fourth grade math		80	46.3%	41	24.3%	33 of 82
—seventh grade math		121	54.2%	71	32.4%	22 of 82



[1]A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
[2]All child safety indicator rates are per 1,000 children, ages 0-17.
**Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*
Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

ONTONAGON COUNTY

What we can do for kids in our communities ...

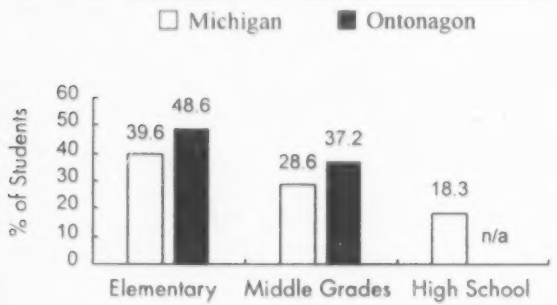
Contact legislators about the importance of clothing, health, and nutrition support for low-income families.

Trends for Young Adolescents, Ages 10-14

	1995	1996	1997
Population	542	602	558
Births	0	0	0
Deaths from injury	0	0	0
Arrests			
✧ Index crimes	6	7	6
✧ Violent crimes	0	1	0

Sources: see Data Notes and Sources

Free/Reduced Price Lunch (1997-98)



	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Middle Grades	33.1%	33.8%	37.2%

Note: All buildings that serve young adolescents, except K-12 and elementary schools, were considered "middle grades."

Source: Michigan Department of Education

Population (1997)

✧ Total population	8,117
✧ Total child population	1,831
—Ages 0-5	511
—Ages 6-12	698
—Ages 13-17	622
—African American	0.1%
—American Indian	2.0%
—Asian/Pacific Islander	0.5%
—Hispanic	1.0%
—White (Non-Hispanic)	96.6%
✧ Total births	66

Employment

✧ Unemployment rate	13.0%
✧ Median household income (1995)	$27,856

Child Care and Early Education (1998)

✧ Regulated slots[1]	216
—Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	10
✧ Children in publicly subsidized care (FY97)	76
✧ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$94.37

Childhood Lead Poisoning, Ages 0-3

June 1997-July 1998

Children Ages 0 - 3	Screened for Lead #	Screened for Lead %	% Lead Poisoned
259	3	1.2	0.0

Note: Children at high risk of lead poisoning live in pre-1950s housing or are poor. Counties that test these children may have a larger share of children confirmed as lead poisoned.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health

Family Support (Dec. 1997)

	Number	% of All Children
✧ Children receiving food stamps (June 1998)	261	14.3
✧ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	130	7.1
—Ages 0-5	44	8.6
—Ages 6-12	52	7.4
—Ages 13-17	18	2.9
✧ Children insured by Medicaid	470	25.7

[1]Each slot accomodates one child in a licensed child care center , or group family day care home or in a registered family day care home. Not all slots provide full-day care.

[2]National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.

[3]FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).

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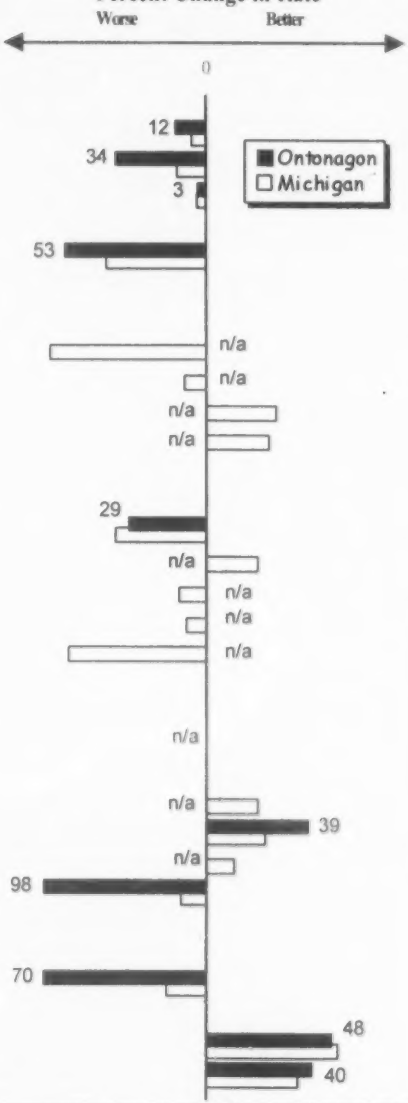
TRENDS IN CHILD WELL-BEING

	Trend Period Years (Base Year vs Recent Year)	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1995					
✧ Child poverty		354	16.4%	363	18.3%	37 of 83
—Ages 0-4		107	18.3%	123	24.5%	71 of 83
—Ages 5-17		247	15.7%	240	16.2%	37 of 83
✧ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1997-98	439	28.6%	595	43.8%	70 of 82
Child Health	Avg.1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Inadequate prenatal care		6	5.6%	4	*	* of 66
✧ Low birth-weight babies		8	8.3%	3	*	* of 76
✧ Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)		2	*	0	*	* of 26
✧ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	0	*	* of 17
Child Safety[2]	FY 1988 vs 1997					
✧ Children in investigated families		85	40.3	95	51.9	34 of 83
✧ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		19	9.0	4	*	* of 79
✧ Children in out-of-home care		5	*	4	*	* of 78
—for abuse or neglect		3	*	1	*	* of 74
—for delinquency		2	*	3	*	* of 62
Adolescence	Avg.1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		4	*	3	*	* of 70
✧ Deaths by accident, homicide, or suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		0	*	0	*	* of 20
✧ Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		31	27.8	16	17.0	43 of 80
—violent index crimes		0	*	1	*	* of 43
✧ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1996-97	6	1.2%	10	2.3%	7 of 82
Education: Students ...						
✧ in Special Education	1987-88 vs 1997-98	113	6.9%	160	11.7%	29 of 82
✧ with inadequate math skills	1993-94 vs 1997-98					
—fourth grade math		67	57.3%	29	29.9%	60 of 82
—seventh grade math		74	59.7%	38	35.9%	41 of 82



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Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

OSCEOLA COUNTY

What we can do for kids in our communities ...

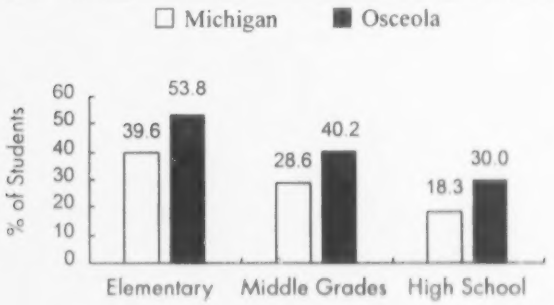
Support or initiate summer or vacation break activities, particularly for elementary and middle school children.

Trends for Young Adolescents, Ages 10-14

	1995	1996	1997
Population	1,960	1,923	1,832
Births	1	0	0
Deaths from injury	0	1	2
Arrests			
✧ Index crimes	7	9	8
✧ Violent crimes	0	1	2

Sources: see Data Notes and Sources

Free/Reduced Price Lunch (1997-98)



	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Middle Grades	35.2%	37.9%	40.2%

Note: All buildings that serve young adolescents, except K-12 and elementary schools, were considered "middle grades."

Source: Michigan Department of Education

Population (1997)

✧ Total population	22,028
✧ Total child population	6,284
—Ages 0-5	1,768
—Ages 6-12	2,582
—Ages 13-17	1,934
—African American	0.5%
—American Indian	0.6%
—Asian/Pacific Islander	0.6%
—Hispanic	1.1%
—White (Non-Hispanic)	97.3%
✧ Total births	279

Employment

✧ Unemployment rate	6.5%
✧ Median household income (1995)	$28,396

Child Care and Early Education (1998)

✧ Regulated slots[1]	932
—Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	24
✧ Children in publicly subsidized care (FY97)	322
✧ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$89.49

Childhood Lead Poisoning, Ages 0-3

June 1997-July 1998

Children Ages 0 - 3	Screened for Lead #	Screened for Lead %	% Lead Poisoned
792	115	14.5	0.0

Note: Children at high risk of lead poisoning live in pre-1950s housing or are poor. Counties that test these children may have a larger share of children confirmed as lead poisoned.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health

Family Support (Dec. 1997)

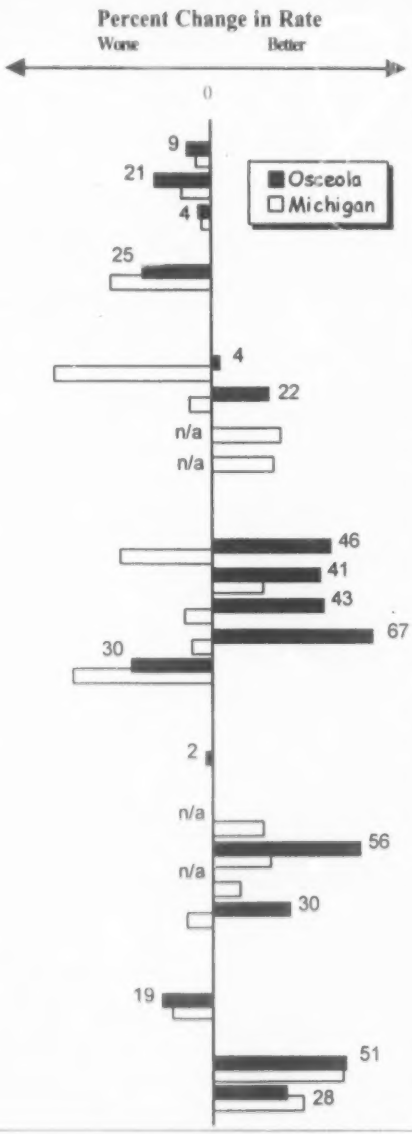
	Number	% of All Children
✧ Children receiving food stamps (June 1998)	982	15.6
✧ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	461	7.3
—Ages 0-5	183	10.4
—Ages 6-12	190	7.4
—Ages 13-17	70	3.6
✧ Children insured by Medicaid	1,780	28.3

[1]Each slot accomodates one child in a licensed child care center , or group family day care home or in a registered family day care home. Not all slots provide full-day care.

[2]National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.

[3]FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).

	Trend Period Years (Base Year vs Recent Year)	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1995					
✧ Child poverty		1,294	21.7%	1,515	23.6%	64 of 83
—Ages 0-4		401	24.0%	481	29.1%	64 of 83
—Ages 5-17		893	20.8%	1,034	21.7%	67 of 83
✧ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1997-98	1,885	36.1%	2,617	45.2%	74 of 82
Child Health	Avg.1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Inadequate prenatal care		20	6.7%	18	6.5%	46 of 66
✧ Low birth-weight babies		20	6.7%	14	5.2%	12 of 76
✧ Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)		3	*	1	*	* of 26
✧ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		2	*	2	*	* of 17
Child Safety[2]	FY 1988 vs 1997					
✧ Children in investigated families		351	60.6	206	32.8	11 of 83
✧ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		44	7.6	28	4.5	15 of 79
✧ Children in out-of-home care		35	6.0	22	3.4	25 of 78
—for abuse or neglect		18	3.0	6	1.0	5 of 74
—for delinquency		8	1.4	11	1.8	44 of 62
Adolescence	Avg.1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		14	26.0	15	26.6	42 of 70
✧ Deaths by accident, homicide, or suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	0	*	* of 20
✧ Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		67	25.0	34	10.9	25 of 80
—violent index crimes		2	*	4	*	* of 43
✧ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1996-97	57	4.1%	48	2.9%	16 of 82
Education: Students ...						
✧ in Special Education	1987-88 vs 1997-98	470	9.3%	644	11.1%	19 of 82
✧ with inadequate math skills	1993-94 vs 1997-98					
—fourth grade math		238	61.1%	116	29.7%	57 of 82
—seventh grade math		274	64.6%	192	46.4%	73 of 82



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[2]All child safety indicator rates are per 1,000 children, ages 0-17.
**Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*
Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

OSCODA COUNTY

What we can do for kids in our communities ...

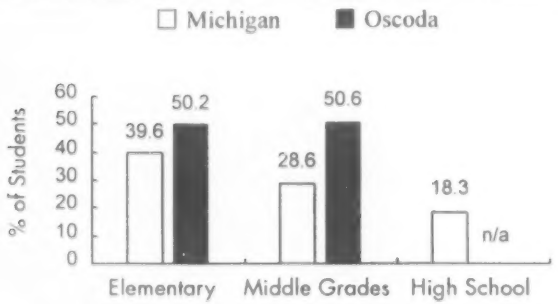
Support community-based alternatives for delinquency treatment.

Trends for Young Adolescents, Ages 10-14

	1995	1996	1997
Population	622	587	568
Births	0	1	0
Deaths from injury	0	0	0
Arrests			
✧ Index crimes	5	8	2
✧ Violent crimes	2	2	2

Sources: see Data Notes and Sources

Free/Reduced Price Lunch (1997-98)



	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Middle Grades	51.4%	49.6%	50.6%

Note: All buildings that serve young adolescents, except K-12 and elementary schools, were considered "middle grades."

Source: Michigan Department of Education

Population (1997)

✧ Total population	8,844
✧ Total child population	2,027
—Ages 0-5	646
—Ages 6-12	837
—Ages 13-17	544
—African American	0.0%
—American Indian	1.0%
—Asian/Pacific Islander	0.2%
—Hispanic	1.4%
—White (Non-Hispanic)	97.4%
✧ Total births	105

Employment

✧ Unemployment rate	8.7%
✧ Median household income (1995)	$25,361

Child Care and Early Education (1998)

✧ Regulated slots[1]	148
—Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	23
✧ Children in publicly subsidized care (FY97)	96
✧ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$88.01

Childhood Lead Poisoning, Ages 0-3

June 1997-July 1998

Children Ages 0 - 3	Screened for Lead #	Screened for Lead %	% Lead Poisoned
332	2	0.6	0.0

Note: Children at high risk of lead poisoning live in pre-1950s housing or are poor. Counties that test these children may have a larger share of children confirmed as lead poisoned.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health

Family Support (Dec. 1997)

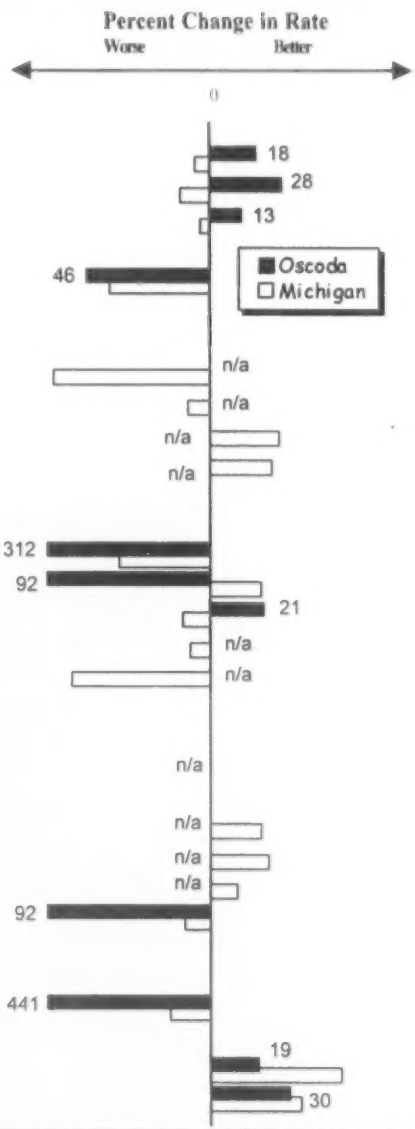
	Number	% of All Children
✧ Children receiving food stamps (June 1998)	364	17.9
✧ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	158	7.8
—Ages 0-5	61	9.4
—Ages 6-12	53	6.3
—Ages 13-17	28	5.1
✧ Children insured by Medicaid	608	30.0

[1]Each slot accomodates one child in a licensed child care center , or group family day care home or in a registered family day care home. Not all slots provide full-day care.

[2]National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.

[3]FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).

	Trend Period Years (Base Year vs Recent Year)	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1995					
✧ Child poverty		615	32.5%	555	26.7%	76 of 83
—Ages 0-4		208	36.2%	157	26.2%	46 of 83
—Ages 5-17		407	30.9%	398	26.9%	79 of 83
✧ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1997-98	299	34.5%	725	50.5%	81 of 82
Child Health	Avg.1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Inadequate prenatal care		8	7.2%	5	*	* of 66
✧ Low birth-weight babies		3	*	8	8.5%	70 of 76
✧ Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)		1	*	1	*	* of 26
✧ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	0	*	* of 17
Child Safety[2]	FY 1988 vs 1997					
✧ Children in investigated families		56	30.4	254	125.3	82 of 83
✧ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		9	4.9	19	9.4	48 of 79
✧ Children in out-of-home care		8	4.2	7	3.3	22 of 78
—for abuse or neglect		2	*	3	*	* of 74
—for delinquency		3	*	4	*	* of 62
Adolescence	Avg.1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		4	*	7	44.0	68 of 70
✧ Deaths by accident, homicide, or suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		0	*	0	*	* of 20
✧ Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		5	*	15	17.0	44 of 80
—violent index crimes		0	*	2	*	* of 43
✧ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1996-97	11	3.6%	25	6.9%	72 of 82
Education: Students ...						
✧ in Special Education	1987-88 vs 1997-98	29	2.7%	206	14.5%	70 of 82
✧ with inadequate math skills	1993-94 vs 1997-98					
—fourth grade math		42	41.2%	33	33.3%	68 of 82
—seventh grade math		75	70.1%	62	48.8%	74 of 82



[1]*A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.*
[2]*All child safety indicator rates are per 1,000 children, ages 0-17.*
**Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*
Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

OTSEGO COUNTY

What we can do for kids in our communities ...

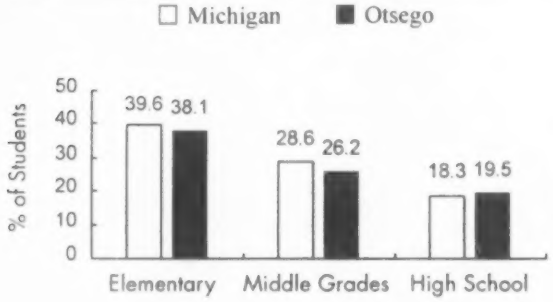
Contact station managers of radio and television and express support or dismay over programming and advertising aimed at kids.

Trends for Young Adolescents, Ages 10-14

	1995	1996	1997
Population	1,746	1,781	1,760
Births	0	0	0
Deaths from injury	0	1	0
Arrests			
✧ Index crimes	46	12	17
✧ Violent crimes	2	0	4

Sources: see Data Notes and Sources

Free/Reduced Price Lunch (1997-98)



	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Middle Grades	22.9%	23.4%	26.2%

Note: All buildings that serve young adolescents, except K-12 and elementary schools, were considered "middle grades."

Source: Michigan Department of Education

Population (1997)

✧ Total population	21,800
✧ Total child population	6,011
—Ages 0-5	1,805
—Ages 6-12	2,505
—Ages 13-17	1,701
—African American	0.2%
—American Indian	0.8%
—Asian/Pacific Islander	1.0%
—Hispanic	0.6%
—White (Non-Hispanic)	97.5%
✧ Total births	275

Employment

✧ Unemployment rate	4.6%
✧ Median household income (1995)	$35,935

Child Care and Early Education (1998)

✧ Regulated slots[1]	1,031
—Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	13
✧ Children in publicly subsidized care (FY97)	384
✧ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$91.47

Childhood Lead Poisoning, Ages 0-3

June 1997-July 1998

Children Ages 0 - 3	Screened for Lead #	Screened for Lead %	% Lead Poisoned
835	13	1.6	0.0

Note: Children at high risk of lead poisoning live in pre-1950s housing or are poor. Counties that test these children may have a larger share of children confirmed as lead poisoned.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health

Family Support (Dec. 1997)

	Number	% of All Children
✧ Children receiving food stamps (June 1998)	466	7.8
✧ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	148	2.5
—Ages 0-5	64	3.5
—Ages 6-12	52	2.1
—Ages 13-17	26	1.5
✧ Children insured by Medicaid	964	16.0

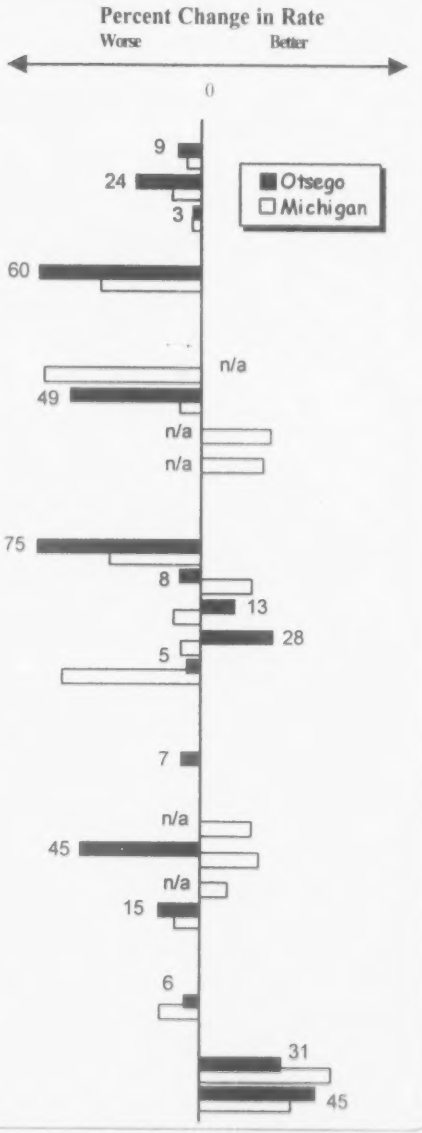
[1]Each slot accomodates one child in a licensed child care center , or group family day care home or in a registered family day care home. Not all slots provide full-day care.

[2]National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.

[3]FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).

TRENDS IN CHILD WELL-BEING

	Trend Period Years (Base Year vs Recent Year)	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1995					
✧ Child poverty		595	11.5%	761	12.5%	13 of 83
—Ages 0-4		197	13.2%	262	16.5%	11 of 83
—Ages 5-17		398	10.8%	499	11.1%	14 of 83
✧ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1997-98	788	19.5%	1,441	31.3%	35 of 82
Child Health	Avg.1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Inadequate prenatal care		20	7.9%	5	*	* of 66
✧ Low birth-weight babies		12	4.7%	18	7.0%	49 of 76
✧ Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)		2	*	3	*	* of 26
✧ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		0	*	1	*	* of 17
Child Safety[2]	FY 1988 vs 1997					
✧ Children in investigated families		198	41.1	431	71.7	52 of 83
✧ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		41	8.5	55	9.1	46 of 79
✧ Children in out-of-home care		21	4.4	23	3.8	29 of 78
—for abuse or neglect		13	2.6	12	1.9	25 of 74
—for delinquency		7	1.3	9	1.4	36 of 62
Adolescence	Avg.1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		7	16.6	9	17.8	18 of 70
✧ Deaths by accident, homicide, or suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		0	*	0	*	* of 20
✧ Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		33	15.3	61	22.2	59 of 80
—violent index crimes		1	*	4	*	* of 43
✧ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1996-97	31	3.0%	46	3.4%	26 of 82
Education: Students ...						
✧ in Special Education	1987-88 vs 1997-98	417	11.6%	548	12.3%	36 of 82
✧ with inadequate math skills	1993-94 vs 1997-98					
—fourth grade math		175	57.8%	132	39.9%	78 of 82
—seventh grade math		156	52.5%	98	29.1%	16 of 82



[1]*A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.*
[2]*All child safety indicator rates are per 1,000 children, ages 0-17.*
**Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*
Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

OTTAWA COUNTY

What we can do for kids in our communities ...

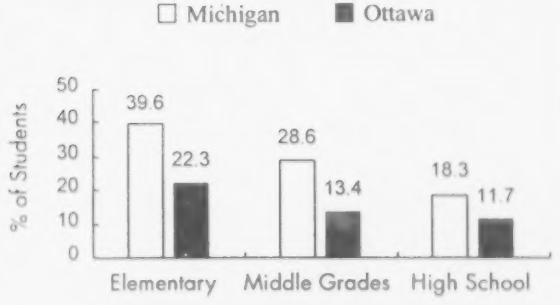
Support domestic violence shelters so families in distress can protect themselves and their children.

Trends for Young Adolescents, Ages 10-14

	1995	1996	1997
Population	18,394	17,750	17,562
Births	4	2	2
Deaths from injury	3	2	1
Arrests			
✧ Index crimes	238	124	391
✧ Violent crimes	13	6	44

Sources: see Data Notes and Sources

Free/Reduced Price Lunch (1997-98)



	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Middle Grades	12.5%	11.8%	13.4%

Note: All buildings that serve young adolescents, except K-12 and elementary schools, were considered "middle grades."

Source: Michigan Department of Education

Population (1997)

✧ Total population	220,403
✧ Total child population	62,855
—Ages 0-5	20,500
—Ages 6-12	25,389
—Ages 13-17	16,966
—African American	0.8%
—American Indian	0.4%
—Asian/Pacific Islander	2.6%
—Hispanic	6.8%
—White (Non-Hispanic)	89.7%
✧ Total births	3,356

Employment

✧ Unemployment rate	2.8%
✧ Median household income (1995)	$49,688

Child Care and Early Education (1998)

✧ Regulated slots[1]	10,628
—Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	16
✧ Children in publicly subsidized care (FY97)	1,236
✧ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$100.07

Childhood Lead Poisoning, Ages 0-3

June 1997-July 1998

Children Ages 0 - 3	Screened for Lead #	Screened for Lead %	% Lead Poisoned
10,006	376	3.8	2.9

Note: Children at high risk of lead poisoning live in pre-1950s housing or are poor. Counties that test these children may have a larger share of children confirmed as lead poisoned.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health

Family Support (Dec. 1997)

	Number	% of All Children
✧ Children receiving food stamps (June 1998)	1,898	3.0
✧ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	585	0.9
—Ages 0-5	246	1.2
—Ages 6-12	243	1.0
—Ages 13-17	94	0.6
✧ Children insured by Medicaid	4,529	7.2

[1]Each slot accomodates one child in a licensed child care center , or group family day care home or in a registered family day care home. Not all slots provide full-day care.

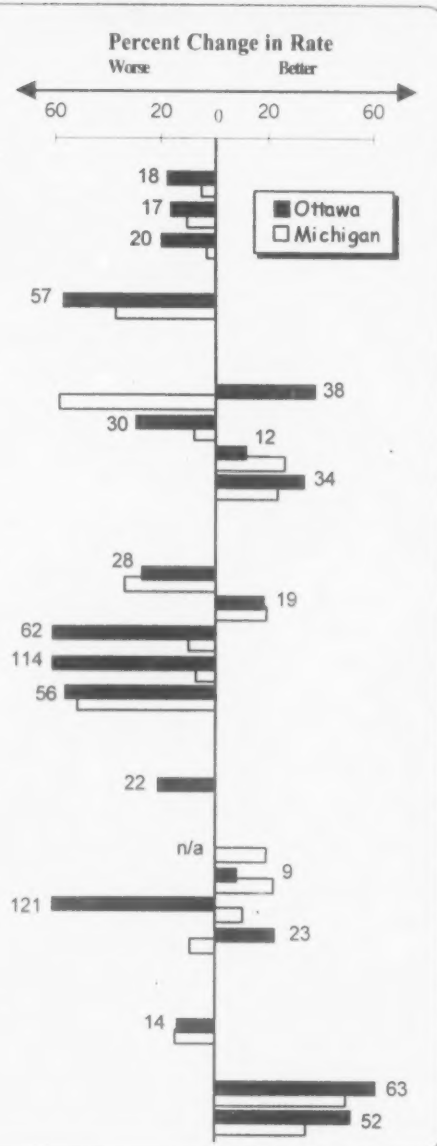
[2]National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.

[3]FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).

TRENDS IN CHILD WELL-BEING

	Trend Period Years Base Year vs Recent Year	Base Year Number	 Rate	Recent Year Number	 Rate	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1995					
✧ Child poverty		3,076	5.5%	4,162	6.5%	2 of 83
—Ages 0-4		1,174	6.9%	1,464	8.0%	1 of 83
—Ages 5-17		1,902	4.9%	2,698	5.9%	2 of 83
✧ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1997-98	3,505	11.0%	6,327	17.3%	6 of 82
Child Health	Avg.1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Inadequate prenatal care		180	6.0%	124	3.7%	14 of 66
✧ Low birth-weight babies		131	4.4%	189	5.7%	18 of 76
✧ Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)		23	7.8	23	6.9	9 of 26
✧ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		12	30.8	10	20.4	6 of 17
Child Safety[2]	FY 1988 vs 1997					
✧ Children in investigated families		1,267	23.7	1,901	30.2	9 of 83
✧ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		262	4.9	249	4.0	8 of 79
✧ Children in out-of-home care		91	1.7	173	2.7	12 of 78
—for abuse or neglect		32	0.6	81	1.3	13 of 74
—for delinquency		16	0.3	29	0.5	8 of 62
Adolescence	Avg.1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		73	17.1	101	20.8	26 of 70
✧ Deaths by accident, homicide, or suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		8	51.8	4	*	* of 20
✧ Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		555	24.7	624	22.5	61 of 80
—violent index crimes		20	0.9	55	2.0	29 of 43
✧ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1996-97	311	3.7%	287	2.9%	15 of 82
Education: Students ...						
✧ in Special Education	1987-88 vs 1997-98	2,810	10.0%	4,348	11.4%	25 of 82
✧ with inadequate math skills	1993-94 vs 1997-98					
—fourth grade math		1,092	43.4%	410	15.9%	3 of 82
—seventh grade math		1,306	50.3%	646	24.3%	5 of 82

Percent Change in Rate



[1]*A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.*

[2]*All child safety indicator rates are per 1,000 children, ages 0-17.*

**Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

PRESQUE ISLE COUNTY

What we can do for kids in our communities ...

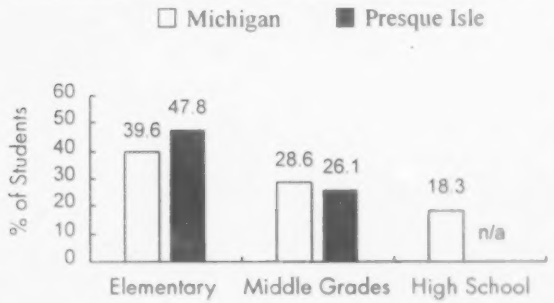
Ensure that teens have someone to talk to about depression such as a hotline or peer counseling at school or a community center.

Trends for Young Adolescents, Ages 10-14

	1995	1996	1997
Population	1,060	1,135	1,090
Births	0	0	0
Deaths from injury	0	0	0
Arrests			
✧ Index crimes	0	1	0
✧ Violent crimes	0	0	0

Sources: see Data Notes and Sources

Free/Reduced Price Lunch (1997-98)



	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Middle Grades	27.5%	27.3%	26.1%

Note: All buildings that serve young adolescents, except K-12 and elementary schools, were considered "middle grades."

Source: Michigan Department of Education

Population (1997)

✧ Total population	14,392
✧ Total child population	3,516
—Ages 0-5	965
—Ages 6-12	1,475
—Ages 13-17	1,076
—African American	0.1%
—American Indian	0.4%
—Asian/Pacific Islander	0.3%
—Hispanic	0.4%
—White (Non-Hispanic)	98.8%
✧ Total births	143

Employment

✧ Unemployment rate	12.2%
✧ Median household income (1995)	$26,383

Child Care and Early Education (1998)

✧ Regulated slots[1]	308
—Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	20
✧ Children in publicly subsidized care (FY97)	109
✧ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$85.55

Childhood Lead Poisoning, Ages 0-3

June 1997-July 1998

Children Ages 0 - 3	Screened for Lead #	Screened for Lead %	% Lead Poisoned
453	23	5.1	0.0

Note: Children at high risk of lead poisoning live in pre-1950s housing or are poor. Counties that test these children may have a larger share of children confirmed as lead poisoned.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health

Family Support (Dec. 1997)

	Number	% of All Children
✧ Children receiving food stamps (June 1998)	289	8.2
✧ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	88	2.5
—Ages 0-5	35	3.6
—Ages 6-12	31	2.1
—Ages 13-17	16	1.5
✧ Children insured by Medicaid	626	17.8

[1]Each slot accomodates one child in a licensed child care center , or group family day care home or in a registered family day care home. Not all slots provide full-day care.

[2]National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.

[3]FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).

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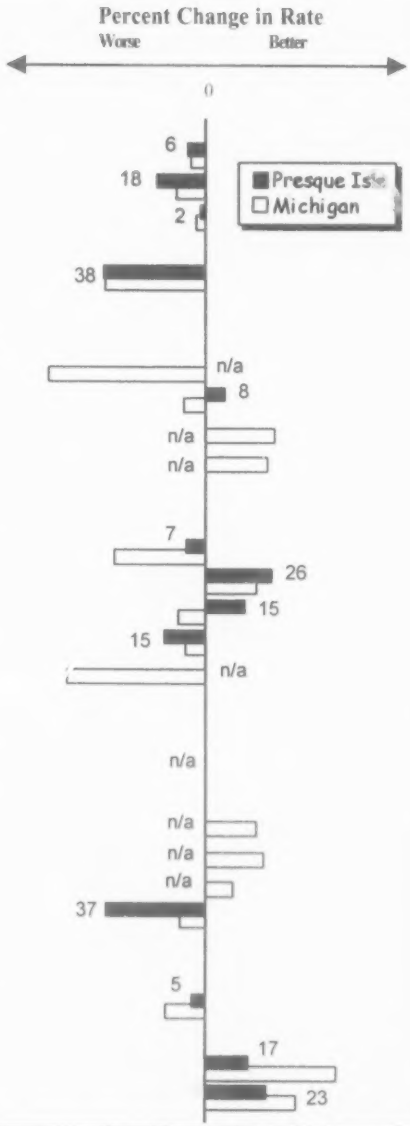
TRENDS IN CHILD WELL-BEING

	Trend Period Years Base Year vs Recent Year	Base Year Number	 Rate	Recent Year Number	 Rate	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1995					
✧ Child poverty		618	17.5%	681	18.6%	39 of 83
—Ages 0-4		187	20.7%	218	24.5%	41 of 83
—Ages 5-17		431	16.4%	463	16.7%	43 of 83
✧ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1997-98	539	25.0%	763	34.5%	44 of 82
Child Health	Avg.1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Inadequate prenatal care		7	4.6%	4	*	* of 66
✧ Low birth-weight babies		8	5.3%	6	4.9%	5 of 76
✧ Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)		2	*	2	*	* of 26
✧ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	0	*	* of 17
Child Safety[2]	FY 1988 vs 1997					
✧ Children in investigated families		178	51.0	192	54.6	37 of 83
✧ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		36	10.3	27	7.7	40 of 79
✧ Children in out-of-home care		14	3.9	12	3.3	24 of 78
—for abuse or neglect		8	2.2	9	2.6	32 of 74
—for delinquency		4	*	1	*	* of 62
Adolescence	Avg.1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		4	*	4	*	* of 70
✧ Deaths by accident, homicide, or suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		0	*	0	*	* of 20
✧ Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		9	5.5	3	*	* of 80
—violent index crimes		0	*	1	*	* of 43
✧ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1996-97	37	4.7%	56	6.5%	69 of 82
Education: Students ...						
✧ in Special Education	1987-88 vs 1997-98	159	7.0%	163	7.4%	2 of 82
✧ with inadequate math skills	1993-94 vs 1997-98					
—fourth grade math		88	52.0%	49	43.4%	79 of 82
—seventh grade math		101	55.5%	62	42.5%	65 of 82



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[2]*All child safety indicator rates are per 1,000 children, ages 0-17.*
**Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*
Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

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ROSCOMMON COUNTY

What we can do for kids in our communities ...

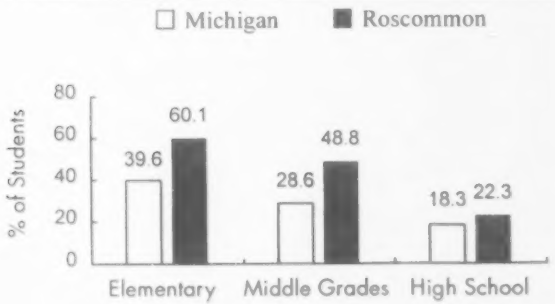
Support alternative education centers to encourage kids to stay in school.

Trends for Young Adolescents, Ages 10-14

	1995	1996	1997
Population	1,417	1,419	1,387
Births	0	0	0
Deaths from injury	0	0	0
Arrests			
✧ Index crimes	23	31	26
✧ Violent crimes	1	0	0

Sources: see Data Notes and Sources

Free/Reduced Price Lunch (1997-98)



	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Middle Grades	46.0%	48.2%	48.8%

Note: All buildings that serve young adolescents, except K-12 and elementary schools, were considered "middle grades."

Source: Michigan Department of Education

Population (1997)

✧ Total population	23,174
✧ Total child population	4,679
—Ages 0-5	1,375
—Ages 6-12	1,934
—Ages 13-17	1,370
—African American	0.5%
—American Indian	0.6%
—Asian/Pacific Islander	0.2%
—Hispanic	1.0%
—White (Non-Hispanic)	97.7%
✧ Total births	202

Employment

✧ Unemployment rate	8.4%
✧ Median household income (1995)	$23,185

Child Care and Early Education (1998)

✧ Regulated slots[1]	536
—Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	16
✧ Children in publicly subsidized care (FY97)	255
✧ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$91.09

Childhood Lead Poisoning, Ages 0-3

June 1997-July 1998

Children Ages 0 - 3	Screened for Lead #	Screened for Lead %	% Lead Poisoned
680	8	1.2	0.0

Note: Children at high risk of lead poisoning live in pre-1950s housing or are poor. Counties that test these children may have a larger share of children confirmed as lead poisoned.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health

Family Support (Dec. 1997)

	Number	% of All Children
✧ Children receiving food stamps (June 1998)	1,078	23.0
✧ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	563	12.0
—Ages 0-5	235	17.1
—Ages 6-12	220	11.4
—Ages 13-17	80	5.8
✧ Children insured by Medicaid	1,684	36.0

[1]Each slot accomodates one child in a licensed child care center , or group family day care home or in a registered family day care home. Not all slots provide full-day care.

[2]National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.

[3]FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).

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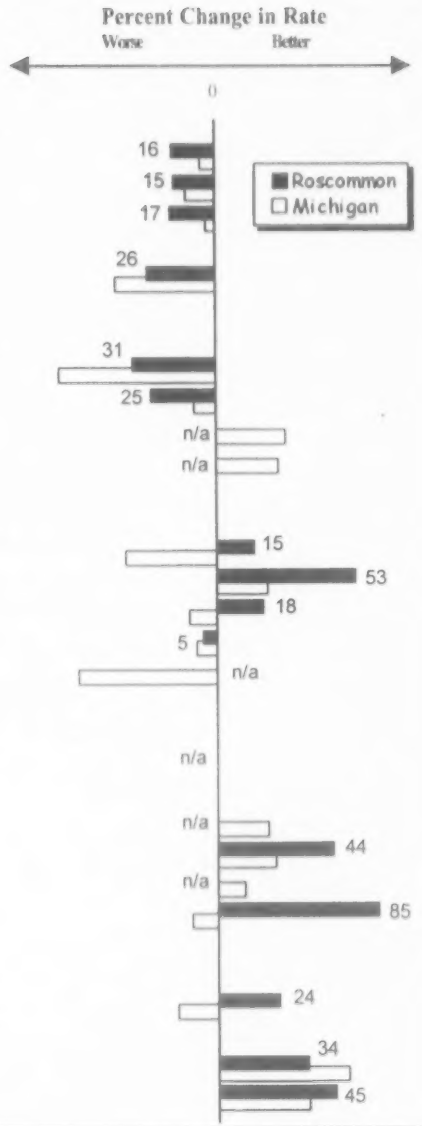
TRENDS IN CHILD WELL-BEING

	Trend Period Years Base Year vs Recent Year	Base Year Number	 Rate	Recent Year Number	 Rate	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1995					
✧ Child poverty		1,034	24.6%	1,360	28.5%	78 of 83
—Ages 0-4		334	28.8%	418	33.3%	75 of 83
—Ages 5-17		700	23.0%	942	26.8%	78 of 83
✧ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1997-98	1,387	36.5%	2,008	46.0%	75 of 82
Child Health	Avg.1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Inadequate prenatal care		6	3.2%	8	4.2%	20 of 66
✧ Low birth-weight babies		12	6.0%	15	7.5%	58 of 76
✧ Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)		1	*	2	*	* of 26
✧ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	1	*	* of 17
Child Safety[2]	FY 1988 vs 1997					
✧ Children in investigated families		410	103.0	411	87.8	68 of 83
✧ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		150	37.7	83	17.7	73 of 79
✧ Children in out-of-home care		26	6.5	25	5.3	45 of 78
—for abuse or neglect		16	4.0	20	4.2	59 of 74
—for delinquency		6	1.5	4	*	* of 62
Adolescence	Avg.1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		5	*	9	22.5	30 of 70
✧ Deaths by accident, homicide, or suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		2	*	1	*	* of 20
✧ Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		102	54.8	68	30.4	75 of 80
—violent index crimes		2	*	4	*	* of 43
✧ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1996-97	100	9.7%	16	1.4%	1 of 82
Education: Students ...						
✧ in Special Education	1987-88 vs 1997-98	590	17.3%	564	13.2%	52 of 82
✧ with inadequate math skills	1993-94 vs 1997-98					
—fourth grade math		158	58.7%	121	38.5%	77 of 82
—seventh grade math		241	75.1%	128	41.2%	61 of 82



[1]*A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.*
[2]*All child safety indicator rates are per 1,000 children, ages 0-17.*
**Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*
Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

SAGINAW COUNTY

What we can do for kids in our communities ...

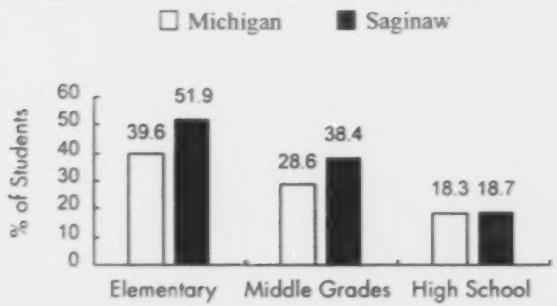
Support or initiate night time activities for youth such as dances, coffee houses, or game halls.

Trends for Young Adolescents, Ages 10-14

	1995	1996	1997
Population	16,100	16,928	16,352
Births	15	17	14
Deaths from injury	2	4	1
Arrests			
✧ Index crimes	58	48	53
✧ Violent crimes	4	2	13

Sources: see Data Notes and Sources

Free/Reduced Price Lunch (1997-98)



	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Middle Grades	37.0%	36.9%	38.4%

Note: All buildings that serve young adolescents, except K-12 and elementary schools, were considered "middle grades."

Source: Michigan Department of Education

Population (1997)

✧ Total population	211,278
✧ Total child population	57,365
—Ages 0-5	17,661
—Ages 6-12	22,736
—Ages 13-17	16,968
—African American	25.1%
—American Indian	0.6%
—Asian/Pacific Islander	1.0%
—Hispanic	10.5%
—White (Non-Hispanic)	64.2%
✧ Total births	2,903

Employment

✧ Unemployment rate	4.5%
✧ Median household income (1995)	$33,491

Child Care and Early Education (1998)

✧ Regulated slots[1]	8,045
—Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	19
✧ Children in publicly subsidized care (FY97)	2,149
✧ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$100.96

Childhood Lead Poisoning, Ages 0-3

June 1997-July 1998

Children Ages 0 - 3	Screened for Lead #	Screened for Lead %	% Lead Poisoned
8,877	158	1.8	12.0

Note: Children at high risk of lead poisoning live in pre-1950s housing or are poor. Counties that test these children may have a larger share of children confirmed as lead poisoned.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health

Family Support (Dec. 1997)

	Number	% of All Children
✧ Children receiving food stamps (June 1998)	13,419	23.4
✧ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	9,050	15.8
—Ages 0-5	4,302	24.4
—Ages 6-12	3,743	16.5
—Ages 13-17	964	5.7
✧ Children insured by Medicaid	17,824	31.1

[1]Each slot accomodates one child in a licensed child care center , or group family day care home or in a registered family day care home. Not all slots provide full-day care.

[2]National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.

[3]FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).

TRENDS IN CHILD WELL-BEING

	Trend Period Years (Base Year vs Recent Year)	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1995					
✧ Child poverty		14,010	23.4%	16,137	27.2%	77 of 83
—Ages 0-4		5,147	29.8%	5,650	34.6%	77 of 83
—Ages 5-17		8,863	20.8%	10,487	24.4%	74 of 83
✧ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1997-98	10,727	30.2%	14,764	39.3%	59 of 82
Child Health	Avg.1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Inadequate prenatal care		189	5.6%	172	6.0%	41 of 66
✧ Low birth-weight babies		270	8.0%	275	9.5%	74 of 76
✧ Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)		39	11.7	26	8.9	20 of 26
✧ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		19	41.6	13	29.9	13 of 17
Child Safety[2]	FY 1988 vs 1997					
✧ Children in investigated families		2,944	48.7	3,617	63.1	45 of 83
✧ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		729	12.1	759	13.2	65 of 79
✧ Children in out-of-home care		284	4.7	237	4.1	34 of 78
—for abuse or neglect		168	2.8	161	2.8	37 of 74
—for delinquency		63	1.0	28	0.5	9 of 62
Adolescence	Avg.1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		223	38.4	177	34.9	55 of 70
✧ Deaths by accident, homicide, or suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		16	87.5	11	65.5	12 of 20
✧ Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		309	10.9	199	7.5	14 of 80
—violent index crimes		31	1.1	43	1.6	20 of 43
✧ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1996-97	439	4.4%	519	5.4%	58 of 82
Education: Students ...						
✧ in Special Education	1987-88 vs 1997-98	4,231	11.2%	5,511	15.1%	75 of 82
✧ with inadequate math skills	1993-94 vs 1997-98					
—fourth grade math		1,388	54.9%	557	24.1%	30 of 82
—seventh grade math		1,655	64.8%	1,068	45.8%	71 of 82

[1]A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
[2]All child safety indicator rates are per 1,000 children, ages 0-17.
**Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*
Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

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ST. CLAIR COUNTY

What we can do for kids in our communities ...

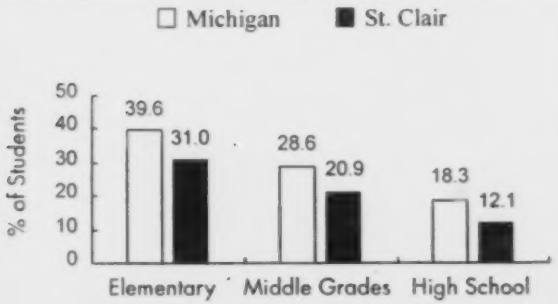
Assist families with transportation to doctor's appointments for routine preventative care.

Trends for Young Adolescents, Ages 10-14

	1995	1996	1997
Population	12,271	12,453	12,186
Births	0	5	2
Deaths from injury	0	4	1
Arrests			
✧ Index crimes	79	62	121
✧ Violent crimes	12	6	20

Sources: see Data Notes and Sources

Free/Reduced Price Lunch (1997-98)



	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Middle Grades	23.6%	21.3%	20.9%

Note: All buildings that serve young adolescents, except K-12 and elementary schools, were considered "middle grades."

Source: Michigan Department of Education

Population (1997)

✧ Total population	157,704
✧ Total child population	42,262
—Ages 0-5	12,853
—Ages 6-12	16,781
—Ages 13-17	12,628
—African American	2.7%
—American Indian	0.6%
—Asian/Pacific Islander	0.6%
—Hispanic	3.2%
—White (Non-Hispanic)	93.2%
✧ Total births	2,057

Employment

✧ Unemployment rate	5.2%
✧ Median household income (1995)	$39,428

Child Care and Early Education (1998)

✧ Regulated slots[1]	4,612
—Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	14
✧ Children in publicly subsidized care (FY97)	1,389
✧ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$105.74

Childhood Lead Poisoning, Ages 0-3

June 1997-July 1998

Children Ages 0 - 3	Screened for Lead #	Screened for Lead %	% Lead Poisoned
6,234	143	2.3	4.2

Note: Children at high risk of lead poisoning live in pre-1950s housing or are poor. Counties that test these children may have a larger share of children confirmed as lead poisoned.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health

Family Support (Dec. 1997)

	Number	% of All Children
✧ Children receiving food stamps (June 1998)	3,759	8.9
✧ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	1,729	4.1
—Ages 0-5	858	6.7
—Ages 6-12	662	3.9
—Ages 13-17	198	1.6
✧ Children insured by Medicaid	6,772	16.0

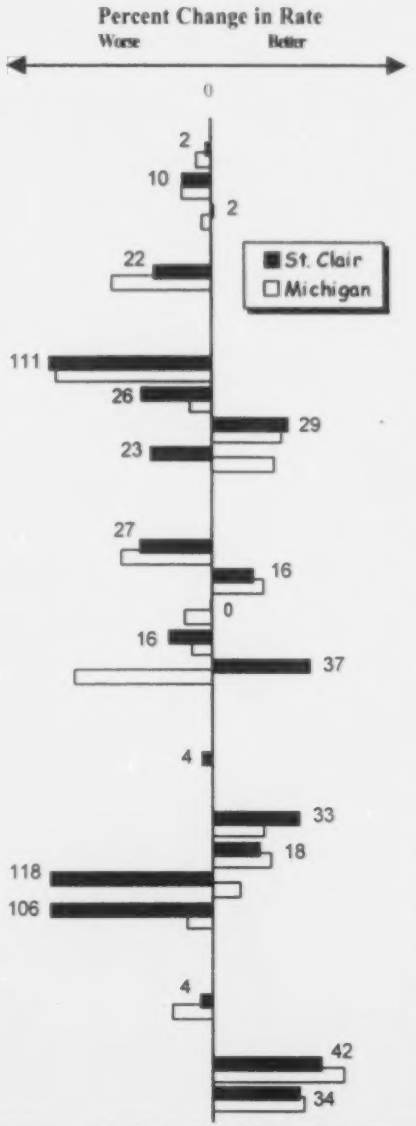
[1]Each slot accomodates one child in a licensed child care center , or group family day care home or in a registered family day care home. Not all slots provide full-day care.

[2]National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.

[3]FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).

TRENDS IN CHILD WELL-BEING

	Trend Period Years (Base Year vs Recent Year)	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1995					
✧ Child poverty		6,078	14.8%	6,531	15.1%	22 of 83
—Ages 0-4		2,218	18.8%	2,437	20.7%	21 of 83
—Ages 5-17		3,860	13.2%	4,094	13.0%	18 of 83
✧ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1997-98	4,828	19.1%	6,308	23.2%	16 of 82
Child Health	Avg.1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Inadequate prenatal care		85	4.2%	181	8.8%	59 of 66
✧ Low birth-weight babies		116	5.6%	147	7.1%	52 of 76
✧ Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)		20	9.6	14	6.8	8 of 26
✧ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		6	20.8	8	25.6	11 of 17
Child Safety[2]	FY 1988 vs 1997					
✧ Children in investigated families		2,296	57.9	3,106	73.5	55 of 83
✧ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		435	11.0	389	9.2	47 of 79
✧ Children in out-of-home care		247	6.2	264	6.2	62 of 78
—for abuse or neglect		152	3.8	189	4.5	62 of 74
—for delinquency		55	1.4	37	0.9	23 of 62
Adolescence	Avg.1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		75	20.8	77	21.6	27 of 70
✧ Deaths by accident, homicide, or suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		9	73.4	6	49.2	7 of 20
✧ Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		264	14.5	232	11.8	29 of 80
—violent index crimes		17	0.9	40	2.0	30 of 43
✧ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1996-97	138	2.0%	294	4.1%	41 of 82
Education: Students ...						
✧ in Special Education	1987-88 vs 1997-98	2,979	12.0%	3,450	12.5%	41 of 82
✧ with inadequate math skills	1993-94 vs 1997-98					
—fourth grade math		991	50.1%	535	29.2%	54 of 82
—seventh grade math		937	51.3%	697	34.1%	30 of 82



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[2]*All child safety indicator rates are per 1,000 children, ages 0-17.*
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Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

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ST. JOSEPH COUNTY

What we can do for kids in our communities ...

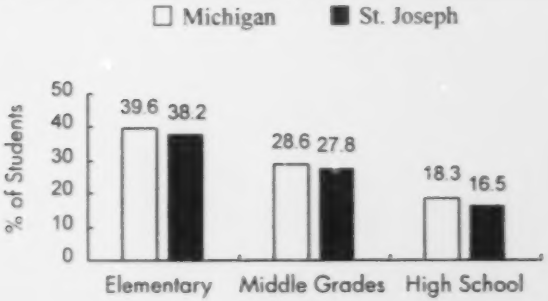
Make sure adolescents in our communities are informed about the risks of sexually transmitted diseases.

Trends for Young Adolescents, Ages 10-14

	1995	1996	1997
Population	5,125	5,099	4,945
Births	5	2	1
Deaths from injury	1	0	0
Arrests			
✧ Index crimes	50	40	75
✧ Violent crimes	3	2	10

Sources: see Data Notes and Sources

Free/Reduced Price Lunch (1997-98)



	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Middle Grades	24.0%	25.9%	27.8%

Note: All buildings that serve young adolescents, except K-12 and elementary schools, were considered "middle grades."

Source: Michigan Department of Education

Population (1997)

✧ Total population	61,234
✧ Total child population	17,023
—Ages 0-5	5,241
—Ages 6-12	6,815
—Ages 13-17	4,967
—African American	3.5%
—American Indian	0.3%
—Asian/Pacific Islander	0.8%
—Hispanic	1.5%
—White (Non-Hispanic)	94.0%
✧ Total births	856

Employment

✧ Unemployment rate	3.7%
✧ Median household income (1995)	$35,269

Child Care and Early Education (1998)

✧ Regulated slots[1]	2,280
—Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	10
✧ Children in publicly subsidized care (FY97)	426
✧ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$77.99

Childhood Lead Poisoning, Ages 0-3

June 1997-July 1998

Children Ages 0 - 3	Screened for Lead #	Screened for Lead %	% Lead Poisoned
2,584	147	5.7	6.8

Note: Children at high risk of lead poisoning live in pre-1950s housing or are poor. Counties that test these children may have a larger share of children confirmed as lead poisoned.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health

Family Support (Dec. 1997)

	Number	% of All Children
✧ Children receiving food stamps (June 1998)	1,626	9.6
✧ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	902	5.3
—Ages 0-5	439	8.4
—Ages 6-12	332	4.9
—Ages 13-17	118	2.4
✧ Children insured by Medicaid	3,180	18.7

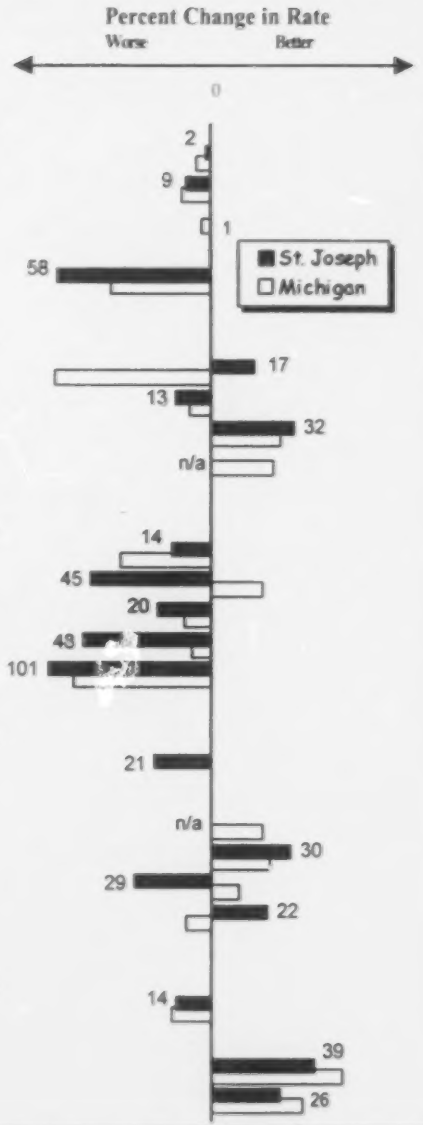
[1]Each slot accomodates one child in a licensed child care center , or group family day care home or in a registered family day care home. Not all slots provide full-day care.

[2]National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.

[3]FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).

TRENDS IN CHILD WELL-BEING

	Trend Period Years (Base Year vs Recent Year)	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1995					
✧ Child poverty		2,718	15.9%	2,843	16.2%	27 of 83
—Ages 0-4		955	19.0%	989	20.8%	22 of 83
—Ages 5-17		1,763	14.6%	1,854	14.5%	28 of 83
✧ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1997-98	2,233	19.7%	3,626	31.1%	30 of 82
Child Health	Avg.1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Inadequate prenatal care		54	5.9%	41	4.9%	32 of 66
✧ Low birth-weight babies		59	6.5%	61	7.3%	54 of 76
✧ Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)		10	10.6	6	7.2	12 of 26
✧ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		3	*	3	*	* of 17
Child Safety[2]	FY 1988 vs 1997					
✧ Children in investigated families		835	49.8	971	57.0	39 of 83
✧ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		157	9.4	232	13.6	66 of 79
✧ Children in out-of-home care		82	4.9	101	5.9	54 of 78
—for abuse or neglect		51	3.0	77	4.5	63 of 74
—for delinquency		6	0.4	13	0.7	17 of 62
Adolescence	Avg.1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		39	27.5	48	33.4	54 of 70
✧ Deaths by accident, homicide, or suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		4	*	5	118.7	20 of 20
✧ Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		177	23.9	133	16.6	42 of 80
—violent index crimes		9	1.3	13	1.6	23 of 43
✧ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1996-97	211	6.7%	166	5.3%	56 of 82
Education: Students ...						
✧ in Special Education	1987-88 vs 1997-98	1,272	10.8%	1,452	12.2%	35 of 82
✧ with inadequate math skills	1993-94 vs 1997-98					
—fourth grade math		421	49.8%	249	30.3%	64 of 82
—seventh grade math		549	60.3%	402	44.4%	69 of 82



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[2]All child safety indicator rates are per 1,000 children, ages 0-17.
**Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*
Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

SANILAC COUNTY

What we can do for kids in our communities ...

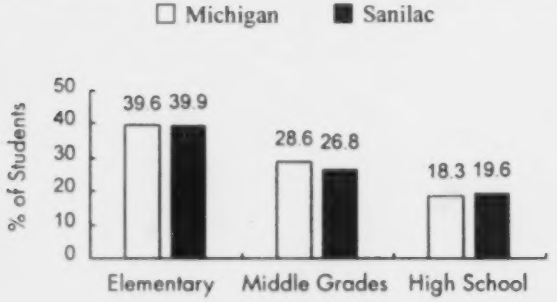
Offer to care for a sick child who needs to stay home from school for a few days.

Trends for Young Adolescents, Ages 10-14

	1995	1996	1997
Population	3,433	3,631	3,539
Births	0	2	2
Deaths from injury	1	1	0
Arrests			
✧ Index crimes	23	28	11
✧ Violent crimes	3	2	3

Sources: see Data Notes and Sources

Free/Reduced Price Lunch (1997-98)



	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Middle Grades	25.8%	25.4%	26.8%

Note: All buildings that serve young adolescents, except K-12 and elementary schools, were considered "middle grades."

Source: Michigan Department of Education

Population (1997)

✧ Total population	42,736
✧ Total child population	11,706
—Ages 0-5	3,395
—Ages 6-12	4,710
—Ages 13-17	3,601
—African American	0.2%
—American Indian	0.6%
—Asian/Pacific Islander	0.4%
—Hispanic	4.4%
—White (Non-Hispanic)	94.6%
✧ Total births	604

Employment

✧ Unemployment rate	6.0%
✧ Median household income (1995)	$30,434

Child Care and Early Education (1998)

✧ Regulated slots[1]	1,112
—Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	13
✧ Children in publicly subsidized care (FY97)	324
✧ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$85.61

Childhood Lead Poisoning, Ages 0-3

June 1997-July 1998

Children Ages 0 - 3	Screened for Lead #	Screened for Lead %	% Lead Poisoned
1,618	100	6.2	4.0

Note: Children at high risk of lead poisoning live in pre-1950s housing or are poor. Counties that test these children may have a larger share of children confirmed as lead poisoned.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health

Family Support (Dec. 1997)

	Number	% of All Children
✧ Children receiving food stamps (June 1998)	1,196	10.2
✧ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	385	3.3
—Ages 0-5	162	4.8
—Ages 6-12	157	3.3
—Ages 13-17	58	1.6
✧ Children insured by Medicaid	2,030	17.3

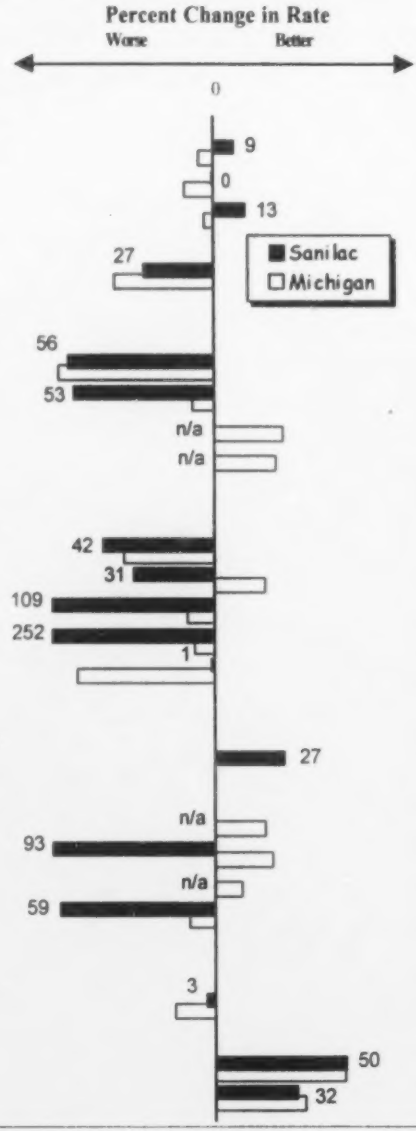
[1]Each slot accomodates one child in a licensed child care center , or group family day care home or in a registered family day care home. Not all slots provide full-day care.

[2]National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.

[3]FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).

TRENDS IN CHILD WELL-BEING

	Trend Period Years (Base Year vs Recent Year)	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1995					
✧ Child poverty		2,315	20.2%	2,227	18.4%	38 of 83
—Ages 0-4		771	24.1%	782	24.1%	37 of 83
—Ages 5-17		1,544	18.7%	1,445	16.3%	40 of 83
✧ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1997-98	1,874	24.7%	2,667	31.2%	31 of 82
Child Health	Avg.1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Inadequate prenatal care		38	6.7%	58	10.5%	62 of 66
✧ Low birth-weight babies		30	5.2%	44	8.0%	66 of 76
✧ Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)		6	10.0	3	*	* of 26
✧ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		3	*	2	*	* of 17
Child Safety[2]	FY 1988 vs 1997					
✧ Children in investigated families		484	43.6	726	62.0	43 of 83
✧ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		101	9.1	139	11.9	59 of 79
✧ Children in out-of-home care		25	2.3	55	4.7	38 of 78
—for abuse or neglect		11	1.0	42	3.6	51 of 74
—for delinquency		8	0.7	8	0.7	15 of 62
Adolescence	Avg.1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		19	18.4	15	13.5	6 of 70
✧ Deaths by accident, homicide, or suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		4	*	1	*	* of 20
✧ Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		24	4.6	50	8.8	38 of 80
—violent index crimes		2	*	6	1.1	9 of 43
✧ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1996-97	57	2.4%	97	3.8%	33 of 82
Education: Students ...						
✧ in Special Education	1987-88 vs 1997-98	813	10.0%	910	10.4%	15 of 82
✧ with inadequate math skills	1993-94 vs 1997-98					
—fourth grade math		372	57.0%	170	28.3%	47 of 82
—seventh grade math		283	48.1%	203	32.8%	24 of 82



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[2]All child safety indicator rates are per 1,000 children, ages 0-17.
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Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

SCHOOLCRAFT COUNTY

What we can do for kids in our communities ...

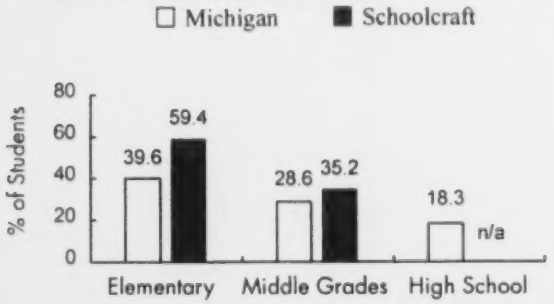
Encourage children to have healthy habits such as good nutrition and regular exercise.

Trends for Young Adolescents, Ages 10-14

	1995	1996	1997
Population	654	658	636
Births	0	0	0
Deaths from injury	0	0	0
Arrests			
✧ Index crimes	3	2	0
✧ Violent crimes	1	1	0

Sources: see Data Notes and Sources

Free/Reduced Price Lunch (1997-98)



	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Middle Grades	34.6%	35.5%	35.2%

Note: All buildings that serve young adolescents, except K-12 and elementary schools, were considered "middle grades."

Source: Michigan Department of Education

Population (1997)

✧ Total population	8,748
✧ Total child population	2,074
—Ages 0-5	556
—Ages 6-12	849
—Ages 13-17	669
—African American	0.4%
—American Indian	9.8%
—Asian/Pacific Islander	0.3%
—Hispanic	0.9%
—White (Non-Hispanic)	88.7%
✧ Total births	93

Employment

✧ Unemployment rate	10.7%
✧ Median household income (1995)	$26,723

Child Care and Early Education (1998)

✧ Regulated slots[1]	147
—Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	13
✧ Children in publicly subsidized care (FY97)	41
✧ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$91.76

Childhood Lead Poisoning, Ages 0-3

June 1997-July 1998

Children Ages 0 - 3	Screened for Lead #	Screened for Lead %	% Lead Poisoned
273	99	36.3	2.0

Note: Children at high risk of lead poisoning live in pre-1950s housing or are poor. Counties that test these children may have a larger share of children confirmed as lead poisoned.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health

Family Support (Dec. 1997)

	Number	% of All Children
✧ Children receiving food stamps (June 1998)	408	19.7
✧ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	196	9.5
—Ages 0-5	80	14.4
—Ages 6-12	75	8.8
—Ages 13-17	18	2.7
✧ Children insured by Medicaid	696	33.6

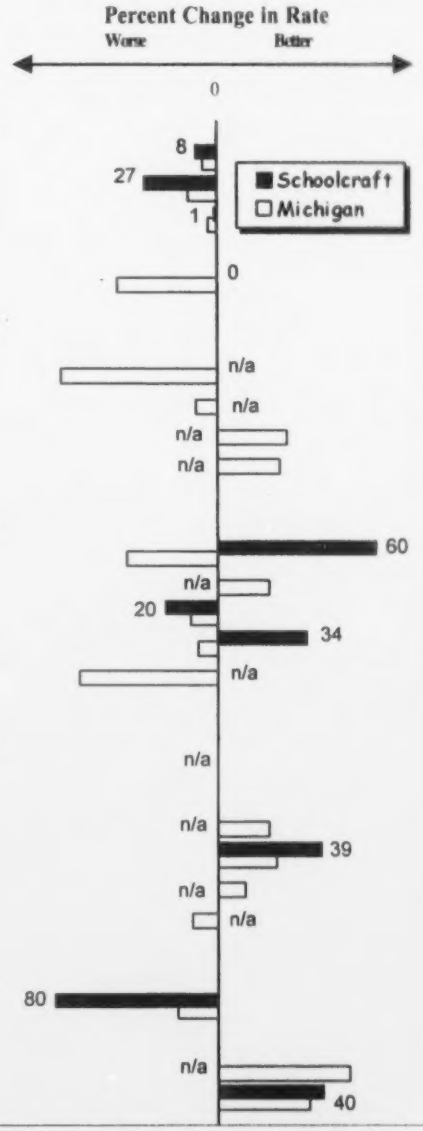
[1]Each slot accomodates one child in a licensed child care center , or group family day care home or in a registered family day care home. Not all slots provide full-day care.

[2]National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.

[3]FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).

TRENDS IN CHILD WELL-BEING

	Trend Period Years (Base Year vs Recent Year)	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1995					
✧ Child poverty		462	21.4%	495	23.1%	62 of 83
—Ages 0-4		138	25.6%	164	32.5%	72 of 83
—Ages 5-17		324	20.0%	331	20.2%	62 of 83
✧ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1997-98	489	44.5%	517	44.5%	71 of 82
Child Health	Avg.1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Inadequate prenatal care		3	*	4	*	* of 66
✧ Low birth-weight babies		5	*	6	6.5%	35 of 76
✧ Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)		1	*	1	*	* of 26
✧ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		1	*	0	*	* of 17
Child Safety[2]	FY 1988 vs 1997					
✧ Children in investigated families		120	58.1	48	23.1	4 of 83
✧ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		21	10.2	3	*	* of 79
✧ Children in out-of-home care		14	.6.7	17	8.0	73 of 78
—for abuse or neglect		9	4.4	6	2.9	38 of 74
—for delinquency		4	*	11	5.1	62 of 62
Adolescence	Avg.1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		3	*	5	*	* of 70
✧ Deaths by accident, homicide, or suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		0	*	0	*	* of 20
✧ Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		19	18.8	12	11.4	28 of 80
—violent index crimes		0	*	1	*	* of 43
✧ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1996-97	1	*	7	1.9%	4 of 82
Education: Students ...						
✧ in Special Education	1987-88 vs 1997-98	102	8.4%	190	15.1%	73 of 82
✧ with inadequate math skills	1993-94 vs 1997-98					
—fourth grade math		58	54.7%	4	*	* of 82
—seventh grade math		45	56.3%	30	33.7%	28 of 82



[1]A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
[2]All child safety indicator rates are per 1,000 children, ages 0-17.
**Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*
Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

SHIAWASSEE COUNTY

What we can do for kids in our communities ...

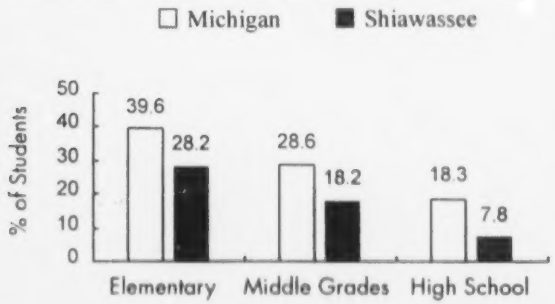
Participate with kids in "healthy activities," such as sports or dancing.

Trends for Young Adolescents, Ages 10-14

	1995	1996	1997
Population	5,639	6,298	6,069
Births	1	2	1
Deaths from injury	1	0	1
Arrests			
✧ Index crimes	35	14	20
✧ Violent crimes	5	3	3

Sources: see Data Notes and Sources

Free/Reduced Price Lunch (1997-98)



	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Middle Grades	16.8%	18.3%	18.2%

Note: All buildings that serve young adolescents, except K-12 and elementary schools, were considered "middle grades."

Source: Michigan Department of Education

Population (1997)

✧ Total population	72,236
✧ Total child population	19,882
—Ages 0-5	5,637
—Ages 6-12	8,032
—Ages 13-17	6,213
—African American	0.2%
—American Indian	0.7%
—Asian/Pacific Islander	0.7%
—Hispanic	2.7%
—White (Non-Hispanic)	96.0%
✧ Total births	943

Employment

✧ Unemployment rate	5.3%
✧ Median household income (1995)	$36,641

Child Care and Early Education (1998)

✧ Regulated slots[1]	1,828
—Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	15
✧ Children in publicly subsidized care (FY97)	528
✧ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$92.28

Childhood Lead Poisoning, Ages 0-3

June 1997-July 1998

Children Ages 0 - 3	Screened for Lead #	Screened for Lead %	% Lead Poisoned
2,775	330	11.9	0.6

Note: Children at high risk of lead poisoning live in pre-1950s housing or are poor. Counties that test these children may have a larger share of children confirmed as lead poisoned.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health

Family Support (Dec. 1997)

	Number	% of All Children
✧ Children receiving food stamps (June 1998)	1,535	7.7
✧ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	659	3.3
—Ages 0-5	314	5.6
—Ages 6-12	266	3.3
—Ages 13-17	70	1.1
✧ Children insured by Medicaid	3,260	16.4

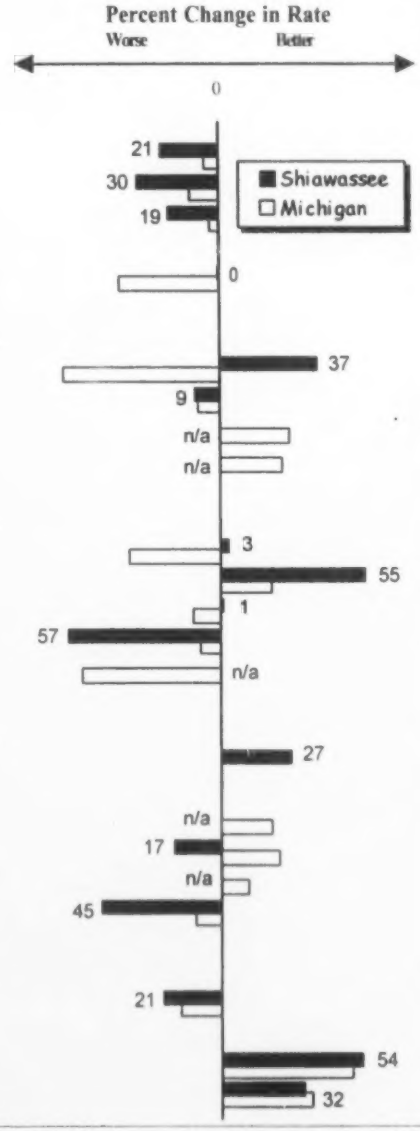
[1]Each slot accomodates one child in a licensed child care center , or group family day care home or in a registered family day care home. Not all slots provide full-day care.

[2]National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.

[3]FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).

TRENDS IN CHILD WELL-BEING

	Trend Period Years (Base Year vs Recent Year)	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1995					
✧ Child poverty		2,634	13.1%	3,287	15.9%	25 of 83
—Ages 0-4		917	16.5%	1,124	21.5%	25 of 83
—Ages 5-17		1,717	11.8%	2,163	14.0%	26 of 83
✧ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1997-98	2,738	20.3%	2,898	20.3%	10 of 82
Child Health	Avg.1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Inadequate prenatal care		47	4.6%	27	2.9%	7 of 66
✧ Low birth-weight babies		60	6.0%	60	6.5%	34 of 76
✧ Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)		9	8.6	5	*	* of 26
✧ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		5	*	4	*	* of 17
Child Safety[2]	FY 1988 vs 1997					
✧ Children in investigated families		973	48.2	926	46.6	28 of 83
✧ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		246	12.2	109	5.5	22 of 79
✧ Children in out-of-home care		44	2.2	43	2.1	4 of 78
—for abuse or neglect		20	1.0	30	1.5	16 of 74
—for delinquency		11	0.6	3	*	* of 62
Adolescence	Avg.1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		45	23.3	31	16.9	14 of 70
✧ Deaths by accident, homicide, or suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		4	*	2	*	* of 20
✧ Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		71	7.4	84	8.7	17 of 80
—violent index crimes		2	*	13	1.4	17 of 43
✧ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1996-97	121	2.9%	180	4.2%	44 of 82
Education: Students ...						
✧ in Special Education	1987-88 vs 1997-98	1,526	10.2%	1,800	12.4%	39 of 82
✧ with inadequate math skills	1993-94 vs 1997-98					
—fourth grade math		552	53.9%	236	24.7%	35 of 82
—seventh grade math		602	56.2%	398	38.1%	48 of 82



[1]*A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.*

[2]*All child safety indicator rates are per 1,000 children, ages 0-17.*

**Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*

Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

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TUSCOLA COUNTY

What we can do for kids in our communities ...

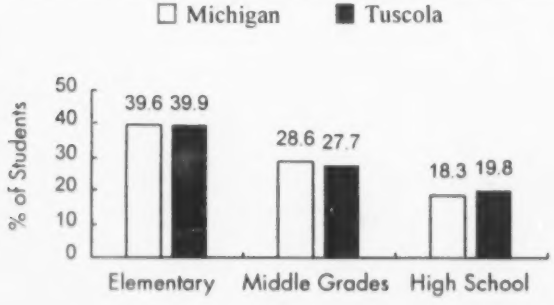
Promote opportunities for children to develop their spiritual and ethical capacities.

Trends for Young Adolescents, Ages 10-14

	1995	1996	1997
Population	4,685	5,037	4,890
Births	3	2	0
Deaths from injury	3	0	1
Arrests			
✧ Index crimes	16	4	17
✧ Violent crimes	0	0	4

Sources: see Data Notes and Sources

Free/Reduced Price Lunch (1997-98)



	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Middle Grades	27.6%	27.8%	27.7%

Note: All buildings that serve young adolescents, except K-12 and elementary schools, were considered "middle grades."

Source: Michigan Department of Education

Population (1997)

✧ Total population	58,087
✧ Total child population	16,022
—Ages 0-5	4,487
—Ages 6-12	6,445
—Ages 13-17	5,090
—African American	0.6%
—American Indian	0.8%
—Asian/Pacific Islander	0.6%
—Hispanic	3.6%
—White (Non-Hispanic)	94.5%
✧ Total births	684

Employment

✧ Unemployment rate	5.3%
✧ Median household income (1995)	$34,982

Child Care and Early Education (1998)

✧ Regulated slots[1]	1,400
—Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	33
✧ Children in publicly subsidized care (FY97)	322
✧ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$91.09

Childhood Lead Poisoning, Ages 0-3

June 1997-July 1998

Children Ages 0 - 3	Screened for Lead #	Screened for Lead %	% Lead Poisoned
2,169	90	4.1	0.0

Note: Children at high risk of lead poisoning live in pre-1950s housing or are poor. Counties that test these children may have a larger share of children confirmed as lead poisoned.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health

Family Support (Dec. 1997)

	Number	% of All Children
✧ Children receiving food stamps (June 1998)	1,331	8.3
✧ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	591	3.7
—Ages 0-5	265	5.9
—Ages 6-12	248	3.8
—Ages 13-17	68	1.3
✧ Children insured by Medicaid	2,819	17.6

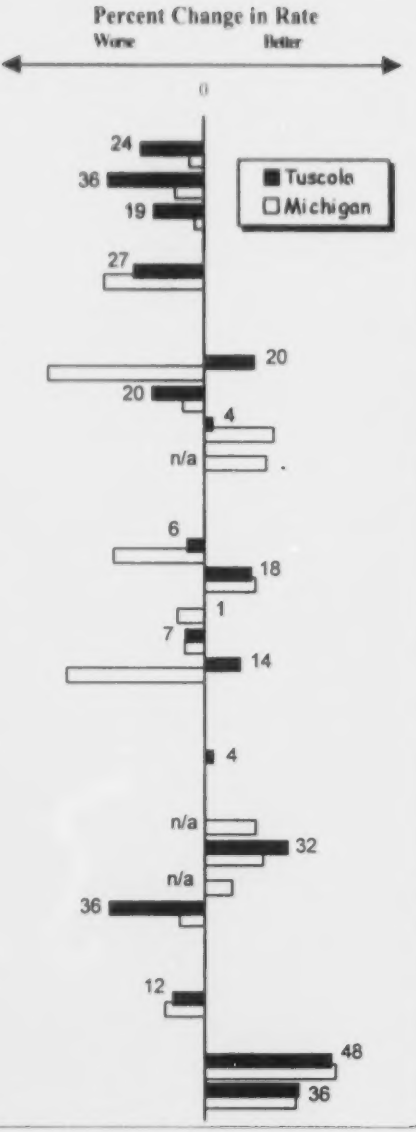
[1]Each slot accomodates one child in a licensed child care center , or group family day care home or in a registered family day care home. Not all slots provide full-day care.

[2]National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.

[3]FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).

TRENDS IN CHILD WELL-BEING

	Trend Period Years (Base Year vs Recent Year)	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1995					
✧ Child poverty		2,287	14.4%	2,933	17.8%	32 of 83
—Ages 0-4		757	17.6%	997	24.0%	34 of 83
—Ages 5-17		1,530	13.2%	1,936	15.7%	33 of 83
✧ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1997-98	2,658	24.3%	3,770	30.8%	29 of 82
Child Health	Avg.1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Inadequate prenatal care		41	5.4%	30	4.3%	25 of 66
✧ Low birth-weight babies		43	5.7%	47	6.8%	43 of 76
✧ Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)		9	11.5	8	11.0	24 of 26
✧ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		9	70.5	5	*	* of 17
Child Safety[2]	FY 1988 vs 1997					
✧ Children in investigated families		696	43.7	744	46.4	26 of 83
✧ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		108	6.8	89	5.6	24 of 79
✧ Children in out-of-home care		81	5.1	81	5.0	41 of 78
—for abuse or neglect		60	3.7	64	4.0	56 of 74
—for delinquency		13	0.8	11	0.7	14 of 62
Adolescence	Avg.1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		29	18.8	27	18.1	20 of 70
✧ Deaths by accident, homicide, or suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		4	*	4	*	* of 20
✧ Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		59	7.6	41	5.2	3 of 80
—violent index crimes		3	*	4	*	* of 43
✧ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1996-97	129	3.5%	179	4.7%	50 of 82
Education: Students ...						
✧ in Special Education	1987-88 vs 1997-98	1,495	12.1%	1,683	13.6%	56 of 82
✧ with inadequate math skills	1993-94 vs 1997-98					
—fourth grade math		476	56.1%	233	28.9%	53 of 82
—seventh grade math		529	57.1%	316	36.4%	45 of 82



[1]A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
[2]All child safety indicator rates are per 1,000 children, ages 0-17.
**Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*
Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

VAN BUREN COUNTY

What we can do for kids in our communities ...

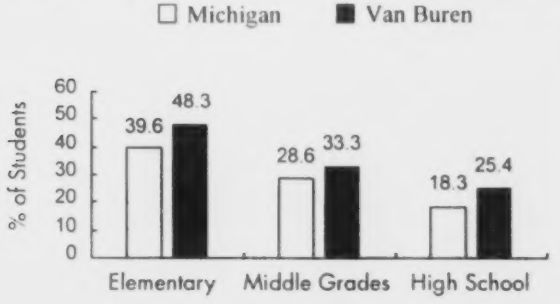
Get involved in local political campaigns and understand the issues.

Trends for Young Adolescents, Ages 10-14

	1995	1996	1997
Population	6,383	6,452	6,270
Births	5	2	0
Deaths from injury	0	1	1
Arrests			
✧ Index crimes	71	33	63
✧ Violent crimes	8	3	8

Sources: see Data Notes and Sources

Free/Reduced Price Lunch (1997-98)



	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Middle Grades	32.4%	33.5%	33.3%

Note: All buildings that serve young adolescents, except K-12 and elementary schools, were considered "middle grades."

Source: Michigan Department of Education

Population (1997)

✧ Total population	75,686
✧ Total child population	21,337
—Ages 0-5	6,377
—Ages 6-12	8,773
—Ages 13-17	6,187
—African American	8.7%
—American Indian	1.2%
—Asian/Pacific Islander	0.6%
—Hispanic	6.3%
—White (Non-Hispanic)	83.7%
✧ Total births	1,053

Employment

✧ Unemployment rate	5.6%
✧ Median household income (1995)	$32,273

Child Care and Early Education (1998)

✧ Regulated slots[1]	2,274
—Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	14
✧ Children in publicly subsidized care (FY97)	580
✧ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$94.28

Childhood Lead Poisoning, Ages 0-3

June 1997-July 1998

Children Ages 0 - 3	Screened for Lead #	Screened for Lead %	% Lead Poisoned
3,150	313	9.9	1.6

Note: Children at high risk of lead poisoning live in pre-1950s housing or are poor. Counties that test these children may have a larger share of children confirmed as lead poisoned.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health

Family Support (Dec. 1997)

	Number	% of All Children
✧ Children receiving food stamps (June 1998)	3,483	16.3
✧ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	1,620	7.6
—Ages 0-5	753	11.8
—Ages 6-12	634	7.2
—Ages 13-17	214	3.5
✧ Children insured by Medicaid	5,042	23.6

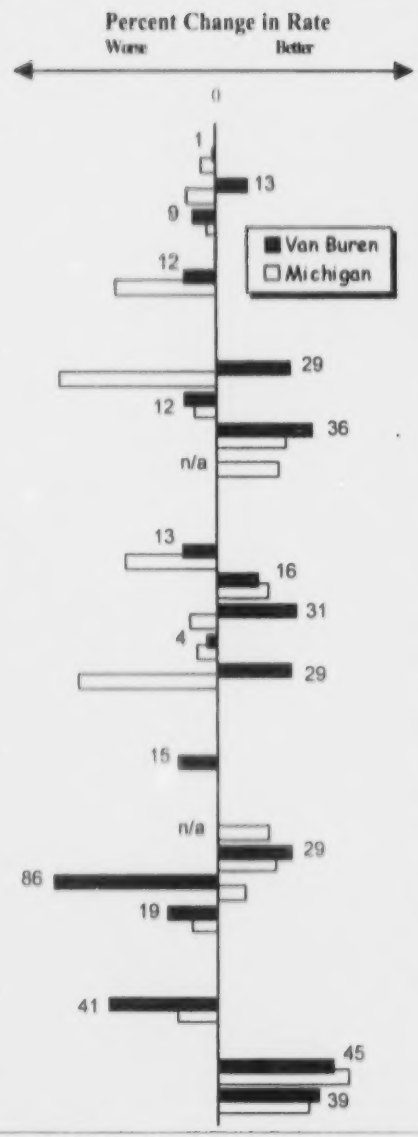
[1]Each slot accomodates one child in a licensed child care center , or group family day care home or in a registered family day care home. Not all slots provide full-day care.

[2]National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.

[3]FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).

TRENDS IN CHILD WELL-BEING

	Trend Period Years Base Year vs Recent Year	Base Year Number	 Rate	Recent Year Number	 Rate	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1995					
✧ Child poverty		4,999	24.3%	5,387	24.6%	71 of 83
—Ages 0-4		1,717	30.0%	1,530	26.3%	48 of 83
—Ages 5-17		3,282	22.1%	3,857	24.0%	73 of 83
✧ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1997-98	4,905	35.0%	6,703	39.1%	58 of 82
Child Health	Avg.1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Inadequate prenatal care		92	8.8%	65	6.3%	44 of 66
✧ Low birth-weight babies		69	6.6%	77	7.4%	57 of 76
✧ Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)		13	12.1	8	7.7	16 of 26
✧ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		5	*	5	*	* of 17
Child Safety[2]	FY 1988 vs 1997					
✧ Children in investigated families		1,330	67.4	1,622	76.0	61 of 83
✧ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		320	16.2	291	13.6	67 of 79
✧ Children in out-of-home care		163	8.2	122	5.7	53 of 78
—for abuse or neglect		56	2.8	62	2.9	40 of 74
—for delinquency		50	2.5	39	1.8	45 of 62
Adolescence	Avg.1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		57	33.2	68	38.0	63 of 70
✧ Deaths by accident, homicide, or suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		7	123.7	3	*	* of 20
✧ Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		191	21.5	154	15.3	38 of 80
—violent index crimes		11	1.2	22	2.2	33 of 43
✧ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1996-97	177	4.4%	246	5.2%	54 of 82
Education: Students ...						
✧ in Special Education	1987-88 vs 1997-98	1,140	7.2%	1,844	10.2%	11 of 82
✧ with inadequate math skills	1993-94 vs 1997-98					
—fourth grade math		647	53.1%	350	29.5%	55 of 82
—seventh grade math		723	57.0%	407	34.9%	33 of 82



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[2]*All child safety indicator rates are per 1,000 children, ages 0-17.*
**Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*
Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

WASHTENAW COUNTY

What we can do for kids in our communities ...

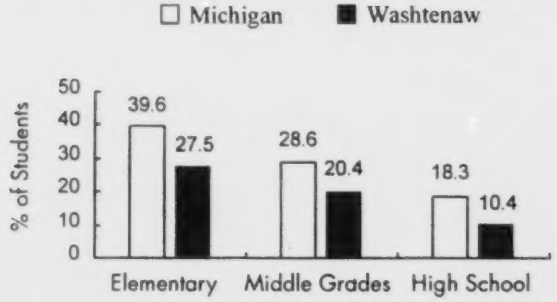
Volunteer as a court-appointed advocate for children or probate court.

Trends for Young Adolescents, Ages 10-14

	1995	1996	1997
Population	16,900	17,160	16,786
Births	6	5	4
Deaths from injury	2	1	1
Arrests			
✧ Index crimes	268	134	166
✧ Violent crimes	36	56	29

Sources: see Data Notes and Sources

Free/Reduced Price Lunch (1997-98)



	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Middle Grades	21.6%	20.9%	20.4%

Note: All buildings that serve young adolescents, except K-12 and elementary schools, were considered "middle grades."

Source: Michigan Department of Education

Population (1997)

✧ Total population	299,503
✧ Total child population	63,622
—Ages 0-5	22,003
—Ages 6-12	24,679
—Ages 13-17	16,940
—African American	15.4%
—American Indian	0.4%
—Asian/Pacific Islander	5.3%
—Hispanic	2.9%
—White (Non-Hispanic)	76.4%
✧ Total births	4,048

Employment

✧ Unemployment rate	2.1%
✧ Median household income (1995)	$47,182

Child Care and Early Education (1998)

✧ Regulated slots[1]	15,337
—Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	23
✧ Children in publicly subsidized care (FY97)	1,253
✧ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$122.59

Childhood Lead Poisoning, Ages 0-3

June 1997-July 1998

Children Ages 0 - 3	Screened for Lead #	Screened for Lead %	% Lead Poisoned
11,361	355	3.1	1.4

Note: Children at high risk of lead poisoning live in pre-1950s housing or are poor. Counties that test these children may have a larger share of children confirmed as lead poisoned.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health

Family Support (Dec. 1997)

	Number	% of All Children
✧ Children receiving food stamps (June 1998)	5,272	8.3
✧ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	3,217	5.1
—Ages 0-5	1,592	7.2
—Ages 6-12	1,281	5.2
—Ages 13-17	332	2.0
✧ Children insured by Medicaid	8,417	13.2

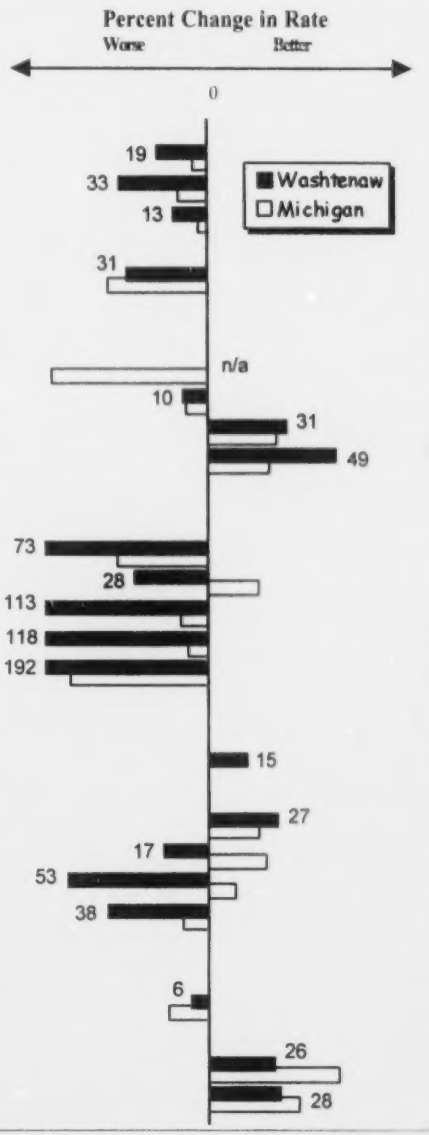
[1]Each slot accomodates one child in a licensed child care center , or group family day care home or in a registered family day care home. Not all slots provide full-day care.

[2]National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.

[3]FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).

TRENDS IN CHILD WELL-BEING

	Trend Period Years (Base Year vs Recent Year)	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1995					
✧ Child poverty		6,080	9.9%	7,636	11.8%	9 of 83
—Ages 0-4		2,214	10.9%	2,877	14.5%	5 of 83
—Ages 5-17		3,866	9.4%	4,759	10.6%	12 of 83
✧ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1997-98	5,390	16.0%	8,569	20.9%	12 of 82
Child Health	Avg.1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Inadequate prenatal care		132	3.4%	*	*	* of 66
✧ Low birth-weight babies		232	6.0%	255	6.6%	36 of 76
✧ Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)		35	9.0	24	6.3	6 of 26
✧ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		16	35.5	9	18.2	2 of 17
Child Safety[2]	FY 1988 vs 1997					
✧ Children in investigated families		1,731	26.8	2,939	46.2	24 of 83
✧ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		224	3.5	282	4.4	13 of 79
✧ Children in out-of-home care		163	2.5	342	5.4	46 of 78
—for abuse or neglect		116	1.8	248	3.9	55 of 74
—for delinquency		18	0.3	51	0.8	18 of 62
Adolescence	Avg.1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		98	19.8	82	16.8	13 of 70
✧ Deaths by accident, homicide, or suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		10	38.7	7	28.2	1 of 20
✧ Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		506	19.1	596	22.2	60 of 80
—violent index crimes		58	2.1	89	3.3	34 of 43
✧ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1996-97	388	3.9%	597	5.5%	59 of 82
Education: Students ...						
✧ in Special Education	1987-88 vs 1997-98	4,582	12.6%	5,741	13.4%	54 of 82
✧ with inadequate math skills	1993-94 vs 1997-98					
—fourth grade math		1,172	39.8%	943	29.6%	56 of 82
—seventh grade math		1,383	50.0%	1,098	36.0%	43 of 82



[1] *A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.*
[2] *All child safety indicator rates are per 1,000 children, ages 0-17.*
* *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*
Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

WAYNE COUNTY

What we can do for kids in our communities ...

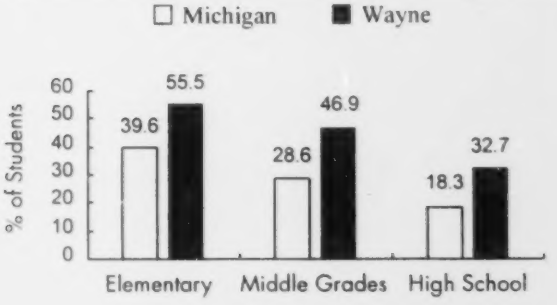
Make schools a community resource with programs before and after school.

Trends for Young Adolescents, Ages 10-14

	1995	1996	1997
Population	148,258	147,775	150,110
Births	139	117	117
Deaths from injury	20	22	27
Arrests			
✧ Index crimes	1,286	1,191	1,233
✧ Violent crimes	284	197	250

Sources: see Data Notes and Sources

Free/Reduced Price Lunch (1997-98)



	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Middle Grades	42.8%	47.1%	46.9%

Note: All buildings that serve young adolescents, except K-12 and elementary schools, were considered "middle grades."

Source: Michigan Department of Education

Population (1997)

✧ Total population	2,127,087
✧ Total child population	557,033
—Ages 0-5	183,929
—Ages 6-12	219,091
—Ages 13-17	154,013
—African American	49.0%
—American Indian	0.4%
—Asian/Pacific Islander	1.5%
—Hispanic	3.7%
—White (Non-Hispanic)	45.9%
✧ Total births	31,843

Employment

✧ Unemployment rate	4.7%
✧ Median household income (1995)	$32,382

Child Care and Early Education (1998)

✧ Regulated slots[1]	57,705
—Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	19
✧ Children in publicly subsidized care (FY97)	14,931
✧ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$100.31

Childhood Lead Poisoning, Ages 0-3

June 1997-July 1998

Children Ages 0 - 3	Screened for Lead #	Screened for Lead %	% Lead Poisoned
90,136	11,821	13.1	15.1

Note: Children at high risk of lead poisoning live in pre-1950s housing or are poor. Counties that test these children may have a larger share of children confirmed as lead poisoned.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health

Family Support (Dec. 1997)

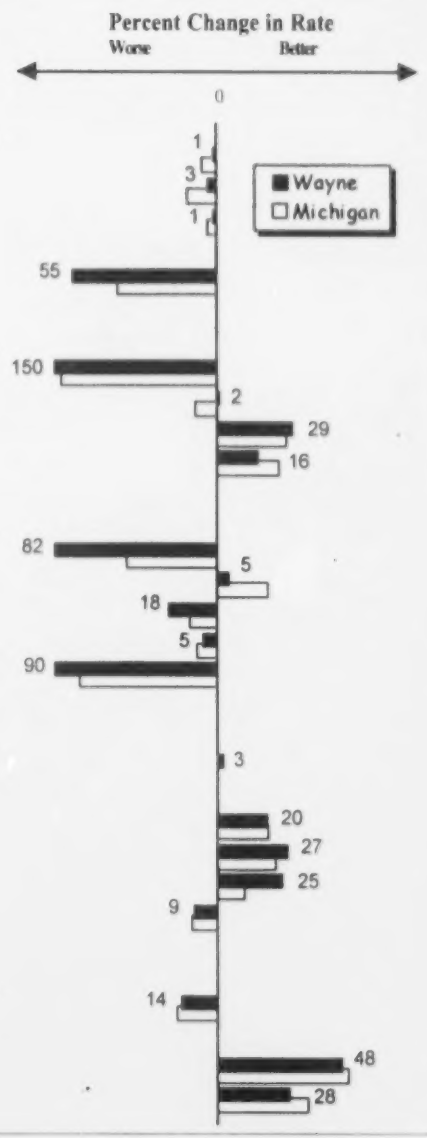
	Number	% of All Children
✧ Children receiving food stamps (June 1998)	162,912	29.2
✧ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	122,992	22.1
—Ages 0-5	55,815	30.3
—Ages 6-12	53,570	24.5
—Ages 13-17	13,552	8.8
✧ Children insured by Medicaid	203,463	36.5

[1]Each slot accomodates one child in a licensed child care center , or group family day care home or in a registered family day care home. Not all slots provide full-day care.

[2]National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.

[3]FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).

	Trend Period Years (Base Year vs Recent Year)	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1995					
✧ Child poverty		197,865	34.4%	201,596	34.8%	82 of 83
—Ages 0-4		75,128	41.6%	73,787	42.8%	83 of 83
—Ages 5-17		122,737	31.1%	127,809	31.4%	82 of 83
✧ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1997-98	103,334	31.2%	173,353	48.3%	79 of 82
Child Health	Avg.1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Inadequate prenatal care		2,373	6.8%	5,432	16.9%	66 of 66
✧ Low birth-weight babies		3,590	10.2%	3,231	10.1%	75 of 76
✧ Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)		545	15.6	355	11.0	25 of 26
✧ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		174	39.5	145	33.1	14 of 17
Child Safety[2]	FY 1988 vs 1997					
✧ Children in investigated families		29,027	50.4	51,225	92.0	74 of 83
✧ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		6,564	11.4	6,009	10.8	52 of 79
✧ Children in out-of-home care		6,246	10.8	7,128	12.8	78 of 78
—for abuse or neglect		4,921	8.5	4,995	9.0	74 of 74
—for delinquency		1,057	1.8	1,939	3.5	61 of 62
Adolescence	Avg.1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		2,250	42.0	1,855	40.6	65 of 70
✧ Deaths by accident, homicide, or suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		182	105.0	124	84.5	17 of 20
✧ Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		6,335	24.5	4,340	17.9	49 of 80
—violent index crimes		1,886	7.3	1,327	5.5	42 of 43
✧ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1996-97	11,176	13.4%	12,182	14.6%	82 of 82
Education: Students ...						
✧ in Special Education	1987-88 vs 1997-98	33,273	9.8%	38,304	11.2%	21 of 82
✧ with inadequate math skills	1993-94 vs 1997-98					
—fourth grade math	——	14,677	60.8%	7,651	31.6%	67 of 82
—seventh grade math		16,578	71.8%	11,535	52.0%	79 of 82



[1]*A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.*
[2]*All child safety indicator rates are per 1,000 children, ages 0-17.*
**Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*
Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

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WEXFORD COUNTY

What we can do for kids in our communities ...

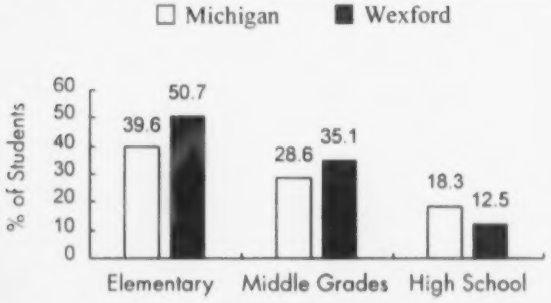
Make parent participation in schools meaningful—broaden the scope for parental and community support.

Trends for Young Adolescents, Ages 10-14

	1995	1996	1997
Population	2,507	2,341	2,293
Births	1	1	0
Deaths from injury	1	0	0
Arrests			
✧ Index crimes	67	44	64
✧ Violent crimes	7	3	3

Sources: see Data Notes and Sources

Free/Reduced Price Lunch (1997-98)



	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Middle Grades	37.9%	33.2%	35.1%

Note: All buildings that serve young adolescents, except K-12 and elementary schools, were considered "middle grades."

Source: Michigan Department of Education

Population (1997)

✧ Total population	29,147
✧ Total child population	8,061
—Ages 0-5	2,465
—Ages 6-12	3,338
—Ages 13-17	2,258
—African American	0.3%
—American Indian	0.9%
—Asian/Pacific Islander	0.6%
—Hispanic	1.1%
—White (Non-Hispanic)	97.1%
✧ Total births	337

Employment

✧ Unemployment rate	8.9%
✧ Median household income (1995)	$30,441

Child Care and Early Education (1998)

✧ Regulated slots[1]	1,342
—Per 100 children, ages 0-12[2]	23
✧ Children in publicly subsidized care (FY97)	371
✧ Average weekly cost (full-time)	$84.92

Childhood Lead Poisoning, Ages 0-3

June 1997-July 1998

Children Ages 0 - 3	Screened for Lead #	Screened for Lead %	% Lead Poisoned
1,216	10	0.8	0.0

Note: Children at high risk of lead poisoning live in pre-1950s housing or are poor. Counties that test these children may have a larger share of children confirmed as lead poisoned.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health

Family Support (Dec. 1997)

	Number	% of All Children
✧ Children receiving food stamps (June 1998)	1,157	14.4
✧ Children receiving FIP assistance[3]	496	6.1
—Ages 0-5	202	8.2
—Ages 6-12	216	6.5
—Ages 13-17	63	2.8
✧ Children insured by Medicaid	2,601	32.3

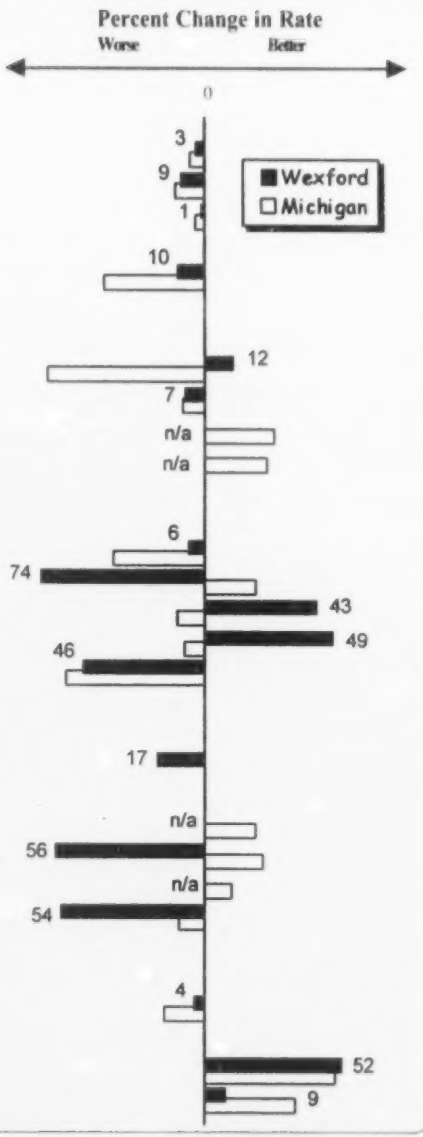
[1]Each slot accomodates one child in a licensed child care center , or group family day care home or in a registered family day care home. Not all slots provide full-day care.

[2]National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.

[3]FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).

TRENDS IN CHILD WELL-BEING

	Trend Period Years (Base Year vs Recent Year)	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	1989 vs 1995					
✧ Child poverty		1,545	20.1%	1,713	20.7%	50 of 83
—Ages 0-4		535	23.7%	582	25.8%	45 of 83
—Ages 5-17		1,010	18.6%	1,131	18.8%	54 of 83
✧ Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1997-98	1,525	31.1%	1,932	34.2%	42 of 82
Child Health	Avg.1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Inadequate prenatal care		19	4.9%	16	4.3%	22 of 66
✧ Low birth-weight babies		22	5.5%	22	5.9%	24 of 76
✧ Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)		3	*	2	*	* of 26
✧ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)		3	*	2	*	* of 17
Child Safety[2]	FY 1988 vs 1997					
✧ Children in investigated families		620	84.6	721	89.5	72 of 83
✧ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect		91	12.4	174	21.6	77 of 79
✧ Children in out-of-home care		76	10.4	48	6.0	56 of 78
—for abuse or neglect		52	7.1	29	3.6	52 of 74
—for delinquency		8	1.0	12	1.5	40 of 62
Adolescence	Avg.1986-88 vs 1995-97					
✧ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		15	22.9	18	26.8	44 of 70
✧ Deaths by accident, homicide, or suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)		3	*	1	*	* of 20
✧ Index crime arrests, ages 10-17		85	26.3	152	41.0	80 of 80
—violent index crimes		2	*	7	1.9	27 of 43
✧ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1996-97	71	5.0%	126	7.7%	76 of 82
Education: Students ...						
✧ in Special Education	1987-88 vs 1997-98	555	11.2%	662	11.6%	28 of 82
✧ with inadequate math skills	1993-94 vs 1997-98					
—fourth grade math		266	63.2%	137	30.2%	63 of 82
—seventh grade math		243	54.0%	231	49.2%	75 of 82



[1]A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
[2]All child safety indicator rates are per 1,000 children, ages 0-17.
**Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)*
Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

Data Notes and Sources

Background Indicators

(in order of appearance on state/county profiles)

Population

Total Population/ Total Child Population by Age and Race of Children

Population estimates are calculated using such information as birth and death certificates, net migration rates and changes in group quarters. Projected age/race/sex distributions are based on an analysis of historic fertility, mortality and migration trends. The estimated racial distribution of the child population includes youth ages 18 and 19.

Source: Michigan Information Center, Michigan Department of Management and Budget and the U.S. Department of the Census. (September 1998)

Total Births

Birth statistics are limited to events occurring during the year. The data are based on place of residence of the mother. Births occurring to nonresidents of the United States or to citizens outside the U.S. are excluded.

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health. 1997.

Employment

Unemployment Rate

The unemployment rate reflects the number of unemployed persons as a percent of the total civilian labor force, which includes employed and unemployed persons. Persons ages 16 and older are classified as unemployed if they were: 1) not working during the reference week; 2) looking for work during the prior four weeks; and 3) available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are persons who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Persons working part time are considered employed, regardless of whether they are only working a few hours a week, or working part time only because they cannot find full-time employment. Unemployment data from counties may not add up to the totals due to rounding.

Source: Michigan Jobs Commission, Employment Service Agency, Labor Market Analysis Section, Detroit, MI (April 28, 1998).

Median Household Income

The amount of income from earnings, unemployment or workers' compensation, social security or supplemental security income, public assistance, veterans' payments, survivor or disability benefits, pension or retirement income, interest or dividends, rents, royalties, estates or trusts, educational assistance, alimony, child support, and any other financial assistance or income from outside the household for all people occupying a single housing unit. The median represents the dollar amount at which half the households have incomes above and half below.

Source: Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates Program, Bureau of the Census. File EST95_MI.dat, February 1999.

Child Care

Regulated Slots

Each slot accommodates one child in a licensed child care center or group family day care or registered family day care home. This count is inflated because it includes slots with providers who may not fill all "available" slots, as well as part-day programs. Regulated but "legally exempt" slots, where care is provided by relatives or in-home aides to children whose families qualify for child care subsidy, are not included in this count.

Source: Child Day Care Licensing Reports CT-200, CT-430, CT-070 dated August 1998. Division of Child Day Care Licensing, Department of Consumer and Industry Services.

Per 100 children

This rate was obtained by dividing the number of child slots available in a licensed or regulated child care center, group family day care or family day care home by the number of children, ages 0-12.

Children in Subsidized Child Care

This number represents the average monthly number of children in child care whose parents were receiving a subsidy payment from the state in Fiscal Year 1997. Eligibility for child care subsidies is based on family participation in the Family Independence Program or earnings below qualifying income levels (roughly 185% of poverty level). Payments are only extended to regulated child care providers or legally exempt care, such as relatives or in-home care aides registered with the state. Subsidies range from 100 to 5 percent of an appropriate rate determined by the agency. Combined totals for six counties (Alger/Schoolcraft, Ionia/Montcalm, Missaukee/Wexford) were divided by child population ratios.

Source: Program Statistics, Fiscal Year 1997, State of Michigan, Family Independence Agency. (FIA Pub 170)

Average Weekly Cost

The average cost of full-time child care (45 hours a week) as reported by providers in 1) child care centers, 2) group family day care, and 3) family day care homes for all ages of children—infants, toddlers, preschoolers and school-age children. The cost of infant care or toddler care may well be higher than the average. In general, the cost of care in child care centers also tends to be higher.

Source: Provider files from an October 1998 survey of the regional Community Coordinated Child Care agencies by the Michigan Community Coordinated Child Care Association.

Family Support

Children Receiving Food Stamps

The monthly number of children receiving food stamps includes those in families receiving other forms of public assistance, as well as those receiving no income assistance. The percent is based on the1997 child population estimates.

Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency, Policy Analysis Division, Report EY-180 for June 1998.

Children in Family Independence Program (FIP)

In 1997 this program replaced Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) as a cash assistance program to needy families.

Source: Assistance Payment Statistics (FIA Publication 67, December 1997, Special Table), supplemented by Report # AM-080. Lansing, MI: Family Independence Agency.

Children Insured by Medicaid:

Families with children under age 20 qualifying for Medicaid in December 1997 would have had incomes below 150 percent of poverty—$24,013 for a family of three. Pregnant women and infants are income eligible at incomes below 185 percent of poverty level. These numbers do not include children participating in the MIChild ("my child") program, a separate state-designed program that expanded public health insurance for children in families with incomes between 150 and 200 percent of poverty.

Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency, Report EY-180 for December 1997.

Childhood Lead Poisoning

Screened for Lead

Data reflect only blood test results reported by laboratories to the Michigan Department of Community Health (MDCH) in the year between June 30, 1997 and July 1, 1998. The total population for this age group is based on 1997 estimates. Since data reflect only tests reported to MDCH, more tests for Michigan children may have been conducted but not reported. (Laboratories have been required to report all blood lead test results for Michigan residents to the MDCH since October 1997.)

% Lead Poisoned

The percentage reflects the number of children screened as a share of all children under the age of three. Children with lead levels at or above 10 micrograms per deciliter of blood (mcg/dL) are considered "lead poisoned" by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Source: Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program, Michigan Department of Community Health, 1998.

Data Notes and Sources

Trend Indicators

(in order of their appearance on state/county profiles)

Economic Security

Children in Poverty, Ages 0-4 and Ages 5-17

The poverty rate for children includes all children while poverty for school-aged children includes only "related" children—those "related" to the head of the

Percentage Change is calculated by dividing the difference between the recent and base year rates by the base year rate: (Recent rate-base rate)/base rate. Rising rates indicate worsening conditions for children for most indicators. (Changes in rates of arrests and substantiation of abuse or neglect may reflect state or local policies or staffing levels.) Percentage change is calculated using unrounded rates so calculations with the published rounded numbers may not reflect the same change. Caution should be used in reviewing trends based on small numbers as they have limited use in comparison or prediction.

Rank is assigned to a county indicator based on the rate of the most recent year, often the average of the three most recent years. A rank of 1 is the "best" rate. Only counties with a rate in the most recent year could be ranked on a given indicator.

Rates are calculated when an average of more than five incidents occur in a county. Rates based on small numbers of events and small populations can often vary dramatically and cannot be considered statistically reliable for projecting trends or considering impact. All rates were based on the appropriate year of population estimates available from the Office of the State Demographer or the Census Bureau. The only exception was the 1998 data, where 1997 population estimates were used.

Standard measures are used for the various indicators:

- **Percentages** for child poverty, participation in free or reduced price lunch, low birth-weight babies, high school dropout, inadequate prenatal care, students in Special Education and students with inadequate math skills
- **Per 1,000** for infant mortality, children in investigated families, substantiated victims of abuse or neglect, children in out-of-home care, births to teens, juvenile index and violent index crime arrests
- **Per 100,000** for teen deaths by accident, homicide and suicide and child deaths

family by birth, marriage or adoption, and other persons under age 18 related to the family head. Poverty rates for children, ages 0-4, were not included in the Census estimates, but were calculated by subtracting school-aged children in poverty from all children in poverty and dividing by the difference in the poverty universe. Poverty thresholds are applied on a national basis and are not adjusted for regional, state or local variations in the cost of living.

The 1995 school district and county child poverty estimates by the Census Bureau are based on combining results of the 1994 March Current Population Survey and data derived from federal income tax returns, food stamp participation and 1990 decennial census figures.

Source: Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates Program, Bureau of the Census. File EST95_MI.dat, February 1999.

Children Receiving Free/Reduced Price School Lunches

This indicator includes the percentage of all public school students receiving free or reduced price school lunches in school years from 1989-90 and 1997-98. Students from families reporting income below 185 percent of the federal poverty line are eligible for reduced price meals, while children from families with incomes below 130 percent of poverty are eligible for a fully subsidized or free meal. National estimates indicate that about 17 percent of children eligible for free or reduced price school meals do not apply. The rate reflects the number of children who are receiving free or reduced price meals divided by total school enrollment during that school year.

In order to capture participation by young adolescents, ages 10-14, in this program, school building data were used. Buildings included were: middle schools, junior high schools, combination junior high/high schools and K-12 buildings.

Source: Report of School Program Operations (FNS-10), Food and Nutrition Services, Office of Nutrition, Michigan Department of Education. Building level data from electronic files BFRL9596 and BFRL9798.

Three-year averages are presented for most health indicators because they are less likely to be distorted. Rates are calculated for the average number and average population base. Many Michigan counties have small numbers of events for several indicators and small population bases.

Child Health

Mothers with Inadequate Prenatal Care

As defined by the Kessner Index, inadequate prenatal care occurs when no care was received, if care began during the third trimester, or fewer than five visits occurred when the length of gestation was 34 weeks or more. (When the length of gestation was less than 34 weeks, fewer visits are considered adequate.) The percentage of births to women who had inadequate prenatal care represents the share of all mothers giving live birth. This indicator does not reveal the quality of care, and inadequate prenatal care per se does not cause poor birth outcomes.

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health (Calendar years 1986-1997).

Low Birth-Weight Babies

Babies of low birth-weight weigh less than 2,500 grams (approximately 5 lb. 8 oz.) at birth. Low birth-weight percentages reflect the number of resident low weight births per 100 resident live births.

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health (Calendar years 1986-1997).

Infant Mortality

This rate shows the number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births. Although infants who died in a given year, such as 1997, may have been born in the previous year, death rates are based on the number of live births in the year of death. This rate also does not reflect the quality of life for those who have survived life-threatening disease or injury.

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health (Calendar years 1986-1997).

Child Deaths, Ages 1 to 14

The child death rate is the number of deaths from all causes per 100,000 children between the ages of 1 and 14.

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health (Calendar years 1986-1997). Population estimates from the Michigan Information Center (1986-88) and U.S. Census Bureau (1995-97).

Fiscal Years begin on the previous October 1st and end on September 30th. For example, Fiscal Year 1997 began on October 1, 1996, and ended on Sept 30, 1997. Data from the Family Independence Agency such as child abuse and neglect and out-of-home care are reported in fiscal years.

Child Safety

Children in Investigated Families

These children are in families where a preliminary or field investigation was conducted after a complaint of suspected child abuse or neglect was received by the Child Protective Services Division of the Family Independence Agency. Families may be investigated more than once in a given year, so these numbers represent a duplicated count.

Source: Report PS-315, Referrals Studied, Children's Protective Services (Fiscal Years 1988 and 1997). Population estimates from the Michigan Information Center (1988) and U.S. Census Bureau (1997).

Substantiated Victims of Abuse or Neglect

These victims reflect an unduplicated count of children in a given fiscal year where alleged abuse or neglect is confirmed after an investigation. The state defines abuse as "harm or threatened harm to a child's health and welfare, occurring through nonaccidental physical or mental injury, sexual abuse, sexual exploitation or maltreatment." Child neglect includes "harm or threatened harm to a child's health and welfare by a parent, legal guardian or persons with custodial care occurring through either (1) negligent treatment; or (2) placing the child at an unreasonable risk or by failure of the caretaker to intervene when possible to remove that risk." The operational definitions for child abuse and neglect are found in the *Services Manual* of the Family Independence Agency.

The rate is the number of child abuse and neglect victims per 1,000 divided by the children under age 18 using annual population estimates.

Source: Report PS-31D, Victims by Category of Abuse/Neglect, Children's Protective Service Management Information, Health and Welfare Data Center, Michigan Family Independence Agency (Fiscal Years 1988-1997). Population estimates from the Michigan Information Center (1988) and U.S. Census Bureau (1997).

Children in Out-of-Home Care

Children in out-of-home care includes a count of all children in facilities or placements supervised by the Family Independence Agency (FIA) or the courts. Children receiving aftercare services in their own homes or those placed with a relative or guardian are not included. Data for four quarters are used to calculate an annual average. The total number of children in out-of-home care will exceed the foster care for child victims of abuse or neglect and children adjudicated delinquent because court-supported out-of-home care for neglect or delinquency care is not included. Since children in mental health facilities or out-of-home placements supervised by the Department of Mental Health are not included, these numbers are viewed as an under-count of children in out-of-home care.

Source: Report PS-315, Children's Protective Services Management Information, Health and Welfare Data Center, Michigan Family Independence Agency (Fiscal Years 1988-1997). Population estimates from the Michigan Information Center (1988) and U.S. Census Bureau (1997).

Adolescence

Births to Teens, Ages 15-17

Rates are based on population estimates for an incidence per 1,000 women in this age group.

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health (Calendar years 1986-1997). Population estimates from the Michigan Information Center (1986-88) and U.S. Census Bureau (1995-97).

Deaths by Accident, Homicide or Suicide of Teens, Ages 15-19

Teen death rates from accidents, homicides and suicides for ages 15 through 19 are calculated for every 100,000 youth.

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health (Calendar years 1986-1994). Population estimates from the Michigan Information Center (1986-88) and U.S. Census Bureau (1995-97).

Index Crime Arrests and Violent Index Crime Arrests of Juveniles, Ages 10-17

The Uniform Crime Reports of the Michigan State Police tabulates the number of arrests for eight index crimes: murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, larceny, motor vehicle theft, and arson. The first four are considered *violent* index offenses. The arrest count reflects numbers of arrests not youth; repeated arrests of the same individual for different offenses are counted each time. Although in Michigan's criminal justice system seventeen year-olds are not considered "juveniles," they are included in national statistics as juveniles. They are included here for comparability to national data. The rate is based on the number of index crime or violent index arrests per 1,000 children ages 10-17.

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, Criminal Justice Data Center, Michigan State Police (1986-1997). Population estimates from the Michigan Information Center (1986-88) and U.S. Census Bureau (1995-97). As these data are periodically updated, electronic information, particularly for more recent years, may differ from the data presented here.

High School Dropouts

Michigan's annual dropout rate is calculated on the number of students enrolled in grades 9 through 12 in public schools in a given year and the number enrolled in grades 10 through 12 in the next year. This difference, which reflects the students who left school and did not return during the following school year, is then adjusted for graduating students and transfers in and out of the district or the state. The rate represents one year only. The calculation does not reflect those who return to an adult education program to complete their diploma requirements or those who drop out prior to the ninth grade. Districts with negative dropout rates were not included. If such districts represented more than 15 percent of the total county adjusted enrollment, county totals were not presented. For the 1990-91 school year, two counties were so affected; in 1996-97 no districts reported negative rates.

Source: Retention Dropout Information, Michigan Department of Education (1990-91 and 1996-97 school year). (Released October 12, 1998) As these data are periodically updated, electronic information, particularly for more recent years, may differ from the data presented here.

Students in charter schools, also known as public school academies, have not been included in the enrollment or population base to calculate the following indicators: participation in free or reduced price lunch, achievement (as measured by the Michigan Educational Assessment Program) or high school dropout. Many of these schools have not been required to comply with reporting requirements. Although their enrollment has increased, they still encompass a small share of all K-12 public education students. In the 1997-98 school year, the roughly 21,000 charter school students represented 1.2 percent of all Michigan's K-12 students compared to less than one percent (.3 percent) in 1995-96. In 1997-98 Charlevoix and Emmet counties had the largest share of their students enrolled in charter schools— 5.9 and 5.2 percent respectively. The majority (49) of the state's counties have no charter schools; Wayne County has the largest number with 32, and their total enrollment represented 2.1 percent of that county's public school students.

Education

Students in Special Education

This figure represents the percent of the enrolled public school students who are diagnosed with a mental or physical condition resulting in their eligibility for special education services. Local school districts report this information to the Michigan Department of Education. The county numbers represent the children served by local and intermediate school districts within the county. Children in programs operated by the Michigan Departments of Corrections, Community Health, or the Family Independence Agency are not included.

Source: Students by Diagnostic Category Source Form SE-4568-School Years 1987-88 and 1997-98. *Michigan Department of Education.*

Students with Inadequate Math Skills

Grade-level data on the county pages reflect only the percentages and numbers of students performing at a less than satisfactory level (moderate or low scores) on the Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) math tests. This percentage represents the share of all students in that grade in that county taking the test. Scores are rated as satisfactory, moderate and low. The MEAP is a statewide testing program to provide information to identify educational needs. (Additional information about how to interpret and use MEAP scores is available in the *Michigan Educational Assessment Program Handbook.*)

Source: MEAP Scores, Michigan Educational Assessment Program, Michigan Department of Education (School years 1993-94 and 1997-98).

Advisory Committee (1998)

kids count in Michigan

Selected photographs are from VOICES, an 18-month program coordinated by the Kalamazoo Insititute of Arts and The Boys and Girls Clubs of Greater Kalamazoo for youth to participate in the arts and cultural opportunities.

Photographs that appear in the data book were acquired independently and have no relationship to the discussion or indicator with which they appear.

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To improve the status of children, youth, and families, Kids Count in Michigan collects and disseminates data as a basis for public policy development and community action.
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